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**NOVEMBER 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

**LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator**

**Washington 25, D. C.**



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

Subscription to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is \$3 per year; orders and remittances should be sent directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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TABLE 1. --SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, WOMEN, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS 1/		COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL				INITIAL CLAIMS 3/ 4/		WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMED 4/	
	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	TOTAL		INITIAL		REFERRALS		PLACEMENTS		NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/
			NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/				
TOTAL.....	372,753	5.0	54,512	4.8	32,644	521,111	-3.1	275,652	1.2	347,688	-7.7	2,122,384	-16.2	
ALABAMA.....	5,958	2.2	419	-1.4	283	9,122	2.2	5,071	8.5	2,646	-6.9	21,954	-16.1	
ALASKA.....	707	21.3	202	-3.3	107	1,140	-16.2	450	-7.7	279	52.5	1,586	10.2	
ARIZONA.....	4,203	19.2	535	15.1	324	7,477	5.7	4,353	11.4	1,484	-14.8	9,464	-9.0	
ARKANSAS.....	6,539	13.9	1,081	4.2	592	6,490	-10.0	3,915	2.0	2,769	30.0	15,318	-18.8	
CALIFORNIA.....	40,930	-12.5	3,618	-16.9	2,220	57,846	-14.9	26,884	-12.4	34,501	-10.0	231,706	-17.3	
COLORADO.....	4,820	23.0	183	0	131	7,189	-6.4	3,034	-4.5	1,388	5.5	9,750	-9.9	
CONNECTICUT.....	6,638	27.3	584	22.2	385	9,618	2.7	4,196	3.7	6,654	-25.8	40,586	-25.1	
DELAWARE.....	432	0	33	--	21	678	7.6	256	-20.7	499	-11.8	3,814	-11.8	
DIST. OF COL.....	2,429	-19.8	677	-9.2	330	3,794	1.2	2,185	-6.0	718	-13.0	6,580	-27.0	
FLORIDA.....	10,621	4.8	860	36.9	566	19,323	-10.2	9,095	-4.3	7,272	-21.6	71,002	-15.8	
GEORGIA.....	7,076	-5.1	1,058	-15.9	709	9,202	-15.3	5,464	-6.7	5,250	-12.0	37,395	-19.3	
GUAM.....	17	--	0	--	0	2	--	1	--	0	--	0	--	
HAWAII.....	1,552	15.5	74	-28.8	35	1,207	-33.5	330	-28.9	1,310	20.3	9,437	(5/)	
IDAHO.....	1,958	13.3	254	-22.6	125	3,009	-2.0	1,676	-6.6	720	-5.3	7,961	-38.5	
ILLINOIS.....	12,676	-11.0	2,111	4.8	1,318	14,324	6.5	8,083	11.8	13,706	-15.7	94,514	-17.3	
INDIANA.....	9,591	13.2	634	3.8	357	10,780	5.4	4,484	19.0	5,651	-15.5	33,347	-15.0	
IOWA.....	3,805	12.0	284	-20.4	172	5,461	-17.1	2,844	-13.8	1,432	6.6	9,258	-21.4	
KANSAS.....	3,345	12.7	685	26.4	384	5,868	10.3	2,714	6.1	1,572	17.3	10,213	-11.3	
KENTUCKY.....	4,994	8.0	849	31.6	474	4,771	-5.2	2,719	5.5	2,237	13.2	20,434	-21.7	
LOUISIANA.....	4,811	10.1	469	5.2	292	5,465	-16.4	2,962	-7.9	2,124	-3.6	20,538	-8.0	
MAINE.....	1,390	22.1	244	9.4	142	1,361	-30.2	755	-40.7	2,105	13.8	16,973	-1.0	
MARYLAND.....	6,522	8.6	549	-15.5	338	6,611	-5.4	4,297	-1.0	5,390	-2.4	31,684	-12.8	
MASSACHUSETTS.....	12,162	20.5	1,392	14.9	869	15,581	3.5	7,654	2.4	24,339	17.9	112,715	-9.6	
MICHIGAN.....	17,946	7.8	2,000	18.3	1,188	16,225	8.3	6,619	3.9	9,141	-40.6	61,741	-22.5	
MINNESOTA.....	6,770	18.6	584	140.3	391	7,474	-14.7	4,520	-10.0	2,446	2.8	20,364	-27.2	
MISSISSIPPI.....	5,211	-13.8	1,134	4.8	694	8,220	-4.4	4,996	3.7	1,780	-16.4	11,558	-15.0	
MISSOURI.....	7,876	-4.1	1,126	-2.5	672	7,567	-15.1	3,782	-7.8	9,921	5.5	39,721	-3.8	
MONTANA.....	1,537	11.9	538	-4.4	264	2,135	-14.4	1,147	-20.0	622	38.5	4,170	1.3	
NEBRASKA.....	2,267	43.4	305	-12.4	172	2,859	15.9	1,416	10.5	1,059	-2.3	6,316	-24.1	
NEVADA.....	1,126	-6.9	138	-22.5	72	2,442	-9.5	1,483	1.8	627	-9.9	3,012	-17.3	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,142	9.7	178	-12.7	117	2,242	15.3	769	-14.2	1,811	22.2	9,379	2.2	
NEW JERSEY.....	10,391	2.0	1,131	-4.2	752	14,398	-9.8	8,434	-1.2	18,651	-1.6	115,567	-20.3	
NEW MEXICO.....	2,012	11.8	310	3	179	2,847	8.4	1,655	8.0	574	-12.1	4,082	-30.3	
NEW YORK.....	33,781	10.0	7,288	5.8	5,053	70,522	9.4	47,586	12.7	75,793	-2.7	349,665	-12.4	
NORTH CAROLINA.....	11,122	20.6	1,273	16.7	604	13,899	3.3	8,227	7.8	12,568	15.7	58,948	-6.9	
NORTH DAKOTA.....	1,103	25.1	105	4.0	65	2,808	-25.0	1,260	25.9	166	37.2	1,170	-20.6	
OHIO.....	20,623	14.2	3,980	20.4	2,254	19,424	-5.5	9,008	1.3	10,560	-24.2	80,746	-21.2	
OKLAHOMA.....	4,686	--	1,177	2.1	748	7,600	-8.0	3,789	7	2,387	-5.8	23,122	-15.1	
OREGON.....	4,429	12.2	952	19.6	605	5,990	4.4	2,664	-9.4	2,586	5.1	14,110	-26.8	
PENNSYLVANIA.....	18,156	-2.5	4,462	-6.8	2,426	22,390	-3.6	10,924	-4.2	34,727	-4.6	212,981	-17.5	
PUERTO RICO.....	4,685	-15.6	1,184	-11.6	542	3,617	17.6	1,621	1.3	2,716	-17.8	22,152	1.2	
RHODE ISLAND.....	2,105	-12.5	238	2.6	138	3,155	-14.4	1,524	-2.5	4,486	-6.9	19,613	-29.8	
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	5,045	5.5	228	-21.9	129	7,567	-16.9	3,902	-27.5	3,354	-18.8	22,059	-13.3	
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1,021	46.7	160	100.0	96	1,199	-9.6	597	-1.6	171	-34.7	1,737	-16.5	
TENNESSEE.....	6,923	5.6	671	-21.7	364	10,903	-2.7	5,740	5.7	4,675	-21.1	42,918	-19.1	
TEXAS.....	25,267	14.2	4,319	13.7	2,272	45,730	14.2	21,028	13.7	8,408	8.1	65,708	1.3	
UTAH.....	2,016	16.5	339	-15.0	210	3,972	-3.5	2,033	1.9	658	6.3	5,878	-13.3	
VERMONT.....	868	29.4	68	-6.8	44	1,126	-8.5	521	-7.5	969	6.1	5,139	8.9	
VIRGINIA.....	6,100	22.1	1,146	34.3	656	7,789	6.2	4,853	-1.2	3,232	10.3	18,349	-16.7	
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	74	-22.1	44	--	27	104	4.0	63	6.8	0	--	0	--	
WASHINGTON.....	5,984	-1.1	993	1.3	504	7,595	-7.3	3,545	9.0	6,297	-10.1	42,547	-21.6	
WEST VIRGINIA.....	2,287	-5.5	298	-17.7	218	3,143	-12.9	2,238	8	1,639	-9.5	15,247	-12.1	
WISCONSIN.....	6,393	18.0	1,252	110.1	948	9,010	-30.1	5,942	7.5	1,423	-83.4	26,117	-45.3	
WYOMING.....	631	6.1	96	11.6	66	840	-14.0	344	-24.4	195	-8.9	2,039	-21.3	

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.

5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



TABLE 2.--NONAGRICULTURAL SELECTION ACTIVITY AND INDIVIDUALS TESTED, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	SELECTION NOTICES ISSUED						INDIVIDUALS TESTED			
	TOTAL		RESPONSES		REFERRALS RESULTING FROM NOTICES		TOTAL	APTITUDE TESTS		PROFI- CIENCY TESTS
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 1/		SPECIFIC	GENERAL	
TOTAL.....	757,223	-12.7	522,080	-12.6	391,111	-12.3	182,171	74,792	58,047	49,332
ALABAMA.....	9,165	-4.0	7,644	-0.1	6,767	-0.4	3,064	1,478	700	886
ALASKA.....	2,449	-0.5	1,875	-5.4	1,291	-2.7	723	250	132	341
ARIZONA.....	11,757	2.0	6,667	-2.2	4,760	-2.8	1,660	612	218	830
ARKANSAS.....	8,198	-29.3	6,964	-30.4	6,143	-30.5	2,910	1,545	785	580
CALIFORNIA.....	95,405	-21.1	58,601	-23.2	46,295	-27.0	15,452	5,634	4,125	5,693
COLORADO.....	12,512	-10.5	8,630	-11.9	5,930	-15.0	6,623	423	5,126	1,074
CONNECTICUT.....	18,295	-19.4	8,281	-24.6	5,709	-10.3	2,040	713	832	495
DELAWARE.....	930	.9	585	-10.8	463	-20.6	288	24	260	4
DIST. OF COL.....	5,014	-6.3	2,907	-13.7	1,882	-21.1	1,667	334	504	829
FLORIDA.....	17,934	-15.0	13,979	-15.8	11,561	-15.5	4,641	763	1,052	2,826
GEORGIA.....	7,787	-14.3	5,774	-18.8	5,050	-22.2	3,345	1,795	680	870
GUAM.....	2	---	2	---	2	---	0	0	0	0
HAWAII.....	2,279	-36.0	1,586	-27.4	1,091	-36.0	760	555	86	119
IDAHO.....	6,394	-8.4	5,426	-6.8	4,406	-11.0	677	150	258	269
ILLINOIS.....	24,830	-15.8	15,177	-14.9	9,876	-12.1	5,641	3,132	1,558	951
INDIANA.....	11,891	-11.8	8,191	-10.0	6,332	-10.8	4,919	2,790	1,271	858
IOWA.....	11,341	-18.1	8,713	-20.2	6,173	-22.8	2,314	1,163	444	707
KANSAS.....	5,398	-19.2	4,568	-20.7	3,769	-16.3	2,119	1,013	548	558
KENTUCKY.....	10,995	-4.5	8,440	-5.4	6,866	-5.4	4,408	2,370	1,325	713
LOUISIANA.....	9,045	-18.9	6,913	-16.4	5,913	-15.6	2,628	1,098	436	1,094
MAINE.....	2,040	-38.9	1,661	-36.9	1,456	-31.9	1,388	305	962	121
MARYLAND.....	8,810	-12.1	5,762	-9.8	4,500	-8.8	2,504	795	1,203	506
MASSACHUSETTS.....	31,400	-9.0	19,333	-16.5	11,815	-10.3	3,369	1,291	1,066	1,012
MICHIGAN.....	26,617	-8.2	19,535	-12.2	14,648	-7.6	8,047	1,858	3,253	2,936
MINNESOTA.....	12,838	.1	8,409	-7.1	6,470	.6	3,585	1,886	707	992
MISSISSIPPI.....	12,466	-10.5	9,059	-12.6	6,237	-13.5	3,175	1,588	974	613
MISSOURI.....	12,736	-27.6	8,787	-28.0	6,026	-27.7	4,671	2,752	638	1,281
MONTANA.....	6,122	-10.7	5,073	-10.2	4,562	-6.0	2,295	291	1,169	835
NEBRASKA.....	5,440	-16.0	3,843	-14.4	2,854	-5.6	2,788	660	1,613	515
NEVADA.....	2,218	-21.5	1,440	-18.1	1,168	-18.9	600	127	330	143
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,311	-19.1	1,691	-25.9	1,414	-24.1	659	529	113	17
NEW JERSEY.....	21,674	-16.8	12,994	-16.0	6,218	-27.6	2,936	1,617	752	567
NEW MEXICO.....	3,769	3.8	3,342	2.1	3,006	6.0	1,152	292	346	514
NEW YORK.....	51,920	-13.0	27,253	-4.5	20,421	-8.3	7,278	3,195	1,505	2,578
NORTH CAROLINA.....	14,017	-6.3	10,732	-6.4	8,943	-7.2	5,826	3,432	1,463	931
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2,879	-13.6	2,433	-7.6	2,083	-6.8	1,075	600	186	289
OHIO.....	34,449	-7.2	25,647	-6.4	19,196	-1.1	11,941	5,872	2,764	3,305
OKLAHOMA.....	10,302	-21.6	8,319	-15.4	7,150	-10.1	3,237	1,376	911	950
OREGON.....	12,812	-8.3	8,788	-9.1	5,361	-12.2	2,108	407	1,101	600
PENNSYLVANIA.....	45,852	-17.3	37,099	-14.8	23,720	-8.8	8,562	3,410	4,110	1,042
PUERTO RICO.....	14,089	92.9	9,410	80.2	8,092	79.8	1,786	881	540	365
RHODE ISLAND.....	6,189	-18.9	3,379	-19.6	2,420	-11.1	653	273	282	98
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	6,597	-16.0	5,330	-15.9	4,382	-13.8	2,594	1,840	362	392
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1,611	-47.3	1,403	-35.1	1,136	-28.8	723	294	237	192
TENNESSEE.....	13,623	-6.3	11,071	-8.1	8,699	-7.8	5,530	3,529	1,064	937
TEXAS.....	68,893	5.3	49,157	4.1	37,881	7.4	10,466	4,145	1,651	4,670
UTAH.....	5,566	-10.5	4,073	-6.9	3,185	-7.7	2,843	503	1,647	693
VERMONT.....	1,056	-8.3	942	-12.1	869	-9.9	244	148	70	26
VIRGINIA.....	6,599	-3.7	4,222	-5.1	3,513	-6.0	3,868	1,579	1,814	475
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	58	-55.4	36	---	40	---	53	47	5	1
WASHINGTON.....	14,457	-8.0	10,510	-6.9	7,906	-2.5	2,795	954	791	1,050
WEST VIRGINIA.....	7,445	-9.8	5,660	-13.6	4,437	-17.2	2,233	351	1,798	84
WISCONSIN.....	17,122	-39.0	13,446	-27.3	9,991	-39.2	5,173	2,106	2,215	852
WYOMING.....	1,625	-11.3	1,318	-12.8	1,033	-12.2	135	17	65	53

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



TABLE 3.--SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, HANDICAPPED, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS <sup>1/</sup>				INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			
	TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>		TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>		TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>3/</sub>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>3/</sub>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>3/</sub>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>3/</sub>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>3/</sub>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>3/</sub>
TOTAL.....	36,647	-4.7	10,165	-8.2	13,368	-7.9	3,720	-10.6	25,920	5.5	9,432	0.4
ALABAMA.....	328	-6.3	63	-24.1	85	-26.7	20	--	219	10.1	65	0
ALASKA.....	54	-21.7	9	--	17	--	5	--	48	--	9	--
ARIZONA.....	701	11.6	264	11.9	165	17.9	62	--	518	3.6	249	3.3
ARKANSAS.....	616	-5.8	165	2.5	160	-7.5	55	--	524	17.0	136	12.4
CALIFORNIA.....	4,918	-12.7	1,593	-17.0	1,124	-20.4	330	-26.0	2,553	-6.2	1,616	-6.5
COLORADO.....	242	3.9	86	4.9	47	--	17	--	235	-13.0	136	13.3
CONNECTICUT.....	698	-1.8	190	-2.6	299	-20.3	68	-46.0	601	24.2	159	27.2
DELAWARE.....	61	17.3	14	--	23	--	6	--	17	--	5	--
DIST. OF COL.....	307	.3	63	21.2	173	-13.9	35	--	217	5.9	96	41.2
FLORIDA.....	1,158	-6.0	433	-7.5	213	-12.3	71	-29.0	707	-6.9	282	-6.9
GEORGIA.....	432	-4.2	115	10.6	212	-17.5	38	--	359	-10.9	90	-18.9
GUAM.....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
HAWAII.....	167	-15.7	38	--	50	-37.5	22	--	74	-20.4	19	--
IDAHO.....	184	7.0	53	3.9	88	17.3	25	--	191	29.1	60	1.7
ILLINOIS.....	1,506	.7	438	-9.1	634	-4.8	209	-14.3	613	4.3	251	-3.8
INDIANA.....	787	5.1	214	-12.3	251	7.3	85	13.3	412	24.8	139	6.1
IOWA.....	484	2.8	109	0	90	-15.9	15	--	615	14.5	188	1.1
KANSAS.....	332	-9.3	99	-3.9	114	-14.9	38	--	340	32.8	110	29.4
KENTUCKY.....	452	-10.8	117	-4.1	193	2.1	64	--	240	24.4	87	35.9
LOUISIANA.....	482	-2.8	122	-8.3	186	-19.5	51	-19.0	253	5.4	83	-12.6
MAINE.....	36	--	8	--	55	-14.1	12	--	56	-26.3	19	--
MARYLAND.....	358	-3	86	-17.3	90	-22.4	30	--	144	11.6	30	--
MASSACHUSETTS.....	765	-6.4	235	-4.9	773	-1.0	237	-2.1	241	-22.3	57	-28.8
MICHIGAN.....	1,416	-8.5	377	-14.9	454	2.0	129	-14.0	964	18.4	390	22.6
MINNESOTA.....	808	-15.4	240	-18.4	177	25.5	51	--	529	7.3	207	-6.3
MISSISSIPPI.....	294	-5.8	66	-7.0	114	21.3	30	--	224	11.4	60	--
MISSOURI.....	604	-28.4	161	-25.8	265	-14.8	69	-4.2	363	-16.7	114	-10.9
MONTANA.....	304	-9.3	76	-1.3	112	-12.5	42	--	249	-5.3	82	-13.7
NEBRASKA.....	226	-9.6	54	-20.6	65	-34.3	13	--	472	6.1	178	11.9
NEVADA.....	159	6.7	52	--	34	--	6	--	76	-26.9	37	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	106	-32.5	34	--	39	--	10	--	103	13.2	35	--
NEW JERSEY.....	936	-7.6	238	-1.7	650	-9.2	154	-7.8	374	6.3	82	-3.5
NEW MEXICO.....	195	-9.3	69	-15.9	50	-35.1	15	--	184	0	82	-21.2
NEW YORK.....	2,308	.8	406	-21.2	980	-1.2	191	-5	3,375	10.5	590	-7.1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	960	12.9	246	16.6	235	16.9	65	14.0	674	10.0	195	1.6
NORTH DAKOTA.....	96	15.7	21	--	31	--	6	--	189	6.8	43	--
OHIO.....	1,653	9.9	548	9.2	878	1.6	267	15.6	927	14.9	466	12.0
OKLAHOMA.....	522	4.4	164	11.6	81	-10.0	26	--	1,050	4.5	399	-10.5
OREGON.....	694	-5.7	201	-10.7	206	-16.3	66	-13.2	449	-2.2	195	-7.6
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,929	-10.6	849	-14.2	1,409	-14.2	380	-21.2	958	-18.2	181	-30.9
PUERTO RICO.....	226	-31.1	24	--	82	5.1	7	--	84	--	4	--
RHODE ISLAND.....	720	28.6	105	14.1	213	26.8	58	--	329	20.1	49	--
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	352	-16.8	104	5.1	96	-21.3	27	--	218	-6.8	71	-5.3
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	90	-2.2	30	--	37	--	15	--	110	-19.1	46	--
TENNESSEE.....	357	-12.5	112	-2.6	145	-26.4	36	--	669	25.5	363	18.2
TEXAS.....	2,825	2.1	836	-4	1,016	11.9	340	11.5	2,640	15.1	1,152	15.4
UTAH.....	153	21.4	41	--	63	-37.6	14	--	213	43.0	97	90.2
VERMONT.....	84	15.1	21	--	26	--	10	--	72	22.0	19	--
VIRGINIA.....	420	3.4	66	-21.4	339	0	68	-11.7	361	13.5	84	-10.6
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
WASHINGTON.....	862	-12.3	142	-26.4	146	-23.6	20	--	391	1.6	149	-5.1
WEST VIRGINIA.....	455	-6.0	155	6.9	63	-39.4	23	--	101	-18.5	41	--
WISCONSIN.....	781	8.6	195	-1.5	306	-4.4	82	-18.0	365	.8	129	0
WYOMING.....	44	--	18	--	14	--	5	--	30	--	6	--

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, September 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	6 520 14	1.6	100.0	2 756 52	1.2	100.0	1 103 16	0.3	100.0	1 251 95	4.8	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	365	25.4	1	59	-6.3	(2/)	71	—	1	61	—	(2/)
Mining.....	2 416	10.1	.4	212	-14.5	1	588	-3.6	.5	307	15.4	2
Contract construction.....	48 111	2.8	7.4	1 256	-8.3	5	14 300	2.1	13.0	9 093	1.3	7.3
Total manufacturing.....	1 551 27	-5.4	23.8	6 737 4	-9.9	24.4	2 028 5	-5.9	18.4	1 929 2	-8.8	15.4
Ordnance and accessories.....	851	-29.0	1	461	-16.5	2	132	-41.1	1	102	-15.7	1
Food and kindred products.....	37 404	-3.3	5.6	1 565 0	-14.7	5.7	4 292	1.4	3.8	6 263	-8.3	5.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	1 639	-34.4	3	774	1.6	3	110	-70.5	1	281	-3.4	2
Textile mill products.....	6 590	-9.3	1.0	3 577	-13.1	1.3	629	-3.8	.6	732	-9.4	.6
Apparel and related products.....	21 535	-15.1	3.3	1 765 6	-16.0	6.3	506	-24.2	.5	3 530	-20.7	2.8
Lumber and wood products.....	5 507	6.2	.8	424	22.5	2	1 431	2.1	1.3	796	.5	.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	4 991	-16.4	.8	818	-22.2	3	972	-15.4	.9	549	-15.0	.4
Paper and allied products.....	3 923	-4.4	.6	1 402	-10.3	.5	520	-3.9	.5	212	0	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	5 099	3.7	.8	2 543	5.9	.9	439	-10.6	.4	397	-3.2	.3
Chemicals and allied.....	3 712	-6.9	.6	1 026	-15.4	.4	625	-14.3	.6	303	-2.2	.2
Petroleum refining and related inds..	666	23.8	1	91	-12.5	(2/)	242	86.2	2	73	—	1
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	4 413	2.1	.7	1 892	4.5	.7	552	-4.8	.5	279	7.7	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3 465	-14.3	.5	2 019	-13.6	.7	203	-6.0	.2	334	-20.7	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3 280	-16.1	.5	567	-25.4	.2	738	-15.0	.7	304	-1.0	.2
Primary metal industries.....	2 698	-6.2	.4	497	2.7	.2	650	-13.1	.6	260	3.6	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	11 521	4.2	1.8	1 835	1.6	.7	2 557	-1.3	2.3	1 040	-8.8	.8
Machinery (except electrical).....	7 567	-6.8	1.2	1 270	-7.6	.5	1 770	-9.5	1.6	1 095	.5	.9
Electrical machinery.....	1 308 5	4.4	2.0	807 9	4.1	2.9	1 119	-1.5	1.0	849	-1.2	.7
Transportation equipment.....	7 830	2	1.2	935	-11.2	.3	213 6	1.1	1.9	1 090	-2	.9
Instruments.....	1 757	-10.7	.3	1 074	-4.1	.4	150	-15.7	1	119	-7.7	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	7 594	-1.4	1.2	4 784	-1	1.7	512	-13.5	.5	684	-7	.5
Railroad transportation.....	478	-9.8	.1	34	—	(2/)	144	-15.8	.1	50	-3.8	(2/)
Other public utilities.....	2 349 1	-4.4	3.6	2 081	-7.1	.8	8 967	-9.4	8.1	4 185	-8.9	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1 482 31	2.1	22.8	5 471 3	2	19.8	2 539 2	.5	23.1	2 219 9	5.0	17.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	1 134 8	-9.1	1.7	6 488	-6.1	2.4	1 589	-11.5	1.4	1 518	-14.5	1.2
Service except private households.....	11 623 4	6.7	17.8	4 511 6	5.9	16.4	2 504 0	8.5	22.7	2 454 8	9.2	19.7
Private households.....	1 274 52	6.1	19.5	913 91	10.0	33.1	1 110 7	6.1	10.1	4 052 8	10.7	32.5
Federal government.....	5 402	-6.7	.8	1 601	10.5	.6	1 106	-17.7	1.0	651	-8.9	.5
State government.....	8 037	33.3	1.2	2 590	-6.7	.9	899	1.9	.8	1 688	91.4	1.3
Local government.....	5 174	5.9	.8	2 690	27.5	1.0	804	-6.3	.7	1 056	42.5	.8
International government.....	52	—	(2/)	17	—	(2/)	10	—	(2/)	9	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	96	-4.9	(2/)	30	—	(2/)	14	—	(2/)	10	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, September 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	6 520 14	1.6	100.0	2 756 52	1.2	100.0	1 103 16	0.3	100.0	1 251 95	4.8	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	2 230 9	6.9	3.4	1 310 2	6.4	4.8	3 194	-4.5	2.9	4 316	-1.4	3.4
Clerical and sales.....	9 473 4	2.4	14.5	6 375 4	1.0	23.1	6 149	-3.1	5.6	10 651	13.1	8.5
Service.....	200 830	4.5	30.8	1 298 36	7.0	47.1	1 926 0	3.3	17.5	5 474 6	8.7	43.8
Skilled.....	3 330 6	-10.1	5.1	2 767	1.0	1.0	11 277	-12.5	10.2	8 965	-8.0	7.2
Semiskilled.....	8 714 8	-2.7	13.4	3 506 2	-8.2	12.7	1 356 7	-2.5	12.3	9 931	-5.1	7.9
Unskilled and other.....	21 368 7	1.8	32.8	3 113 1	-10.0	11.3	5 686 9	3.7	51.5	3 658 6	4.4	29.2



TABLE 6.--NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	OPENINGS			REFERRALS			PLACEMENTS			EMPLOYER VISITS		
	RECEIVED	AVAIL- ABLE 1/	PENDING	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62	APPLI- CANT HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	ORDER HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	PER- CENT MAJOR MARKET
TOTAL.....	805,404	1,063,944	241,280	1,168,014	-1.9	40,139	652,014	1.6	16,214	120,417	-10.2	50.2
ALABAMA.....	13,879	18,392	4,462	19,027	4.8	212	11,403	13.2	104	2,585	-14.3	54.9
ALASKA.....	1,563	2,195	676	2,360	-1.8	218	1,140	17.3	33	367	-19.0	57.5
ARIZONA.....	11,984	14,561	2,627	17,053	8.8	157	10,134	8.5	150	1,487	-2.0	60.0
ARKANSAS.....	11,636	13,049	1,217	15,573	-16.8	167	10,974	-1.7	67	1,453	-20.0	51.0
CALIFORNIA.....	100,559	129,771	29,686	133,406	-13.3	10,959	72,561	-11.1	4,960	10,350	-21.9	33.5
COLORADO.....	12,796	15,877	2,488	18,885	-8.9	229	10,779	-7.4	179	1,392	-23.3	61.6
CONNECTICUT.....	12,142	19,382	7,895	21,918	3.2	379	9,528	4.8	146	1,523	1.4	25.3
DELAWARE.....	812	1,443	717	1,424	10.9	1	522	-7.6	2	412	-16.9	66.7
DIST. OF COL.....	5,285	13,213	7,319	7,867	5.3	2,284	4,053	-13.3	260	759	-62.0	41.6
FLORIDA.....	24,239	28,974	4,450	40,729	-9.0	776	20,126	-7.4	141	3,910	-15.7	47.9
GEORGIA.....	15,401	19,155	2,867	20,972	-19.8	134	13,244	-19.9	35	1,813	-2.1	63.5
GUAM.....	321	795	498	116	38.1	0	42	--	0	0	--	0
HAWAII.....	1,413	1,778	381	2,671	-28.2	23	955	-23.7	19	307	19.9	46.6
IDAHO.....	5,182	6,006	640	7,366	4.0	178	4,776	4.6	75	863	-2.8	50.5
ILLINOIS.....	24,436	35,733	10,192	34,575	(3/)	1,934	21,084	3.8	918	2,695	-8.4	55.3
INDIANA.....	13,531	20,035	5,820	23,266	7.0	440	10,230	12.2	138	4,037	-5.5	35.4
IOWA.....	10,161	12,722	2,459	14,880	-12.3	475	8,864	-11.7	123	2,548	-12.3	44.2
KANSAS.....	12,336	15,717	3,189	16,894	17.9	391	10,354	22.5	222	2,000	-12.4	58.4
KENTUCKY.....	7,287	8,763	1,307	11,629	7.3	541	6,861	9.0	22	1,250	-16.2	39.0
LOUISIANA.....	8,573	10,548	1,974	12,939	-14.6	80	7,459	-7.7	14	1,699	10.0	73.4
MAINE.....	4,897	11,284	3,805	3,627	-21.4	55	2,059	-30.4	6	464	-47.6	59.7
MARYLAND.....	10,337	14,414	3,750	14,872	2.4	304	8,566	.2	1,123	1,668	-25.0	53.7
MASSACHUSETTS.....	22,177	31,848	9,005	34,003	3.0	1,389	16,364	4.1	234	3,903	12.1	65.7
MICHIGAN.....	21,732	26,902	5,956	36,688	9.5	1,312	17,189	9.8	529	2,552	-13.1	42.2
MINNESOTA.....	13,691	18,333	4,916	18,295	-3.0	432	11,997	4.0	206	2,087	10.0	36.0
MISSISSIPPI.....	13,251	15,512	2,111	17,367	-2.9	130	11,393	4.2	33	2,057	-17.3	41.5
MISSOURI.....	12,485	18,240	4,746	17,457	-19.3	662	9,008	-23.4	152	2,336	-41.1	47.9
MONTANA.....	4,284	4,842	462	5,633	-14.1	194	3,763	-16.4	66	1,874	-6.5	66.8
NEBRASKA.....	7,125	8,570	1,311	10,466	3.2	58	6,647	8.1	32	2,131	8.4	45.2
NEVADA.....	4,275	5,321	975	5,070	-11.4	29	3,420	-6.7	8	656	-18.1	36.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,186	4,834	1,920	5,061	4.6	160	1,802	-8.7	64	383	-33.9	26.6
NEW JERSEY.....	21,539	33,725	13,603	29,066	-2.5	914	14,729	-1.1	193	2,018	-32.4	73.7
NEW MEXICO.....	5,271	6,181	754	7,272	14.4	24	4,877	8.3	10	1,079	24.0	43.8
NEW YORK.....	101,885	135,199	28,387	128,630	6.0	4,325	79,890	11.9	1,545	7,904	-8.3	41.8
NORTH CAROLINA.....	20,986	26,779	5,507	29,903	2.4	148	17,396	6.2	35	2,527	6.8	57.8
NORTH DAKOTA.....	4,296	5,392	894	6,497	-25.4	16	3,688	19.5	7	640	11.5	53.8
OHIO.....	27,647	36,921	8,225	44,934	-1.3	819	23,793	4.2	208	6,475	-9.1	35.9
OKLAHOMA.....	17,412	19,590	1,856	23,415	.3	80	15,640	4.3	9	2,958	-25.0	49.7
OREGON.....	9,592	11,437	2,034	14,512	8.9	944	7,987	4.8	100	2,390	-13.8	43.1
PENNSYLVANIA.....	26,920	35,817	8,265	44,716	-2.9	3,305	21,530	-1.4	1,339	9,142	-5.6	35.7
PUERTO RICO.....	8,501	9,481	3,509	15,222	112.0	5	5,782	66.6	0	903	12.6	78.4
RHODE ISLAND.....	3,535	5,736	1,807	7,076	-8.9	237	3,067	6.0	33	1,161	.9	40.1
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	9,925	12,021	1,821	15,113	-19.9	119	8,031	-21.1	12	970	-17.8	56.8
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	3,289	5,097	1,023	4,622	-10.2	150	2,804	-6.3	190	423	-9.2	79.2
TENNESSEE.....	14,267	16,904	2,567	22,110	.8	194	12,415	10.6	0	1,977	1.8	50.1
TEXAS.....	64,386	75,742	11,099	104,405	12.1	2,023	55,940	10.8	708	9,464	12.7	90.3
UTAH.....	6,610	7,555	1,813	9,574	10.0	550	5,235	9.0	188	1,025	-14.6	42.1
VERMONT.....	2,647	4,009	1,277	3,611	27.6	70	1,982	46.8	30	302	4.1	54.6
VIRGINIA.....	14,799	21,905	5,961	18,055	6.8	317	11,115	6.3	157	1,749	8.4	45.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1,064	1,136	88	182	-19.1	0	110	-6.0	0	40	--	70.0
WASHINGTON.....	11,480	17,692	4,749	18,171	-7.8	912	9,792	2.5	257	1,619	-8.8	58.6
WEST VIRGINIA.....	3,797	4,472	714	5,247	-18.2	103	3,646	-11.1	13	743	-31.5	35.3
WISCONSIN.....	13,380	20,156	5,040	20,895	-26.2	549	13,723	13.3	1,070	2,818	-8.8	57.3
WYOMING.....	2,200	2,788	466	2,697	-12.1	32	1,545	-16.7	49	529	-11.8	48.8

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



TABLE 7.--AGRICULTURAL REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	REFERRALS <sup>1/</sup>		PLACEMENTS <sup>1/</sup>					EMPLOYER VISITS	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sup>2/</sup>	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM		POOL- TYPE	ORDER- HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sup>2/</sup>
				AUG. 62 <sup>2/</sup>	SEPT 61 <sup>2/</sup>				
TOTAL.....	1,166,199	-6.6	1,130,253	-7.5	17.0	740,918	64,825	39,502	-15.9
ALABAMA.....	12,726	8.8	12,034	11.8	-7.7	0	317	1,308	-5.9
ALASKA.....	280	--	241	--	--	0	0	12	--
ARIZONA.....	71,603	40.3	69,679	39.0	17.2	64,522	16	1,136	7.4
ARKANSAS.....	34,534	53.8	34,850	52.7	-25.5	26,794	15	365	-23.5
CALIFORNIA.....	41,792	-24.7	35,331	-19.6	-22.4	0	987	2,253	-14.9
COLORADO.....	15,988	-56.6	13,531	-66.5	-7.3	4,606	2,771	792	-23.6
CONNECTICUT.....	760	-52.8	603	-73.9	-32.2	0	83	107	--
DELAWARE.....	511	-74.9	486	-74.4	-63.8	485	0	90	--
DIST. OF COL.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
FLORIDA.....	2,438	7.4	2,136	188.6	-28.3	0	176	889	34.7
GEORGIA.....	19,801	2.4	19,315	3.0	-23.8	6,714	0	1,132	-6.4
GUAM.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
HAWAII.....	145	-24.9	53	--	--	0	0	77	--
IDAHO.....	11,295	25.3	10,692	23.2	25.7	3,631	319	555	24.7
ILLINOIS.....	8,497	-73.8	8,608	-72.1	-31.2	4,392	2,050	768	-29.2
INDIANA.....	3,991	-69.5	5,979	-66.5	5.6	928	2,817	666	-3.1
IOWA.....	1,742	-35.0	3,127	-50.8	8.1	0	70	627	-32.2
KANSAS.....	1,214	-28.3	956	-27.2	-36.3	14	4	630	-8.0
KENTUCKY.....	15,925	-33.1	14,763	-33.7	-55.7	6,965	78	584	-31.4
LOUISIANA.....	37,418	79.0	37,127	96.7	121.1	28,528	1,475	1,502	-7.3
MAINE.....	672	-81.9	552	-87.8	-6.4	0	0	200	-35.5
MARYLAND.....	11,406	-55.8	10,989	-61.0	21.3	6,106	4,797	710	-58.6
MASSACHUSETTS.....	10,262	-4.0	8,551	-11.0	-8.2	1,371	429	1,850	24.7
MICHIGAN.....	15,572	-55.9	13,902	-56.3	-21.6	4,049	2,472	1,221	-42.7
MINNESOTA.....	3,591	-.4	4,310	-55.5	-27.2	279	207	145	-47.5
MISSISSIPPI.....	313,274	153.5	312,276	152.0	85.2	311,586	525	578	5.1
MISSOURI.....	31,015	907.3	30,792	804.8	52.4	24,128	31	503	-7.5
MONTANA.....	2,662	-55.8	2,363	-57.9	11.7	0	30	695	-41.8
NEBRASKA.....	1,859	-45.3	2,152	-53.6	-28.8	425	22	504	-3.3
NEVADA.....	738	-13.6	650	-14.6	61.7	132	11	47	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,398	212.1	1,243	163.9	118.5	1,119	25	142	--
NEW JERSEY.....	15,502	-54.0	15,121	-56.4	-6.0	3,481	333	1,038	-32.3
NEW MEXICO.....	7,021	120.1	3,406	29.4	5.1	525	572	377	42.8
NEW YORK.....	36,400	95.4	32,324	66.6	-3.1	17,635	13,243	1,413	-26.1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	69,954	-35.1	68,466	-37.3	-3.7	15,434	4,699	3,946	-8.3
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2,392	-25.6	3,824	-5.1	102.8	8	0	5	--
OHIO.....	46,695	31.7	47,432	32.4	4.7	26,515	5,371	2,488	-23.0
OKLAHOMA.....	4,132	39.8	3,322	26.3	-56.9	796	9	694	90.7
OREGON.....	56,006	-49.7	55,415	-50.1	76.9	38,442	611	1,107	-32.4
PENNSYLVANIA.....	40,613	-24.4	40,090	-27.1	-6.9	27,616	2,690	1,387	-12.7
PUERTO RICO.....	1,301	-72.5	372	-15.8	-10.6	0	0	78	--
RHODE ISLAND.....	121	--	74	--	--	0	30	4	--
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	16,510	-6.7	15,325	8.7	-15.0	6,243	1,879	549	-21.1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	689	-52.8	759	-65.2	22.6	0	0	97	--
TENNESSEE.....	89,338	20.7	88,658	20.6	5.6	77,561	0	800	-11.3
TEXAS.....	62,440	-63.6	52,518	-65.6	9.1	10,913	0	2,419	1.1
UTAH.....	2,170	--	2,625	-65.3	33.1	387	147	482	1.0
VERMONT.....	658	235.7	349	--	2.9	0	32	260	22.1
VIRGINIA.....	7,820	39.4	7,361	92.9	45.7	765	2,282	539	17.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	2	--	2	--	--	0	0	12	--
WASHINGTON.....	29,703	-53.8	32,101	-46.5	61.7	16,922	12,887	981	-28.2
WEST VIRGINIA.....	657	61.8	704	-20.8	-46.6	0	107	57	--
WISCONSIN.....	2,461	-82.4	2,307	-78.6	-40.2	901	183	351	-62.8
WYOMING.....	505	-57.1	407	-50.8	-19.4	0	23	330	-12.7

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



Table 8. --Interstate claims and payments under State programs, July-September 1962

State	Taken as agent State		Received as liable State		Interstate payments <sup>2/</sup> as liable State	
	Initial claims	Continued claims <sup>1/</sup>	Initial claims	Continued claims <sup>1/</sup>	Weeks compensated	Amount of benefits
Total, 53 States.....	21 0821	1 092 337	1 975 62	1 060 206	789 777	\$28,718 014
Alabama.....	4 575	3 000 7	2 406	1 053 1	6 840	1 856 58
Alaska.....	617	2 406	684	2 982	2 230	4 349 7
Arizona.....	4 859	2 193 4	3 120	1 511 5	1 085 7	3 358 53
Arkansas.....	5 089	3 160 6	1 858	8 664	6 395	1 576 42
California.....	2 113 3	89 566	2 091 1	14 368 2	10 564 2	4 665 371
Colorado.....	2 435	1 116 8	2 831	15 425	12 407	51 938 4
Connecticut.....	2 419	1 140 8	3 585	20 351	15 794	61 620 7
Delaware.....	824	4 705	2 442	1 113 3	9 349	40 388 2
Dist. of Col.....	1 839	9 474	1 915	1 134 0	8 344	29 616 9
Florida.....	1 082 1	6 688 9	7 983	32 842	24 289	67 967 3
Georgia.....	3 431	1 644 1	3 208	15 041	10 756	32 758 0
Hawaii.....	1 021	5 206	686	4 473	3 570	14 392 3
Idaho.....	1 679	7 693	1 428	4 520	2 566	9 251 9
Illinois.....	5 891	2 780 1	1 317 6	7 722 1	55 786	21 651 53
Indiana.....	4 823	29 419	4 656	17 488	15 626	48 896 2
Iowa.....	974	4 885	1 231	3 690	3 230	9 664 5
Kansas.....	1 672	7 535	2 962	12 073	9 211	34 752 8
Kentucky.....	6 138	20 092	1 962	12 416	9 613	28 972 8
Louisiana.....	3 913	20 016	3 722	19 125	12 090	39 058 2
Maine.....	1 037	6 904	661	2 800	1 826	4 241 6
Maryland.....	3 195	1 716 2	4 170	24 656	22 603	71 224 5
Massachusetts.....	3 195	1 668 2	5 093	26 369	17 674	64 814 3
Michigan.....	5 288	28 581	4 431	18 096	12 847	47 386 6
Minnesota.....	1 606	7 406	1 836	8 119	6 626	19 197 3
Mississippi.....	3 044	19 974	1 430	5 809	4 520	11 613 0
Missouri.....	4 744	26 209	3 986	17 744	12 536	41 934 5
Montana.....	1 015	5 010	748	2 679	1 623	50 102
Nebraska.....	525	1 378	1 433	5 982	5 861	18 373 2
Nevada.....	2 033	8 296	1 580	8 504	5 838	21 370 3
New Hampshire.....	1 121	5 488	724	3 486	2 657	7 307 1
New Jersey.....	8 456	47 214	6 376	34 223	23 304	99 753 9
New Mexico.....	1 757	8 045	2 029	10 374	9 025	28 209 9
New York.....	12 795	57 026	23 585	164 281	111 294	43 753 01
North Carolina.....	5 058	24 887	3 003	14 617	12 659	30 835 7
North Dakota.....	287	1 797	343	1 453	1 301	40 704
Ohio.....	5 668	32 669	12 087	57 208	52 413	22 736 86
Oklahoma.....	4 882	28 311	2 314	12 094	8 705	24 095 9
Oregon.....	5 023	23 580	2 133	9 726	7 173	24 330 8
Pennsylvania.....	11 752	66 121	10 932	57 986	44 804	149 846 3
Puerto Rico.....	4 046	4 672 0	210	10 54	651	9 748
Rhode Island.....	1 530	6 721	809	4 253	3 181	9 775 2
South Carolina.....	2 929	14 624	1 810	7 979	5 824	16 430 2
South Dakota.....	392	1 932	785	3 513	2 796	8 783 2
Tennessee.....	6 649	37 948	1 681	12 949	10 685	29 122 7
Texas.....	9 100	54 010	7 810	41 113	27 013	81 495 9
Utah.....	1 091	5 169	1 003	4 608	3 225	11 983 8
Vermont.....	609	3 173	522	1 573	1 030	3 276 9
Virginia.....	3 286	11 065	3 232	15 483	11 721	32 643 6
Virgin Islands.....	4	46	—	—	—	—
Washington.....	6 364	27 895	4 790	19 784	15 332	50 718 0
West Virginia.....	5 625	19 303	1 911	8 794	7 713	17 768 0
Wisconsin.....	2 041	11 094	2 251	9 754	6 801	28 417 6
Wyoming.....	521	1 646	1 088	5 031	3 921	17 301 7

<sup>1/</sup> In some cases claims cover more than one week of unemployment.<sup>2/</sup> Excludes payments under the wage combining plans.



Table 9. --Time lapse 1/ in first benefit payments for total unemployment under State programs, July - September 1962

State	Type of week <u>2/</u>	Percent of all claims taken biweekly <u>3/</u>		Percent of first payment issued with time lapse of--							
				14 days or less				Over 42 days			
				Intrastate		Interstate		Intrastate		Interstate	
		July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961
Total, 52 States.....	--	—	—	87	83	64	51	2	2	7	10
Alabama <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	87	80	59	47	2	2	8	10
Alaska.....	C	—	—	84	79	77	77	2	1	3	3
Arizona.....	C	—	—	94	93	79	85	1	1	3	4
Arkansas.....	C	—	—	90	85	73	69	2	2	4	6
California <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	91	91	61	40	2	1	8	12
Colorado.....	C	—	—	84	81	71	70	2	5	5	7
Connecticut <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	92	92	81	72	1	1	2	3
Delaware <u>4/</u> .....	F	—	—	94	89	82	68	1	1	2	3
Dist. of Col.....	C	—	—	85	82	58	45	1	1	5	10
Florida <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	91	84	77	71	1	2	2	4
Georgia.....	C	29.9	30.2	78	73	71	59	1	3	3	9
Hawaii.....	C	—	—	77	67	65	26	1	2	3	3
Idaho.....	C	6.5	8.4	94	92	65	52	1	1	4	5
Illinois.....	C	—	—	83	76	48	43	4	5	16	15
Indiana.....	C	—	—	93	92	78	63	1	1	5	9
Iowa.....	C	—	—	83	69	63	21	2	4	8	27
Kansas.....	C	9.0	8.7	84	86	71	46	6	2	8	4
Kentucky.....	F	100.0	100.0	73	69	57	40	7	6	8	9
Louisiana.....	F	13.6	24.4	74	76	70	51	8	6	10	14
Maine.....	C	—	—	89	79	60	44	2	2	10	10
Maryland <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	92	86	51	48	1	1	6	8
Massachusetts <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	89	88	50	44	1	1	12	12
Michigan <u>4/</u> .....	C	13.4	9.2	95	92	60	50	1	2	11	14
Minnesota <u>4/</u> .....	F	10.3	8.0	93	90	74	74	1	1	8	6
Mississippi <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	87	84	71	76	1	2	3	3
Missouri.....	C	—	6.6	75	84	65	68	1	1	4	3
Montana.....	C	—	—	92	91	81	74	1	1	3	2
Nebraska.....	C	100.0	100.0	95	89	71	62	1	1	7	11
Nevada.....	C	—	—	86	87	63	51	1	1	5	14
New Hampshire.....	C	—	—	87	85	53	70	1	1	6	5
New Jersey <u>4/</u> .....	F	—	—	95	94	86	75	1	1	3	5
New Mexico.....	C	10.9	100.0	85	68	63	53	2	4	8	14
New York.....	C	—	—	84	81	45	35	3	3	15	16
North Carolina.....	F	—	—	79	77	66	55	1	2	3	9
North Dakota.....	C	—	—	91	91	74	70	3	2	11	5
Ohio.....	C	—	—	89	86	69	53	1	2	3	8
Oklahoma.....	C	24.7	21.9	88	83	85	84	2	2	2	3
Oregon <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	86	84	62	58	2	2	4	4
Pennsylvania.....	F	—	—	74	72	44	48	3	4	9	12
Puerto Rico <u>4/</u> .....	F	—	—	91	82	23	21	(5/)	1	1	7
Rhode Island <u>4/</u> .....	C	—	—	76	76	91	68	1	1	(5/)	10
South Carolina <u>4/</u> .....	F	—	—	86	76	63	48	1	3	3	5
South Dakota.....	F	—	—	94	89	83	90	1	5	2	1
Tennessee <u>4/</u> .....	C	18.0	17.9	82	83	79	70	4	2	4	5
Texas.....	F	—	—	88	69	67	23	2	5	7	19
Utah.....	C	—	—	88	87	57	49	1	1	4	6
Vermont.....	C	—	—	90	87	55	62	(5/)	1	3	4
Virginia <u>4/</u> .....	F	100.0	100.0	83	81	59	59	2	2	7	8
Washington.....	C	8.4	8.9	91	87	75	54	(5/)	3	1	4
West Virginia.....	F	100.0	100.0	84	77	61	43	3	3	8	14
Wisconsin.....	C	—	—	91	80	66	59	1	4	5	8
Wyoming.....	C	100.0	100.0	87	83	79	68	1	1	3	2

1/ Time between the end of the benefit period and the date the check of cash payment is issued. In 17 States payments are issued at the local office (see footnote 4/).

2/ C represents "calendar week," a period of seven consecutive days, uniform for all claimants, usually ending on Saturday. F represents "flexible week," a period of seven consecutive days beginning on the date a claim is filed. States are classified by type of week in effect during July-September 1962.

3/ Data represent intrastate weeks claimed originating in local offices operating on bi-weekly schedule as percent of all intrastate weeks claimed in the State. Percentage not shown for States with less than 5 percent.

4/ Intrastate payments issued at local offices. Over 85 percent of payments are made in local offices in Massachusetts.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area 1/, fiscal year 1962

State and Area 2/	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/
United States, Total	10,413,532	-1.8	1,169,592	12.8	6,506,008	16.4
Total, 215 Areas	7,163,167	3/-2.0	827,510	3/18.2	4,608,501	3/21.0
<u>Alabama</u>						
Birmingham	25,510	-9.6	2,710	23.9	17,214	31.8
Gadsden	6,640	-8.6	684	4.4	2,288	5.2
Huntsville	7,316	37.0	340	25.5	8,348	35.7
Mobile	11,011	-.7	1,193	-21.9	11,720	22.5
Montgomery	8,517	-10.5	934	-.3	8,497	12.2
Tuscaloosa	3,492	-15.3	381	15.5	3,900	13.9
<u>Arizona</u>						
Phoenix	78,189	16.0	6,204	33.4	57,273	36.0
Tucson	22,660		2,311		20,230	
<u>Arkansas</u>						
Fort Smith	15,072	35.6	1,009	-6.8	16,253	76.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	27,772		3,125		36,807	
<u>California</u>						
Bakersfield	17,279		1,069		7,418	
Fresno	27,618		3,511		18,367	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	526,687	-4.2	54,999	33.9	332,310	48.2
Sacramento	41,155	-13.2	5,826	13.7	28,030	33.8
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	57,524	-.8	6,043	-8.4	30,271	70.6
San Diego	79,120	13.1	10,224	19.4	31,033	19.7
San Francisco-Oakland	222,919	-2.8	19,777	5.5	99,670	30.8
San Jose	57,648	-5.6	4,971	-.9	31,686	24.2
Santa Barbara	17,290		1,167		10,002	
Stockton	25,696		4,849		10,758	
<u>Colorado</u>						
Colorado Springs	9,233	12.9	1,052	31.0	9,834	30.4
Denver	75,646	4.7	13,463	10.1	55,421	-4.2
Pueblo	7,373	20.1	572	33.3	6,708	14.0
<u>Connecticut</u>						
Bridgeport	26,804		3,454		21,430	
Hartford	41,797	-10.1	3,742	158.2	24,887	19.7
Meriden	5,408	-12.2	278	15.8	1,181	23.9
New Britain	9,031	-11.8	942	86.5	3,698	9.9
New Haven	21,319	-6.5	2,324	61.1	17,263	13.2
New London-Groton-Norwich	10,344		1,530		5,739	
Norwalk	5,917	-20.7	528	26.0	3,054	1.4
Stamford	9,088		761		6,635	
Waterbury	11,158	-10.4	980	66.4	6,406	.8
<u>Delaware</u>						
Wilmington	15,466		2,876		5,433	
<u>District of Columbia</u>						
Washington	94,490	-6.5	14,859	-29.4	76,505	7.8
<u>Florida</u>						
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	25,390		2,233		22,607	
Jacksonville	29,138		1,139		16,321	
Miami	37,260	5.9	2,491	-17.2	36,923	8.5
Orlando	21,657		1,320		13,608	
Pensacola	8,883	5.2	1,000	34.4	7,256	-2.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	40,575	-4.0	3,130	7.7	44,419	20.4
West Palm Beach	14,177		1,308		20,157	
<u>Georgia</u>						
Albany	3,656	.2	650	164.2	5,583	28.4
Atlanta	63,191	-3.9	7,239	31.5	34,631	25.9
Augusta	11,147		967		13,994	
Columbus	10,665		1,357		9,686	
Macon	5,937	12.1	940	109.8	7,125	27.3
Savannah	6,179	-22.7	769	20.3	6,761	3.9
<u>Hawaii</u>						
Honolulu	28,483		2,267		9,872	

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area <sup>1/</sup>, fiscal year 1962 --cont'd.

State and Area <sup>2/</sup>	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>
<b>Illinois</b>						
Champaign-Urbana	6,429	1.0	314	13.8	3,508	23.7
Chicago	278,750	-9.4	30,760	25.2	133,724	11.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	17,028		1,873		9,856	
Decatur	7,638	-2.4	349	28.3	4,512	5.8
Peoria	13,613		1,627		6,534	
Rockford	7,540	-16.3	588	148.1	10,244	16.1
Springfield	6,039	-1.4	675	54.8	4,666	37.7
<b>Indiana</b>						
Evansville	16,635		2,175		7,400	
Fort Wayne	22,484	21.8	1,828	35.6	8,012	36.8
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	31,934	-18.5	2,761	89.6	6,811	70.2
Indianapolis	45,808	3.0	5,637	49.6	16,221	24.8
Muncie	15,093	17.6	1,493	4.6	8,632	34.4
South Bend	13,309	-3.9	1,710	63.8	5,826	36.3
Terre Haute	8,413	-15.6	848	79.7	2,370	15.1
<b>Iowa</b>						
Cedar Rapids	7,946	16.9	665	-20.5	2,820	-34.6
Des Moines	17,224	.7	2,599	2.8	22,275	-.7
Dubuque	5,480	3.9	949	-20.3	3,697	-14.4
Sioux City	9,485	12.0	993	5.2	16,294	81.1
Waterloo	7,595	16.2	1,402	31.5	3,652	-18.7
<b>Kansas</b>						
Topeka	10,036	7.8	2,299	53.6	11,094	-.2
Wichita	17,190	-6.1	3,509	10.1	25,866	5.5
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Lexington	13,531	-1.1	1,556	8.7	7,170	21.4
Louisville	47,313	4.7	4,831	52.7	15,128	35.6
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Baton Rouge	14,397	5.9	973	44.4	8,713	24.1
Lake Charles	8,156	-1.4	620	38.4	3,338	33.4
Monroe	7,873	-5.1	704	26.8	6,204	17.6
New Orleans	42,970	-9.5	6,184	24.4	26,220	3.2
Shreveport	15,977		1,322		11,944	
<b>Maine</b>						
Lewiston-Auburn	7,932	-4.5	1,486	34.7	4,486	11.5
Portland	8,474	11.5	1,666	3.9	6,669	9.3
<b>Maryland</b>						
Baltimore	99,855	.6	9,754	-10.4	40,246	31.0
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Boston	148,073	14.8	14,478	8.1	89,788	1.9
Brockton	11,350	50.0	1,992	58.3	5,265	1.3
Fall River	9,657	86.9	684	-4.3	5,339	18.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	6,235	7.8	625	40.4	2,561	11.0
Lawrence-Haverhill	11,184		1,962		6,661	
Lowell	8,927	70.9	1,174	13.0	5,691	32.0
New Bedford	10,892	-5.8	1,490	19.4	4,864	11.3
Pittsfield	3,803	34.1	344	50.2	1,349	43.5
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	31,488		2,745		14,222	
Worcester	21,431		2,139		12,288	
<b>Michigan</b>						
Ann Arbor	13,748		885		2,911	
Bay City	8,856	-21.9	1,193	-24.1	1,983	-1.7
Detroit	386,495	-7.4	24,777	-15.5	72,925	18.7
Flint	21,021	-23.8	2,589	-7.3	8,998	57.1
Grand Rapids	27,099	-13.6	2,537	-16.0	10,904	23.9
Jackson	10,513	-11.5	1,213	6.4	2,866	56.0
Kalamazoo	11,846	-11.9	1,529	-13.1	5,652	30.1
Lansing	16,296	-4.4	1,971	-6.0	11,018	27.7
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	11,643	-13.4	2,162	12.9	4,465	9.8
Saginaw	8,011	-29.7	1,022	-20.0	2,590	12.5
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Duluth-Superior	14,446		1,286		9,111	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	89,583	8.1	3,873	3.1	63,060	14.5

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area <sup>1/</sup>, fiscal year 1962 --cont'd.

State and Area <sup>2/</sup>	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>
<u>Mississippi</u>						
Jackson	16,549	-8.9	1,948	0.7	15,377	6.1
<u>Missouri</u>						
Kansas City	65,675	-3.3	11,098	29.3	36,359	20.8
St. Joseph	5,475	17.7	14	27.3	5,905	27.8
St. Louis	135,452	3.9	9,531	3.2	44,015	17.9
Springfield	9,732	1.4	1,126	10.7	10,092	21.6
<u>Montana</u>						
Billings	9,666	13.4	1,412	15.6	6,286	14.2
Great Falls	7,719	-4.2	1,121	3.9	4,901	12.9
<u>Nebraska</u>						
Lincoln	7,758		2,140		8,431	
Omaha	19,644		2,767		22,641	
<u>Nevada</u>						
Las Vegas	16,590	.9	743	-16.5	13,354	25.2
Reno	10,395		1,127		11,168	
<u>New Hampshire</u>						
Manchester	6,995	-1.0	1,067	49.0	3,757	10.3
<u>New Jersey</u>						
Atlantic City	14,711		1,640		14,158	
Jersey City	32,593	-2.5	2,821	1.3	14,177	5.8
Newark	93,727	-5.5	7,767	-.6	39,123	27.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	52,118	3.4	3,662	3.4	41,413	26.7
Trenton	14,995		1,086		5,768	
<u>New Mexico</u>						
Albuquerque	20,615		1,905		12,764	
<u>New York</u>						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	17,325	-24.5	2,749	-26.6	11,878	12.2
Binghamton	11,248		3,591		10,097	
Buffalo	34,426	-26.2	9,308	-24.6	23,339	13.5
New York	649,561	9.6	78,031	52.7	696,811	24.3
Rochester	19,374	-4.5	3,737	-3.5	22,766	7.0
Syracuse	18,931	-17.7	6,004	-9.8	14,814	9.1
Utica-Rome	10,941		1,459		9,987	
<u>North Carolina</u>						
Asheville	10,874	2.7	1,484	25.7	8,095	38.3
Charlotte	15,106	-5.0	945	1.8	10,420	13.6
Durham	9,649	25.0	1,187	14.9	6,016	-16.1
Greensboro-High Point	17,933		2,368		15,653	
Raleigh	11,818	33.9	683	-24.5	7,824	1.7
Winston-Salem	10,760	.8	1,699	-8.3	6,012	-13.0
<u>North Dakota</u>						
Fargo-Moorhead	7,312		604		6,360	
<u>Ohio</u>						
Akron	32,673	-14.2	4,119	33.7	14,435	14.1
Canton	22,135		4,435		7,633	
Cincinnati	71,485	-2.6	9,053	54.5	26,429	5.7
Cleveland	121,673	-7.2	19,238	29.6	36,958	19.1
Columbus	45,691	-7.7	6,975	26.3	34,890	25.7
Dayton	40,843	-3.6	5,479	82.6	14,476	21.4
Hamilton-Middletown	16,098		3,101		5,760	
Lima	7,306	-2.0	1,030	36.8	2,964	20.9
Lorain-Elyria	13,314		3,331		5,157	
Springfield	7,832	-7.5	1,145	-.2	2,908	24.5
Steubenville-Weirton	10,161		963		2,948	
Toledo	25,789	-14.6	4,738	34.4	15,044	12.6
Youngstown	42,478		6,425		15,458	
<u>Oklahoma</u>						
Lawton	6,713	14.7	886	37.2	12,605	19.8
Oklahoma City	33,277	-.7	3,455	12.3	43,118	20.0
Tulsa	21,790		4,990		30,847	

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area 1/, fiscal year 1962--cont'd.

State and Area 2/	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/
<u>Oregon</u>						
Eugene	12,942		2,048		6,661	
Portland	51,486	-24.6	6,623	38.8	27,368	5.4
<u>Pennsylvania</u>						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	18,792		2,906		12,987	
Altoona	8,978	5.5	1,864	40.8	2,920	45.6
Erie	14,009		2,349		4,455	
Harrisburg	17,918		2,968		6,999	
Johnstown	14,717		3,516		7,901	
Lancaster	7,152	-21.1	1,758	171.3	2,729	11.8
Philadelphia	196,117	-12.0	34,319	35.0	124,863	12.5
Pittsburgh	107,173	-15.8	15,605	9.9	35,992	-1.1
Reading	8,135	-15.2	1,512	20.4	4,580	-0.2
Scranton	16,576		3,159		7,201	
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	23,311		4,024		9,470	
York	11,460		1,880		6,289	
<u>Puerto Rico</u>						
Mayaguez	12,296	-7.6	2,193	44.0	5,929	-3.2
Ponce	21,088	5.2	2,008	21.3	6,517	-6.9
San Juan	35,428	-38.9	3,098	20.8	12,872	-17.6
<u>Rhode Island</u>						
Providence-Pawtucket	52,506	5.3	7,838	39.2	32,433	27.6
<u>South Carolina</u>						
Charleston	10,590		944		10,625	
Columbia	16,325	15.9	1,138	73.7	10,825	17.0
Greenville	12,924	20.4	990	30.4	10,305	19.6
<u>South Dakota</u>						
Souix Falls	5,919	9.1	597	48.5	4,918	22.2
<u>Tennessee</u>						
Chattanooga	15,031		1,677		8,640	
Knoxville	20,218		2,189		12,900	
Memphis	21,367	14.8	2,087	- .3	29,625	4.1
Nashville	16,507		3,115		16,531	
<u>Texas</u>						
Abilene	9,469	5.1	930	-7.2	8,801	31.6
Amarillo	13,834	8.8	1,625	25.1	18,246	4.7
Austin	19,044		3,044		23,306	
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23,949		2,728		23,712	
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	14,241		1,363		12,037	
Corpus Christi	16,486		1,605		17,268	
Dallas	121,616	4.0	11,369	18.4	94,449	30.4
El Paso	21,090		883		18,770	
Fort Worth	43,613	.5	4,832	30.3	40,661	22.5
Galveston-Texas City	15,975		1,223		14,835	
Houston	106,606	13.4	9,139	41.4	71,963	36.2
Laredo	8,373	20.6	721	-5.4	5,966	9.9
Lubbock	13,435		1,158		18,466	
Midland	7,011	8.6	1,285	33.4	7,962	-1.7
Odessa	11,949	10.2	1,345	-9.8	7,663	17.0
San Angelo	7,391	13.7	1,165	-8.5	7,372	- .5
San Antonio	44,641	3.1	5,281	34.8	50,796	22.1
Texarkana	13,529		1,338		10,694	
Tyler	13,655		1,017		10,437	
Waco	10,316	-11.9	1,232	-12.2	10,568	8.0
Wichita Falls	11,253	9.1	1,471	53.7	9,531	8.5
<u>Utah</u>						
Ogden	9,448	22.0	1,561	-12.3	10,211	25.7
Provo-Orem	7,170	3.1	1,779	-34.7	4,293	29.8
Salt Lake City	23,787		4,076		23,261	

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area <sup>1/</sup>, fiscal year 1962--cont'd.

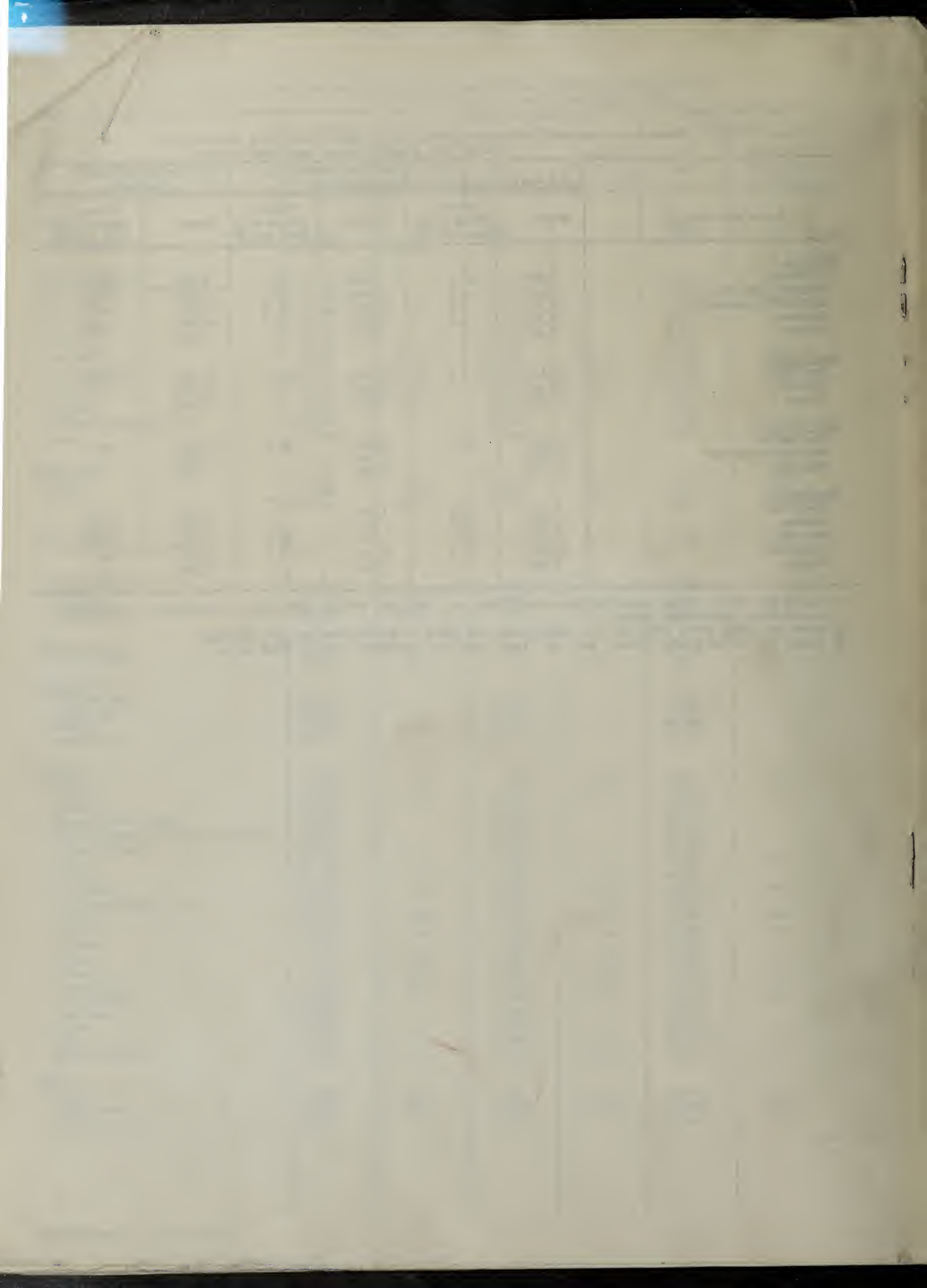
State and Area <sup>2/</sup>	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>
<u>Virginia</u>						
Lynchburg	5,305	-14.9	678	16.9	2,365	14.0
Newport News-Hampton	8,419	-1.8	1,229	10.9	7,638	24.9
Norfolk-Portsmouth	27,730	5.3	3,924	25.8	21,249	21.5
Richmond	18,822	4.0	4,045	11.6	16,381	35.5
Roanoke	9,290		1,379		4,136	
<u>Washington</u>						
Seattle	63,466	7.5	5,722	40.1	31,869	62.4
Spokane	18,337		2,737		11,160	
Tacoma	21,337		1,909		12,174	
<u>West Virginia</u>						
Charleston	10,481	-7.9	2,097	37.5	12,361	88.2
Huntington-Ashland	16,582		3,018		7,406	
Wheeling	13,174		2,124		4,999	
<u>Wisconsin</u>						
Green Bay	8,143	-5.8	1,607	.1	4,735	-3.0
Kenosha	6,504	-24.3	406	45.5	2,768	-36.9
Madison	18,274	46.7	970	29.0	7,464	9.2
Milwaukee	69,630	-4.7	7,097	43.1	36,384	21.9
Racine	9,561		940		5,713	

<sup>1/</sup> Represents local offices whose administrative areas are identical with or most nearly coincide with the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

<sup>2/</sup> Areas may cross State lines but are listed under the State to which principal city belongs.

<sup>3/</sup> Except for United States totals, data for fiscal year 1961 available for 145 areas only.







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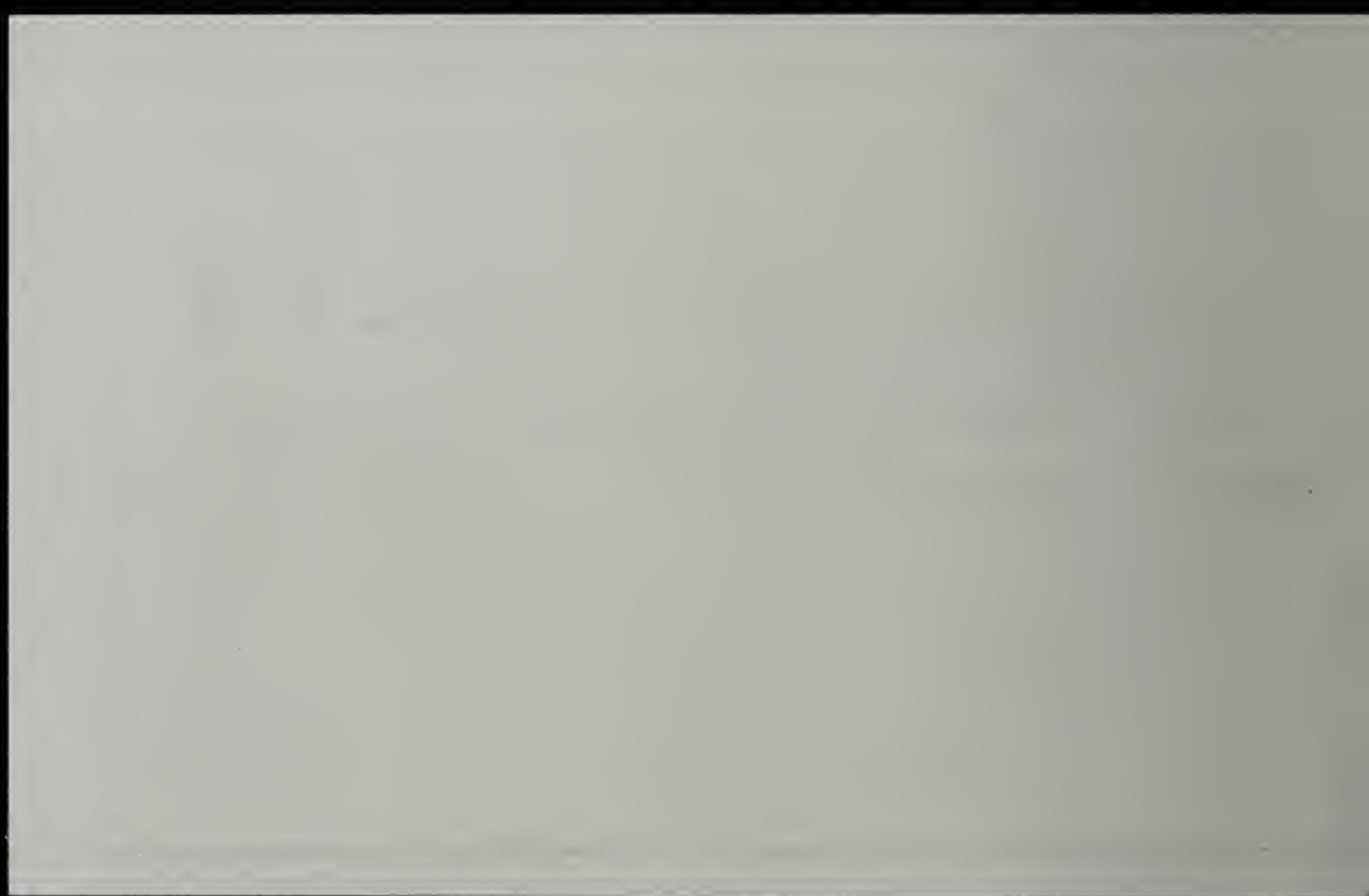
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JANUARY 1962

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# LABOR MARKET

*and*  
**Employment  
Security**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

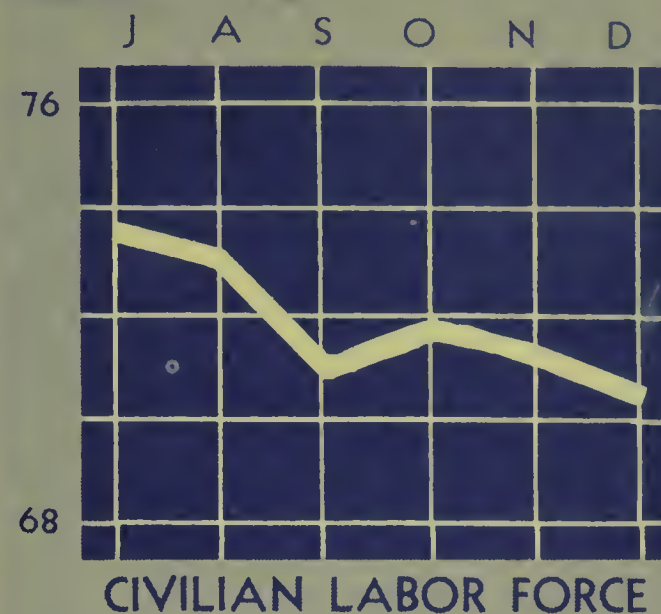
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## LABOR FORCE TRENDS

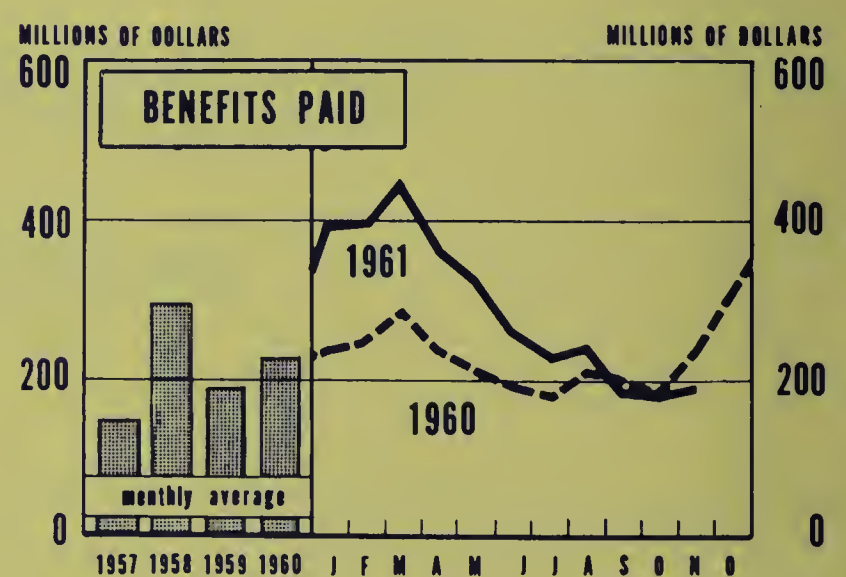
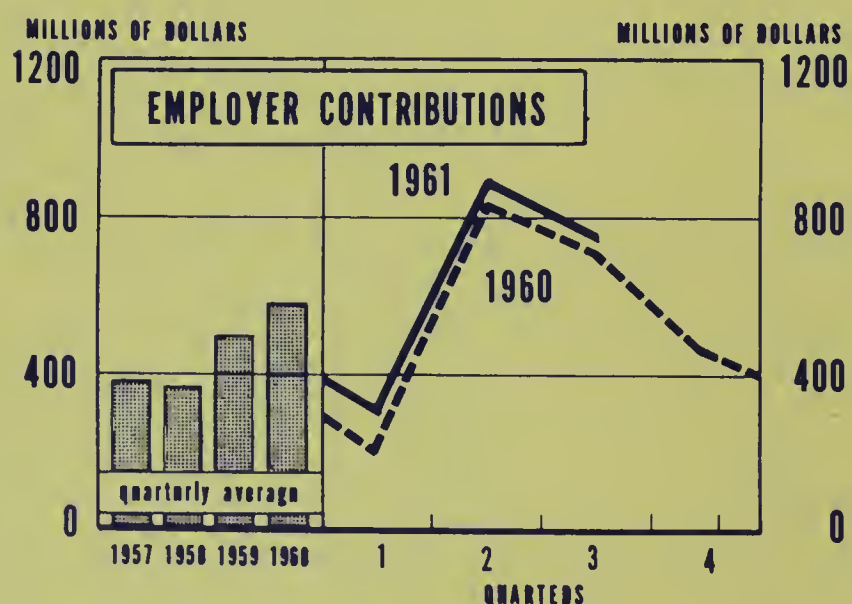
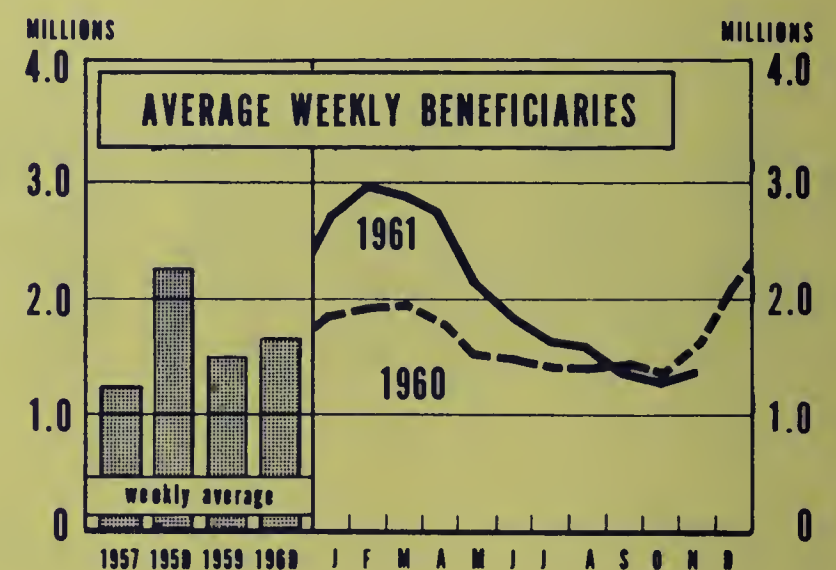
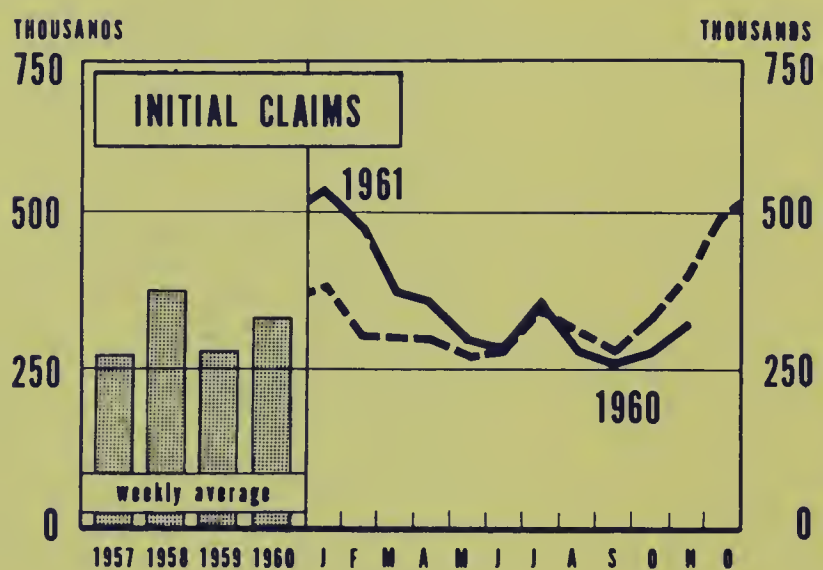
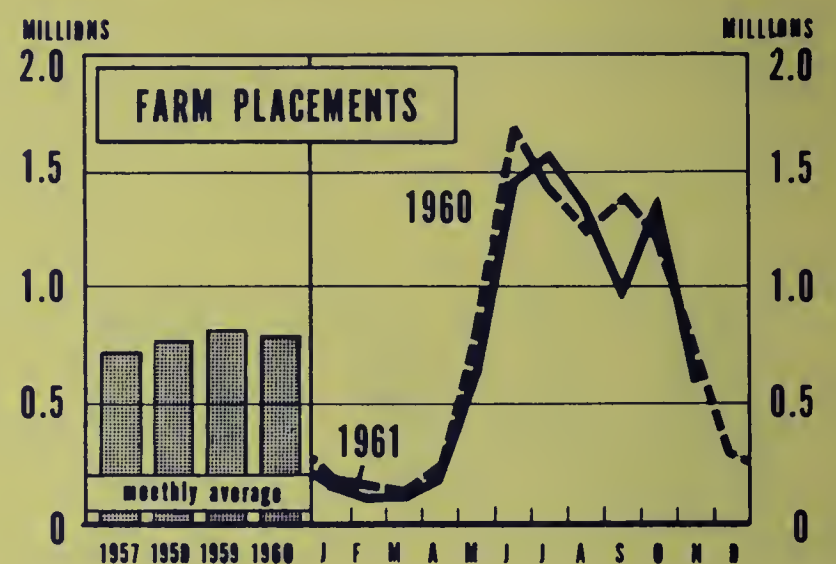
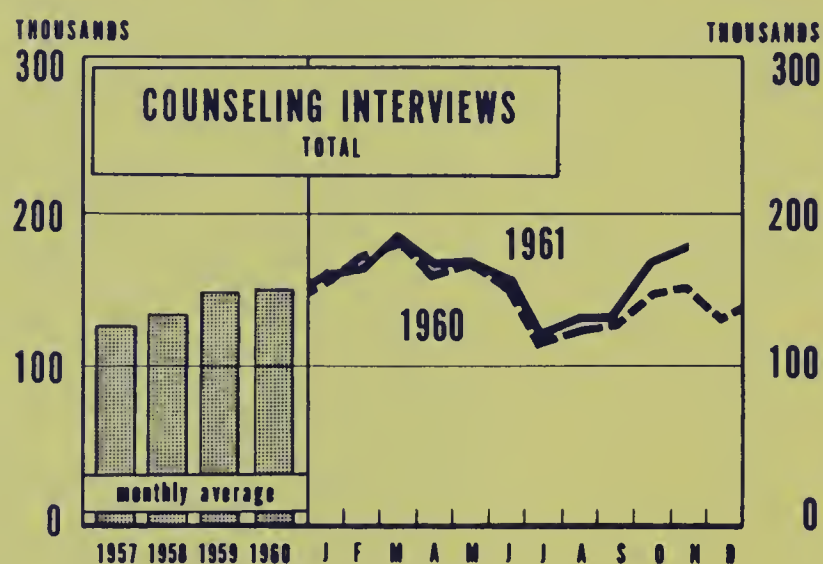
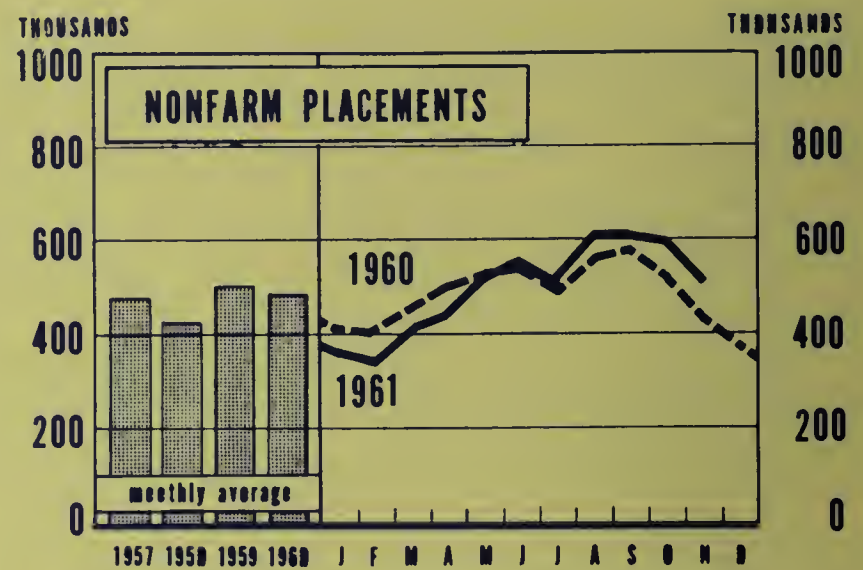
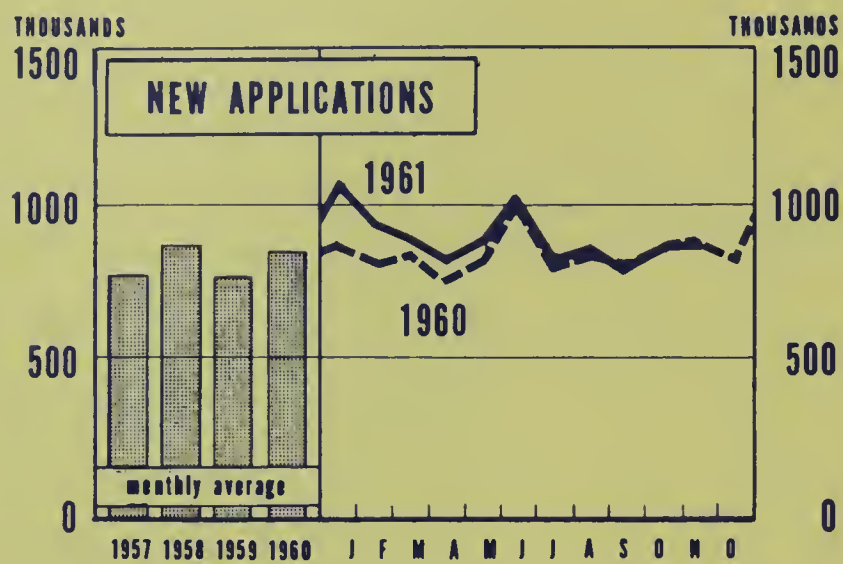
Millions



JULY-DECEMBER 1961



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

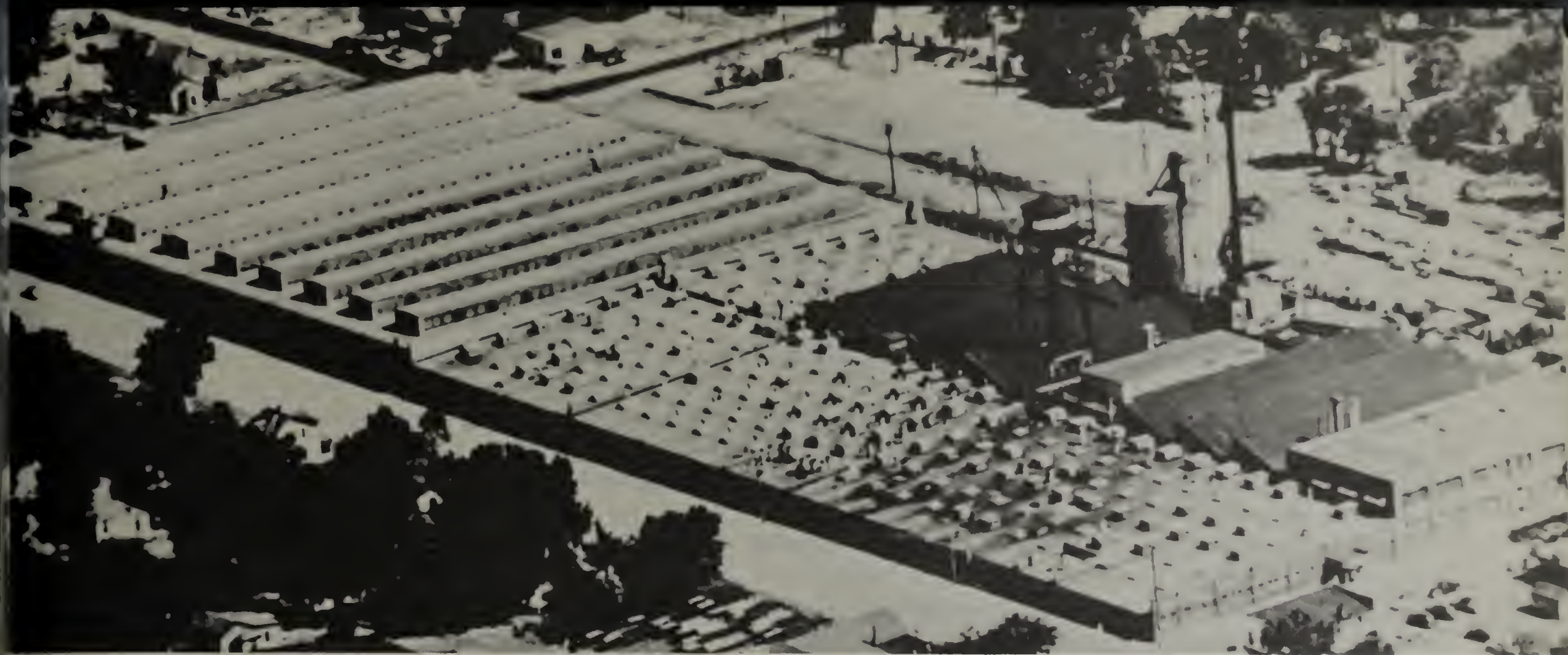


NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

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The Auto Lite plant provided jobs for 1,800 workers in La Crosse before it was permanently closed in 1959.

## Plant Shutdown Causes Long-Term Unemployment in La Crosse

**E**IGHTEEN hundred jobs and an \$8 million annual payroll lost and 475,000 square feet of factory space left empty! This was the shock that the City of La Crosse, Wis., had to face on May 9, 1959, when the Electric Auto Lite Co. announced that it would close its La Crosse plant on July 1, 1959.

This community of 48,000 population, nestled in the beautiful coulee region on the east bank of the Mississippi River, is 148 miles south of Minneapolis and St. Paul and 130 miles northwest of Madison, the State Capital. La Crosse is a diversified manufacturing area, with nearly half

of its salaried workers employed by manufacturing industries. The city is also the center of a large trading area; wholesale and retail outlets figure prominently in the industrial pattern. Agriculture is an important segment of local industry. As the Electric Auto Lite plant was the second largest industry in La Crosse, foremost in the thoughts of the citizenry was what would be the immediate, as well as long-range, impact on the economy of the city.

The city was already experiencing a downtrend in industrial employment, a pattern that coincided with the national trend. What to do, how to adjust to a crisis of such magnitude?--this was the challenge to the community. The Wisconsin State Employment Service was faced with a severe test of its effectiveness in the community.

Relations between the WSES and Auto Lite management had been excellent. All new workers were screened and referred to the company by the local office. The

What happens to a small city when a major employer moves out of the area, removing the source of livelihood of some 1,800 workers? When La Crosse, Wis. found itself in this situation in 1959, the WSES decided to try to find some answers. This article summarizes the problems that developed and the results of a followup survey published under the title of "La Crosse Reemployment Study," September 1960, by the Wisconsin State Employment Service, 105 South Blair St., Madison 3, Wis.

Prepared by Norman E. Schulze, District Manager, Wisconsin State Employment Service, La Crosse, Wis.



WSES district manager was invited to attend the meeting called by Auto Lite's management at the time of the closing announcement. At this meeting, the reason for closing the La Crosse plant was given: the necessity for consolidating company facilities, so that through more economical operation, the company could improve its competitive position in bidding for automotive contracts. Company management said it would start immediately to assist those employees who would not be transferred to other Auto Lite plants to find other employment. WSES was given a complete list of these employees and their occupations. WSES made a grouped listing, showing company occupational title, USES occupational title and code, number of workers in each occupation, sex, age, etc. This information was sent to the State Administrative Office and subsequently to other ES offices in the State and region.

The company agreed to place and pay for advertisements in area and State newspapers announcing the availability of workers being released. Positive recruitment was made available to interested employers at the plant during working hours. Results from the newspaper advertisements and ES action were most encouraging. Employers from this State, as well as from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, made appointments for positive recruitment. Most of the recruitment, however, was for workers in the professional and technical classifications.

Placement or job acceptance might be termed meager, as only about 75 persons accepted job offers. This could be attributed to the great number of employees who owned their homes and were reluctant to leave the area, and to the advanced age of many of the workers qualified for openings. The average age of the employees left jobless was over 40 years. A majority of employees were in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupational categories. In addition, more than half of the workers in the plant were women. All of these factors contributed to the inability of WSES to develop immediate job openings.

The closing of Electric Auto Lite received wide publicity throughout the State and Midwest. It was a subject of deep concern, not only locally, but also statewide. Unemployment can impose an impressive toll of privation and suffering. For most

of its victims, suitable reemployment is the only satisfactory cure.

To this end, WSES devoted its efforts. Information concerning the occupations of the workers was provided all industry. The employer relations representative carried this information on all field visits and made a special effort in job development for these workers. Upon registration, applicants were informed of the limited job possibilities available to semi-skilled and unskilled workers and encouraged to use the facilities of the La Crosse Vocational and Adult School to train in occupations that would offer better possibilities for placement. Many of the Auto Lite workers took advantage of the training facilities of the school. Men were enrolled in metal trade, tool and die, welding, mechanical, and woodworking classes. Women enrolled in the commercial courses.

At the time, the local office manager was president of the La Crosse County Industrial Development Council and also a member of the La Crosse County Development Corporation. These groups directed their attention to finding someone to buy the vacated Auto Lite plant. Their efforts were unsuccessful and the plant is still vacant. However, to make sure that the plant would be available to an industry which would provide employment, two local businessmen purchased the building from Auto Lite and have kept it available for development. The Industrial Corporation purchased a brick building with 30,000 square feet to house a corporation started by some former Auto Lite workers, which is manufacturing gauges and electrical instrument component parts.

The economic impact of the closing was not felt immediately because of severance pay, which ranged up to \$3,000 per individual, and because of unemployment benefits paid by the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Department. However, 6 months later, there were still a substantial number of unemployed Auto Lite workers. La Crosse was designated by the BE as an area of substantial unemployment.

At this time, the WSES Administrative Office felt that more information was needed concerning the impact of the closing on the factory. A study was developed in cooperation with the Auto Lite Company to determine the effects of the layoffs on the



workers, the community, and the labor force. It was intended to provide information useful not only to La Crosse, but also to any area where large-scale layoffs might occur.

On March 30, 1960, a questionnaire was mailed to 1,795 former employees of the company. Sixty percent, or 1,093, of these questionnaires were returned. A sample of 60 nonresponding employees was selected to determine the reasons for non-response. WSES was able to obtain 59 additional completed questionnaires from this group. Reasons given for not completing the questionnaires were: "NEVER RECEIVED THE FORM," "MISPLACED THE FORM," "LACK OF INTEREST," "FORGOT."

The survey revealed that 9 months after the plant was closed, 40 percent of the 1,152 persons surveyed reported being unemployed; 20 percent had withdrawn from the labor force; and 40 percent were re-employed. How the people obtained their reemployment was of special interest to WSES. The mail survey showed a smaller percentage of persons obtaining jobs through the ES and a larger percentage obtaining jobs through direct application than were found in the followup of nonrespondents. For this reason, the verified hires in the WSES office files in La Crosse were checked against the list of persons who reported obtaining their jobs through direct application. Only 17 percent of the reemployed, excluding self-employed and company transfers, said they obtained their jobs through the ES. Forty percent said they obtained their jobs through direct application. Records showed, however, that 40 percent of the men and 30 percent of the women who had obtained jobs through the ES reported on their questionnaires that they got their jobs through direct application. Persons referred to a job by the ES do, of course, fill out an application at the company to which they are referred. The high proportion of people placed by WSES, but who did not credit the ES as the method by which the job was obtained, also filled out such applications. The fact that they did not mention the ES on the questionnaire should, however, be remembered in interpreting similar studies.

The WSES located jobs for 26 percent of those who were reemployed, excluding self-employed and company transfers.

Among men, the WSES was a close second to direct applications in importance. For women the WSES rated third, below friends and relatives, and direct application. It was not practical to check records in all WSES offices. Some of the people who reported obtaining work outside of La Crosse through direct application may have received assistance from ES offices in other cities.

About one-fourth, or 118, of the re-employed workers reported that training was required for their new jobs, although in most cases the new employer paid for the training. Thirty-five reported taking the training at their own expense. The highest proportion requiring training were in professional, managerial, clerical, and sales. Many of the people employed in these occupations and in the skilled jobs were required to take training at their own expense.

The survey also revealed that over two-thirds, or 282, of those who were re-employed were currently earning less than in their Auto Lite jobs. Some of the reemployed were earning less than half their former wages and some women were earning as little as a third of their previous income. About 15 percent of the reemployed, however, were earning more than before the layoff. This latter group was made up of professional, technical, and skilled workers.

A majority of men and women still unemployed at the time of the survey were over 45 years of age. The men were in semi- or unskilled categories in the fabricated metal operation, namely punch press, screw machine, drill press and unskilled labor. Women were employed in semi-skilled occupations as production assemblers, which demanded good finger dexterity. No other manufacturers in La Crosse at the time were in need of persons with the work experience of the unemployed Electric Auto Lite workers. Because of their age and the lack of opportunities, many of the women withdrew from the labor market.

For the 1,152 persons surveyed, \$3 million in wages were lost in the first 9 months after the closing of the factory. Unemployment compensation applied for and received by 868 of these former employees amounted to \$1 million, despite the fact

(continued on page 15)





*While farm activities generally were heading for the winter doldrums, employment was building up in the citrus harvests in Florida and the Far West.*

Photo Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

## *Farm Labor Market Developments*

# Farm Employment Approaches Low Winter Levels

**E**MPLOYMENT of seasonal hired farm workers fell off sharply after the cotton harvest had passed its peak. By mid-November, it had dropped to 720,000 in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security, some 44 percent less than in October. Contrary to the general downtrend, a minor upsurge was reported in the harvest of citrus fruits and winter vegetables in Florida and in the southern areas of Texas, California, and Arizona.

Employment nationally was 22,000 less than in November 1960, as mechanization and unfavorable weather affected cotton, hay, and grain employment. However, fruit-and-vegetable-harvest employment was higher than a year earlier, as fall activities were tapering off more slowly and winter harvests beginning earlier than last year.

### Machines Cut Cotton-Harvest Employment

Some 348,000 seasonal hired farm workers, nearly half of all those employed in mid-November, were harvesting cotton. Forty-three percent of those engaged in

cotton harvesting were in Texas and 44 percent in other South Central States. The harvest was almost completed in the southeast but was still active in the southwest.

About 32,000 fewer workers were harvesting cotton this November than a year earlier. The greatest reductions occurred in Arizona and California, where increased mechanization and reduced acreage were the primary factors. In many other parts of the cotton belt excessive rains were keeping workers out of the fields.

On December 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated a 1961 crop of 14,314,000 bales, or slightly more than in 1960. The harvest was 82 percent completed, compared with 88 percent on December 1, 1960.

### Winter Vegetable Harvests Beginning

One hundred thousand workers were harvesting vegetables in mid-November, including 25,000 in Florida, 24,000 in other Eastern Seaboard States, and 24,000 in Texas. Although vegetable-harvest em-



This article is based on semimonthly reports collected by the Bureau of Employment Security through its affiliated State employment security agencies and on information from other sources. The reports provide data on estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture by crop activity and geographic origin of workers. Semimonthly reports are required from each of the 271 agricultural reporting areas that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) 500 or more seasonal hired workers employed, (2) shortage or surplus of 100 or more seasonal hired workers, (3) any foreign workers employed.

More detailed farm labor market information is issued by the Bureau each month during the active agricultural season in Farm Labor Market Developments. Detailed data on agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, by State, are issued monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

ployment had dropped off more than 50 percent from the October level after the potato harvest passed its peak, some gains were evident in the winter vegetable areas of Florida, Texas, and California. Vegetable-harvest employment was 23,000 higher than in November 1960 largely be-

Estimated Employment of  
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers  
By Geographic Origin and Crop Activity <sup>1/</sup>  
Mid-November 1961

Type of worker:	Number employed	Percent
Total	720,400	100.0
Domestic	578,500	80.3
Local	463,000	64.3
Migrant	115,500	16.0
Intrastate	72,200	10.0
Interstate	39,600	5.5
Puerto Rico	3,700	.5
Foreign	141,900	19.7
Mexico	129,800	18.0
British West Indies	10,600	1.5
Japan	1,500	.2
Canada	0	-
<u>Crop Activities:</u>		
Total, all activities	720,400	100.0
General	48,300	6.7
Cultivating	40,900	5.7
Vegetables	16,900	2.3
Fruits	18,400	2.6
Other crops	5,600	.8
Harvesting	550,900	76.5
Cotton	347,600	48.3
Vegetables	100,100	13.9
Tomatoes	15,900	2.2
Other vegetables	84,200	11.7
Hay and grain	26,900	3.7
Fruit	35,000	4.9
Citrus	18,200	2.5
Other fruits	16,800	2.4
Other crops	41,300	5.7
Activity unspecified	80,300	11.1

<sup>1/</sup> Based on reports from 146 of the 272 agricultural reporting areas delineated by the Bureau of Employment Security.

cause ideal weather in Florida had pushed ahead the time schedule and the fall snap-bean season in North Carolina had extended later in the year.

#### Few Migrants Left

Migrant-worker employment continued to recede after the northern apple and potato harvests passed their peaks. Between October and November, it declined 52 percent to 115,000. The 40,000 interstate workers numbered about a third as many as in October and consisted largely of cotton pickers in Oklahoma and Texas and citrus and vegetable pickers in Florida and California.

Texas cotton workers accounted for about two-thirds of the 72,000 intrastate workers. California's 11,000 intrastate workers numbered 17,000 less than a month earlier as workers finished harvesting tomatoes and grapes in northern counties and either returned home or journeyed to the Desert and South Coast areas for citrus and other winter activities.

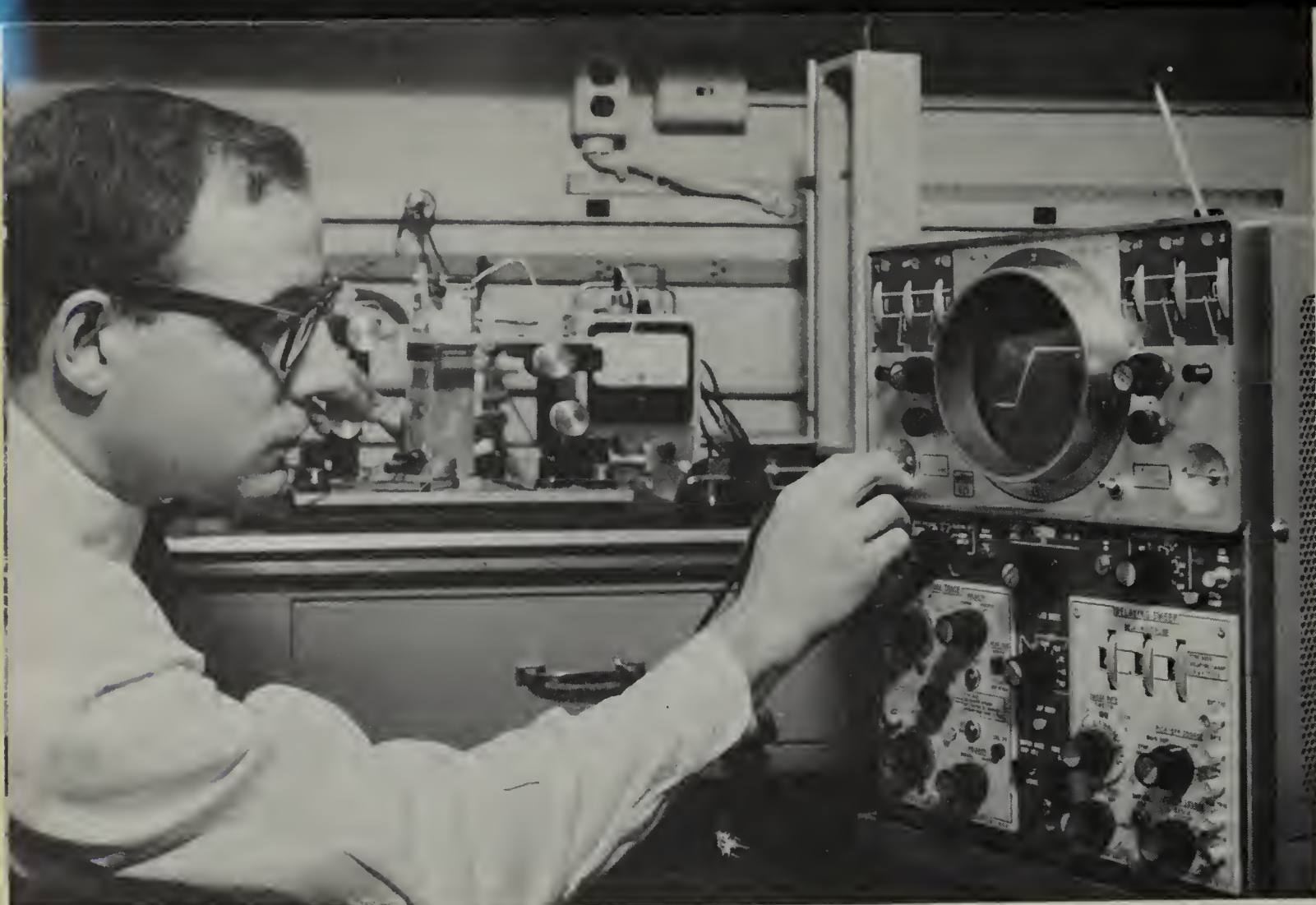
#### Foreign Workers

The 142,000 foreign workers employed in November constituted nearly a fifth of all seasonal farm workers employed at that time. Almost half of the 130,000 Mexicans were harvesting Texas cotton, and nearly a sixth were harvesting cotton in other States. Most of the remainder were tending citrus fruits and winter vegetables in California and Arizona. The greatest part of the 11,000 British West Indians were harvesting citrus fruits, sugar cane, and winter vegetables in Florida, while the 1,500 Japanese were primarily engaged in vegetable activities in California's South Coast area.

A reduction of 19,000 from November 1960 was primarily associated with

(continued on page 19)





*Expanding demand for electronic technicians was reflected in marked increase of clearance openings for the aircraft, communications, and ordnance industries. Here a technician works with an oscilloscope.*

Photo courtesy  
Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories

## *Quarterly Survey of Local Occupational Shortages*

# Engineers, Metalworkers, and Teachers Dominate Clearance Needs

**R**EFLECTING the recent improvement in national labor market conditions, hard-to-fill job openings placed in interarea clearance by State employment security agencies rose by 3,300, or one-fifth, in the final quarter of 1961 to a total of about 20,000 in December. As a result, clearance openings have returned to the approximate levels prevailing at the start of the 1960-61 recession. Sharp increases in demand for technician, engi-

neering and skilled metalworking personnel contributed appreciably to the rise in clearance needs, although seasonal job orders for teachers for overseas assignments accounted for nearly two-fifths of the quarterly advance.

Professional and managerial openings rose to 11,500 in December, an increase of 2,700, or 30 percent, over the September 1961 total. Semiskilled workers were

This analysis, now prepared quarterly, is based on inventories on job openings which are published every 2 weeks by all State employment security agencies. Monthly figures will continue to be processed and available on request. The inventory listings include all openings placed in clearance (a process of matching workers in one area with jobs in other areas) by the State agencies affiliated with the United States Employment Service. The inventories are regularly distributed to all the local employment offices within the State of origin and to all other State agencies.

The openings or orders listed in these inventories represent a compilation of jobs for which (1) there is not an adequate supply of local workers, (2) employers are willing to recruit out-of-area applicants, (3) wages are not substantially less favorable than prevailing rates for similar work, (4) working conditions are as favorable as the average for similar industries, and (5) minimum compensation is specified. In addition, housing availability should be considered.

Thus, not all local occupational shortages are reflected by the inventories of job openings. The inventory listings of clearance openings, nevertheless, do provide a good indication of the volume, trend, and types of occupational shortages.



Table 1

Number of Nonagricultural State Inventory Openings  
December 1961, September 1961 and December 1960

Occupational group	Number of inventory openings			Change to December 1961 from:			
	December 1961	September 1961	December 1960	September 1961		December 1960	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total . . . . .	19,999	16,712	16,364	+3,287	+19.7	+3,635	+22.2
Professional and							
Managerial . . . . .	11,472	8,740	9,916	+2,732	+31.3	+1,556	+15.7
Clerical and Sales . .	1,908	1,727	1,713	+181	+10.5	+195	+11.4
Service . . . . .	920	929	1,062	-9	-1.0	-142	-13.4
Skilled . . . . .	4,415	4,311	3,045	+104	+2.4	+1,370	+45.0
Semiskilled . . . . .	1,276	995	585	+281	+28.2	+691	+118.1
Unskilled . . . . .	8	10	43	-2	*	-35	*

\* Too few to report percent of change.

also sought in larger numbers. Hard-to-fill vacancies for workers in textile, knit goods, and machine shop occupations brought the total for this category to nearly 1,300--a 28 percent increase over September's 1,000 openings. Over 100 openings for real estate salesmen in North Carolina coupled with increased demand for stenographers and typists, for whom nearly 1,200 openings were listed, boosted clerical and sales openings to 1,900 in December, compared with 1,700 in September. Total openings in service and skilled worker occupations remained relatively stable over the quarter.

Total clearance openings rose by 1,600, or 22 percent, over the year. Except for service occupations, all groups registered marked increases in December 1961 as compared with December 1960. Professional and managerial openings, which accounted for about three-fifths of all hard-to-fill vacancies placed in inter-area clearance, improved by 15 percent, while demand for skilled and semiskilled workers jumped nearly 50 percent.

#### Increased Openings for Engineers and Technicians

Hard-to-fill engineering vacancies rose to 4,300--a peak for the year--topping September's figure by 1,000. Increased needs were reported in all engineering specialties except chemical and aeronautical engineers. Opportunities in the aircraft, missiles, electronics, and ordnance industries--in both private and government establishments--were largely responsible for the stronger demand for civil, industrial, electronic, and mechani-

cal engineers. The largest concentrations of hard-to-fill openings in these industries appeared in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, New Jersey, and Washington. Federal and State governments were also the source of significant demand for civil and mechanical engineers, especially in California, Missouri, and Ohio. The expanding need for engineers accompanying the national economic pickup was further reflected in the wide variety of other industries listed in many State inventories in December. In addition to the States noted above, Illinois, Maryland, and New York reported relatively large numbers of vacancies in engineering specialties.

The demand for personnel working in support of engineers and scientists also advanced markedly over the quarter. In December, nearly 400 draftsmen were sought in 37 States, with the largest number in vacancies in California. The more than 60 percent increase in openings for draftsmen since September raised the level of these clearance openings to pre-recession totals. Likewise, a more than 40 percent advance in listings for electronic technicians reflected increasing activity in the aircraft, communication equipment, and ordnance industries. Vacancies for nearly 600 electronic technicians were listed in State inventories, with significant demand concentrations in California, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, and Washington.

#### Continuing Uptrend in Demand for Metalworkers

Requests for metalworkers continued the upward trend first noted in June. To-



tal clearance openings for machinists, tool and diemakers, and other skilled workers in machine shop and related occupations neared 1,700 in December--the highest level since the September 1959 peak in clearance demand for such workers. Hard-to-fill openings for metalworkers rose by 400, or 30 percent over September. However, this sharp increase was counter-balanced by a decline in clearance openings for welders and flame cutters. This decline resulted primarily from the recruitment of all but 70 of the 300 workers sought for the Mare Island Naval Shipyard in the California inventory in September. Consequently, total listings for skilled workers in the fourth quarter increased by only 100, or a little over 2 percent.

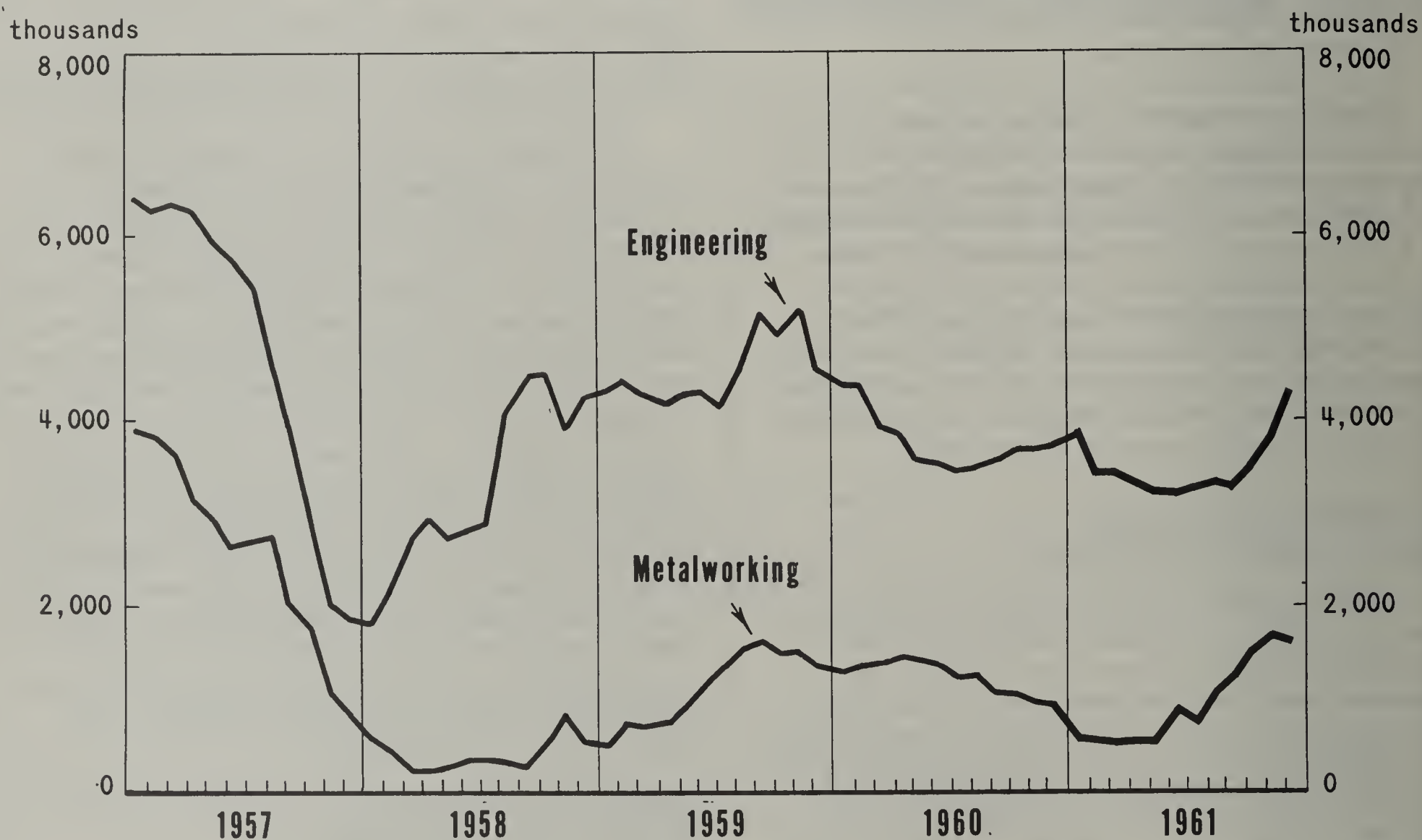
Increased clearance orders for semiskilled workers in machine shop and related occupations, with heaviest demand in the aircraft and ordnance industries in Connecticut and Indiana, further empha-

sized the increased activity in these industries. Listings for semiskilled machine shop workers were over 300 in December--more than double the September total. Openings for over 100 workers in the manufacture of knit goods concentrated in North Carolina, and the listing of 50 workers for jobs in the manufacture of textiles in Virginia combined with the heavy demand for machine shop workers to boost the quarterly total for semiskilled workers to nearly 1,300.

#### Teacher Recruitment Boosts Professional Openings

The annual recruitment of teachers for employment outside of the United States was responsible for the sizable increase in interarea clearance openings for teachers and school principals. Nearly 1,500 such openings for overseas assignments were listed by the District of Columbia in December, compared with about 1,300 a year ago. Elsewhere, teacher recruitment declined; there was a ma-

**CLEARANCE OPENINGS IN ENGINEERING AND SELECTED METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS<sup>1/</sup>**  
1957-1961



<sup>1/</sup> Includes machinists, tool and die makers, and machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c.



Table 2

Nonagricultural Job Openings on State Inventories by Selected Occupational  
Fields 1/ December 1961, September 1961, and December 1960

Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/			Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/		
	Dec. 1961	Sept. 1961	Dec. 1960		Dec. 1961	Sept. 1961	Dec. 1960
Total . . . . .	19,999	16,712	16,364	Cooks, except private family. . . .	60	64	40
Professional and managerial. .	11,472	8,740	9,916	Waiters and Waitresses, except private family. . . . .	64	300	97
Accountants and auditors . . . .	152	99	141	Midwives and practical nurses. . .	65	49	142
Authors, editors, and report- ers. . . . .	86	122	93	Attendants, hospital and other institutions, n.e.c. . . . .	72	58	42
Chemists. . . . .	187	149	171	Policemen and detectives, public service. . . . .	158	162	228
Engineers, professional				Other . . . . .	65	63	149
Total . . . . .	4,291	3,337	3,730	Skilled . . . . .	4,415	4,311	3,045
Chemical. . . . .	148	177	153	Weavers, textile. . . . .	45	47	41
Civil. . . . .	580	342	402	Tailors and tailoresses . . . . .	92	58	70
Electrical. . . . .	1,671	1,253	1,589	Machinists. . . . .	558	413	395
Industrial. . . . .	355	248	230	Toolmakers, die sinkers, and setters. . . . .	309	192	110
Mechanical (except aero- nautical). . . . .	1,057	838	928	Machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c. . . . .	785	652	463
Aeronautical. . . . .	409	434	394	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheetmetal workers. . . . .	115	58	93
Librarians. . . . .	76	93	48	Welders and flame cutters . . . .	228	447	79
Pharmacists. . . . .	41	48	48	Electricians. . . . .	48	73	68
Physicians and surgeons. . . . .	139	111	113	Occupations in building aircraft. .	51	27	0
Social and welfare workers. . . .	595	526	604	Pattern and model makers, except paper . . . . .	164	105	58
Teachers, primary school and kindergarten. . . . .	581	197	577	Carpenters. . . . .	115	155	10
Teachers, secondary school, and principals. . . . .	1,025	133	850	Plumbers . . . . .	78	174	51
Teachers and instructors, n.e.c. .	154	209	164	Linemen and servicemen, tele- graph, telephone and power . . . .	43	26	69
Trained nurses. . . . .	1,341	1,391	1,273	Mechanics and repairmen-- airplane . . . . .	67	52	24
Natural scientists, n.e.c. . . . .	341	284	411	Mechanics and repairmen-- motor vehicle. . . . .	127	128	123
Social scientists. . . . .	273	255	227	Mechanics and repairmen except electronic technicians . . . . .	245	253	193
Professional occupations, n.e.c. .	167	143	114	Electronic technicians. . . . .	562	395	553
Draftsmen. . . . .	371	230	345	Foremen, manufacturing . . . . .	90	113	77
Laboratory technicians and assistants . . . . .	214	262	186	Other . . . . .	693	943	568
Dealers and medical service occupations, n.e.c. . . . .	81	90	56	Semiskilled . . . . .	1,276	995	585
Technicians, engineering and physical . . . . .	174	171	0	Occupations in manufacture of knit goods . . . . .	134	31	4
Semiprofessional occupations, n.e.c. . . . .	328	374	272	Occupations in manufacture of textiles, n.e.c. . . . .	129	50	46
Public officials, n.e.c. . . . .	90	18	6	Occupations in fabrication of textile products, n.e.c. . . . .	392	397	247
Managers and officials, n.e.c. . .	184	184	141	Machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c. . . . .	329	150	56
Other . . . . .	581	314	346	Other . . . . .	292	367	232
Clerical and Sales. . . . .	1,908	1,727	1,713	Unskilled . . . . .	8	10	43
Office machine operators. . . . .	54	42	94	n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.			
Secretaries . . . . .	148	179	134	1/ Individual occupational fields (3 digit Dictionary of Oc- cupational Titles code groups) with totals of 50 or more openings on the State inventories are shown separately for all major occupational groups except unskilled.			
Technical clerks, n.e.c. . . . .	40	40	5	2/ Excludes openings in Guam and Puerto Rico.			
stenographers and typists. . . .	1,177	1,118	1,018				
Telephone operators . . . . .	75	75	201				
Salesmen, insurance . . . . .	42	43	41				
Salesmen, real estate . . . . .	117	0	0				
Salesmen and sales agents, except to consumers . . . . .	56	42	60				
Other . . . . .	199	188	160				
Service . . . . .	920	929	1,062				
Laid, general. . . . .	267	29	274				
Housekeepers, stewards and hostesses. . . . .	169	204	90				

or drop of about 100 openings in the State of Washington between September and December. Total listings for teachers increased over 1,200 between September and December, accounting for about 45 percent of the quarterly advance in professional and managerial occupations.

The continuing shortage of trained nurses was reflected in the persistence of large numbers of interarea clearance openings in December. Although total inventory orders for trained nurses declined slightly over the quarter, demand for more than 1,300 nurses was listed. California's



State Personnel Board continued its drive for health personnel, with over 600 openings. New Jersey and Ohio each repeated listings for over 100 nurses. Similarly, clearance openings for nearly 600 social and welfare workers were reported in State inventories; the largest needs were listed in California, Florida, and Illinois.

#### Largest Gains in Three States

Several States reported substantial changes in clearance openings between September and December. The largest changes, all gains, occurred in the District of Columbia, Florida, and Illinois. The 1,500 increase in the District of Columbia's quarterly inventory was in teachers for overseas assignment. Florida's advance of over 800 openings was composed primarily of an increase of over 600 in the professional and managerial group, though added activity in the aircraft, electronics, and ordnance industries also increased demand for skilled and semiskilled workers by about 150. In Illinois, the increase of over 400 was in the professional and managerial and service occupations. Massachusetts and Ohio reported a rise of 200-300 job openings in professional and managerial, skilled, and semiskilled occupations; New York and Connecticut reported increases of between 100 and 200 openings in these same groups.

Only four States reported declines of over 100 in clearance needs. These were Tennessee, with a decrease of 300 skilled and semiskilled openings; Washington with a drop of 250 professional and managerial and skilled openings; Minnesota, with a total decline of 150 openings reflecting a drop of 200 in professional and managerial and clerical and sales listings; and Mississippi, with a decrease of 100 skilled and semiskilled worker listings.

#### Clearance Placements Decline

About 42,500 nonagricultural clearance placements were made in all States during the 3-month interval September-November 1961, compared with 45,500 during the previous 3-month period and 44,500 during the same period a year earlier. California, with over 13,100 placements during the current period, accounted for about 30 percent of the total and continued to lead all other States. Four States--Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Penn-

Table 3

Nonagricultural Inventory of Job Openings by State and Occupational Groups 1/ December 1961

State	Total	Professional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Service	Skilled	Semi-skilled
U. S. . . . .	19,999	11,472	1,908	920	4,415	1,276
Ala. . . . .	356	286	1	1	68	0
Alaska. . . .	47	23	10	0	12	2
Ariz. . . . .	116	45	1	0	47	23
Ark. . . . .	84	32	1	1	48	2
Calif. . . . .	2,842	1,954	189	104	439	156
Colo. . . . .	149	56	5	5	73	10
Conn. . . . .	929	325	22	43	394	144
Del. . . . .	46	39	2	1	4	0
D. C. . . . .	2,927	1,971	830	116	10	0
Fla. . . . .	1,120	781	4	56	182	97
Ga. . . . .	265	190	26	0	48	1
Hawaii. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho. . . . .	86	63	3	7	12	1
Ill. . . . .	799	342	49	339	53	16
Ind. . . . .	233	94	6	1	72	60
Iowa. . . . .	225	144	33	22	26	0
Kans. . . . .	151	39	3	0	108	1
Ky. . . . .	27	22	0	0	5	0
La. . . . .	82	52	0	0	30	0
Maine. . . . .	41	0	0	0	16	25
Md. . . . .	403	283	0	1	118	1
Mass. . . . .	628	197	19	2	280	127
Mich. . . . .	125	41	1	1	58	24
Minn. . . . .	459	113	105	3	224	14
Miss. . . . .	81	37	3	20	18	3
Mo. . . . .	398	244	70	21	40	23
Mont. . . . .	27	19	0	0	8	0
Nebr. . . . .	258	92	38	11	115	2
Nev. . . . .	49	22	22	1	1	3
N. H. . . . .	200	27	11	2	123	34
N. J. . . . .	852	426	4	53	592	76
N. Mex. . . .	134	74	1	20	28	11
N. Y. . . . .	450	356	2	0	85	7
N. C. . . . .	521	101	124	20	112	164
N. Dak. . . .	36	6	14	5	11	0
Ohio. . . . .	860	712	35	3	98	12
Okla. . . . .	123	55	11	1	56	0
Oreg. . . . .	52	30	1	6	13	2
Pa. . . . .	301	192	5	1	92	11
R. I. . . . .	176	9	26	0	78	63
S. C. . . . .	101	4	1	0	41	55
S. Dak. . . .	122	28	58	16	20	0
Tenn. . . . .	192	27	1	0	164	0
Tex. . . . .	114	79	2	1	29	3
Utah. . . . .	208	160	2	0	44	2
Vt. . . . .	106	40	9	2	39	16
Va. . . . .	445	194	54	12	131	54
Wash. . . . .	1,709	1,255	82	8	360	4
W. Va. . . . .	42	19	1	2	20	0
Wis. . . . .	276	151	20	11	67	27
Wyo. . . . .	26	21	1	1	3	0

1/ Job openings for unskilled workers totaled 8 and were distributed as follows: Connecticut 1, Massachusetts 3, New Hampshire 3, and New Jersey 1.

sylvania--each reported between 3,000 and 5,000 nonagricultural clearance placements. These States, together with California, accounted for just over two-thirds of all such placements during the period. The volume of clearance placements exceeded 1,300 in Maryland and Wisconsin, while the District of Columbia's clearance activity totaled over 1,100 placements.



## Major Areas of Substantial Unemployment Level Off in December

THE December area listing showed only three changes in the classification of the 150 major areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. Two of the three changes were in the direction of lower unemployment, continuing last month's favorable trend (all nine reclassifications in November reflected improved employment conditions). However, winter season cutbacks in outdoor activities slowed the jobless decline in many sections of the country toward the end of the year.

Detroit and New Britain (Conn.) were the two areas reclassified to a category denoting lower unemployment in December, reflecting an improvement in the auto industry in the former area, and in local machinery and hardware plants in the latter. While unemployment in both areas continued at relatively substantial levels, despite recent job gains, both areas moved from Group E--which generally denotes unemployment rates ranging from 9 to 11.9 percent of the work force--to Group D (6.0 to 8.9 percent unemployment) in December. At the same time, the Atlantic City, N. J. area moved in the opposite direction, from Group D to Group E, on the basis of seasonal curtailments in local resort activities.

The total number of major areas in "substantial unemployment" categories (Groups D, E, and F) was not affected by the December classification revisions, and thus remained at its November level of 60. In March and April 1961, an all-time high of 101 "substantial unemployment" areas was recorded.

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available on request.

A summary of the December 1961 classifications for the 150 major areas is shown below (similar data are not available for December 1960). This table covers the areas surveyed each month by the Bureau of Employment Security as part of its regular area labor market reporting program.

Labor supply group	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150
Group A	0	0	0	0
Group B	4	4	3	11
Group C	86	86	79	88
Group D	48	47	55	38
Group E	7	8	8	9
Group F	5	5	5	4

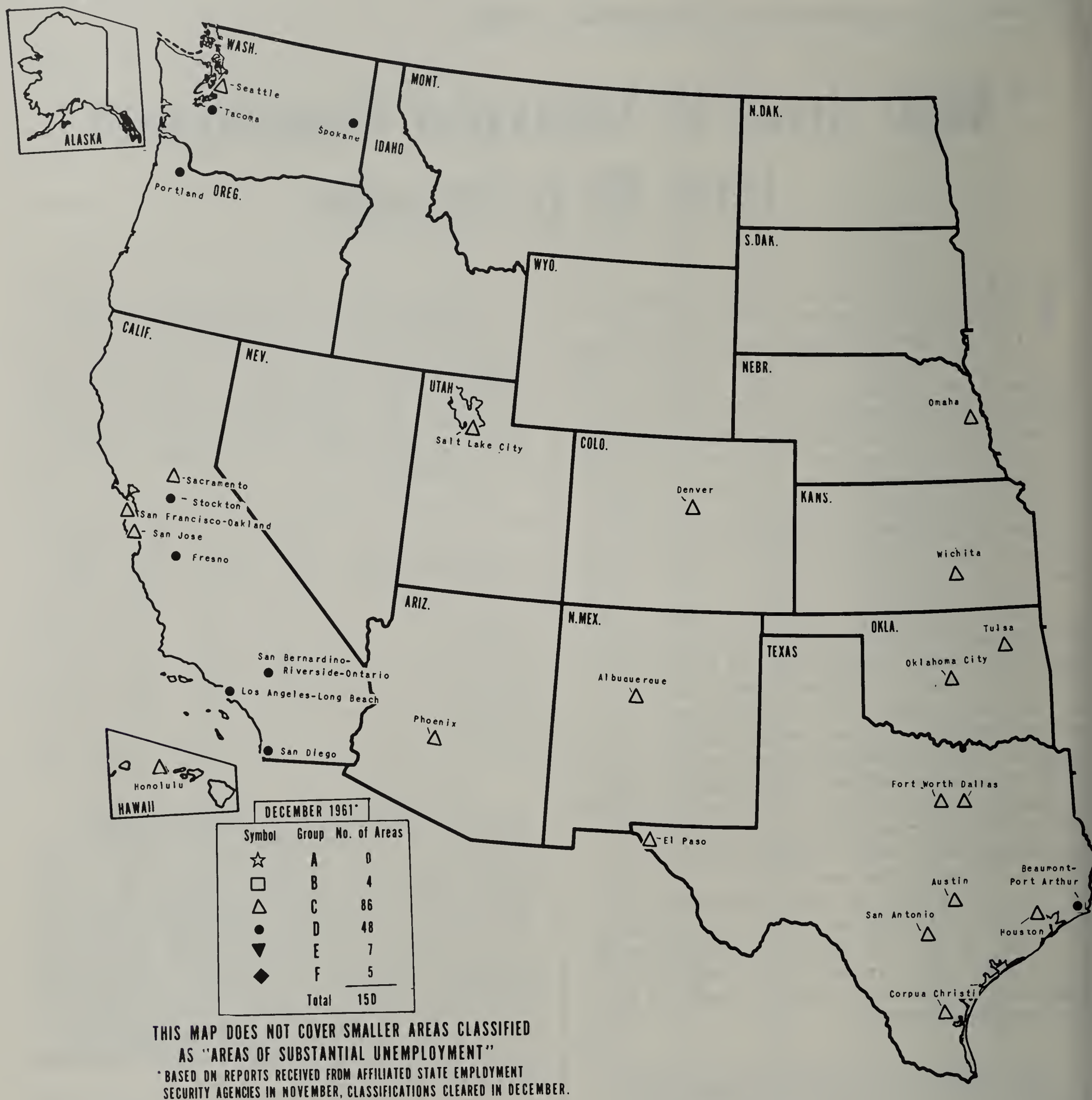
In addition to the changes in major area classifications in December, two smaller areas--Leesburg, Fla. and Danville, Ky.--were added to the "substantial unemployment" list this month. New information on worker commuting patterns, which became available during the month, revealed that the labor market definitions of seven smaller areas should be revised. As a result, all or parts of five of these areas were subdivided and transferred from the list of smaller areas of substantial unemployment.

On a net basis, however, these changes did not affect the total number of smaller areas of substantial unemployment. The December total of areas so classified thus remained unchanged from the November figure of 201. There were 206 smaller areas in the "substantial unemployment" category in October 1961, and 123 in November 1960.

One of the smaller areas newly added to the "substantial unemployment" list



# CLASSIFICATION OF 150 MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS









CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

DECEMBER 1961

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Wichita, Kans.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.

GROUP C (cont.)

Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Allentown-Bethle-  
hem-Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.

GROUP C (cont.)

Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Holy-  
oke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.

GROUP D (cont.)

Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Portland, Oreg.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
Arthur, Tex.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.-  
Ashland, Ky.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.  
Wheeling, W. Va.



this December--Danville, Ky.--was also designated as an "area of substantial and persistent unemployment," while the La Crosse, Wis. area, already classified as one of "substantial unemployment" was added to the "substantial and persistent unemployment" group as a result of a recent re-check of its unemployment history over the past 4 years. Of the 201 smaller areas of substantial unemployment in December, 101 are classified as having "substantial and persistent" unemployment. Twenty of the 60 major areas on the "substantial unemployment" list in December are also identified as areas with "substantial and persistent" unemployment.

The number of "very small" areas of substantial and persistent unemployment classified by the Bureau showed a further rise between November and December. In all, 24 "very small" areas were added to the "substantial and persistent" list in December--several of these as a result of revisions in area definitions. Additions to the list of very small areas are based in part on the extent to which such areas are called to the attention of the Bureau for special surveys, however, and do not necessarily reflect a recent worsening of the local unemployment situation.

There are now 446 areas--20 major centers, 101 "smaller" areas, and 325 "very small" areas--officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

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## **Plant Shutdown Causes Long-Term Unemployment in La Crosse**

(continued from page 3)

that few persons were eligible for the maximum 34 weeks of benefits. Since the Auto Lite reserve account was quickly exhausted, payments to workers were continued from a general fund, as provided by the State UI law.

The results of the survey were made available to the local schools, the University of Wisconsin, government agencies, unions, and the Chamber of Commerce. The information was used in preparing Career Day talks and counseling material. The Vocational and Adult School also used it in planning training programs. Data on outmigration shown in the survey were

used as a basis for delaying the city's projected school building program.

While the survey did reveal the effectiveness of the action taken by the WSES at the time of the plant closing, it also indicated that the labor market was unable to absorb all workers who were laid off. Two and a half years later, there was still evidence of unemployment among the older displaced workers.

The La Crosse Reemployment Study stimulated a 3-year followup by the University of Wisconsin now being made under a Ford Foundation grant. This followup is designed to study the effect of the layoff on the personality and social relations of the unemployed younger and older workers. In the later stages of the study, it is planned to use teaching machines developed at the University of Wisconsin to determine whether further education or training is a suitable temporary alternative to organized work for maintaining the individual's personality and social organization.

Under the direction of Karl U. Smith, Professor of Psychology, the University had obtained evidence that, through continuous use, the ability to perform physical activities could be maintained at a high level as the individual grew older. They reasoned that work is not only a source of income, but also a means of maintaining physical resources. Is work also an important factor in maintaining the individual's personality and social relations as he ages?

Experience with the closing of the Auto Lite plant would indicate that early information as to occupations, education, age of employees, willingness to leave city, and other pertinent items is necessary to cope with the problems. Action in the form of worker registration, planning recruitment programs, surveys of area and State job potentials, retraining programs, and other community programs must be started early.

It is hoped that the University study will provide additional material to guide the development of a more substantial program of action by all appropriate segments of a local community when similar unemployment problems arise in the future.



# Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits

## VOLUNTARY LEAVING--ILLNESS OR INJURY

**Q**UITTING a job because of illness, injury, disability, or other reasons of health has often served as a critical test of "good cause" provisions in unemployment insurance voluntary leaving disqualifications. "Good cause" for quitting, as described in the State unemployment insurance laws, falls into two broad classes: the unrestricted, which is usually phrased simply as "good cause," and the restricted, or job-connected. The phraseology of the latter varies among the State laws, and appears in such forms as "attributable to the employer," "attributable to the employment," "connected with the work," etc.

On its face, the quit because of illness or injury that is not work-connected presents a problem in equity for the 21 States whose laws have restricted good cause provisions. In some instances, an effort has been made to resolve the problem on the basis of, or a conclusion as to, whether, in the circumstances, the leaving was voluntary. This has not always succeeded, particularly in those States where a definitive position has been taken that says in essence that a voluntary leaving is simply a leaving by the worker of his "own motion" or of his "own accord." In seven of the States with restricted good cause provisions (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Vermont), the issue has been met head-on by specific statutory exceptions to the disqualification.

The exceptions vary. Delaware's law, for example, prescribes a disqualification for an individual who has left his work "voluntarily without good cause attributable to such work." It then specifies, however, that an individual who has left his work "involuntarily because of illness" is not to be disqualified therefor. Efforts to

preserve job rights are required by the Arkansas, Alabama, and Iowa laws. The latter two spell this out in some detail. They both require the worker to notify the employer as soon as possible that he is leaving because of an illness or injury and to offer himself to the employer for work as soon as he has recovered. Medical proof of the injury or illness is explicitly required under the Tennessee law and may be required under the provisions of the Alabama law. In Iowa, to come within the exception, the leaving must be upon the advice of a licensed and practicing physician. The certification of such a physician is also required under the Iowa law as to the individual's recovery. Similarly, Delaware requires a doctor's certificate to establish the claimant's renewed availability for work.

Such safeguards fall in line with conclusions reached by interpretations in States with unrestricted good cause provisions. For example, the Pennsylvania Superior Court in a 1960 decision (*Molton v. Board of Review*, 166 A. (2d) 103) upheld the denial of benefits to an individual who had quit his job on the ground of its adverse effect upon his health but had submitted no medical proof. The claimant had been employed by Findlay Refractories, Inc. for about 17 years. He had absented himself from work because of illness for 2 months, although he was not under a doctor's care. At the end of this time, he advised the employer that he was terminating his employment. He contended that his reason for quitting was his belief that the dust in and around the place of employment was adversely affecting his health. However, he had not consulted a doctor nor had he asked his employer about consulting one, although he knew that all employees were given free medical ex-



aminations upon request. In denying benefits the court said:

Unsupported statements that his work adversely affected his health are insufficient to establish such circumstances . . . Unemployment compensation is not sickness insurance and was not intended to compensate those who quit work because of illness.

Similar stress on the importance of medical evidence, but with an opposite result, is reflected in a decision by an Ohio Court of Common Pleas (Martindill v. State of Ohio et al, Franklin County, No. 208, 802, Jan. 31, 1961, BSSUI, VL-190. 15-25). The claimant had been employed by North American Aviation, Inc. for almost 9 years in various capacities--as a paint shop preparation man, riveting machine operator, and as a wire worker, bench. In January 1960, as a result of a reduction in force, the claimant was offered and accepted a transfer to a job in the maintenance department as a janitress. In this job, she was required to empty waste baskets and to use a wet mop 1 day a week to clean the floors and a dust mop on the other 4 days. After working at the job about 3 months, she requested a transfer back to her old job or to other work on the ground that the work she was doing had a bad effect on her health. She complained that twisting the dust mop to get into a corner caused her wrist to become painful and lifting waste baskets full of file cards resulted in back pains. At the time she applied for transfer, she furnished a statement from her doctor to the effect that the work was aggravating the condition of her lower back.

She was examined by the employer's doctor in accordance with established procedure, but he confined his examination to her wrist condition. As a result of his examination, the company doctor recommended that she could continue to perform the janitress work with no health effect. When her transfer request was then denied, the claimant made a second unsuccessful attempt to get a transfer, and then quit her job on April 20, 1960. At the time she filed a claim for benefits, the claimant submitted a statement from an osteopathic physician saying that he had treated her for lower back pain from February 10 to April 18, 1960, that she was able to do light work, that he had not advised her to quit her job but that on April 18, 1960, he had advised her not to use the dust mop because such activity aggravated her con-

dition. The court pointed to the company doctor's failure to examine the claimant's back:

Because he refused to consider this information, he never examined claimant's back or attempted to either confirm or deny the diagnosis of claimant's doctor but arbitrarily confined his examination to the wrist. Under these circumstances, the employer had the duty to request an accredited physician's statement that the claimant could not work.

Thus, said the court, the evidence stood without impeachment that the claimant had a low back pain that prevented her from continuing the work she had been doing. On this basis, the court reversed the Board of Review decision and allowed benefits.

It will be noted from this Ohio Court decision that the claimant had applied for transfer to lighter work. Such an application has frequently been read in by tribunals as a necessary condition for exception to the voluntary leaving disqualification in cases of individuals who quit because the work was affecting them adversely. A Maryland court decision illustrates the importance that has been put upon this condition (Kianos v. Bethlehem Steel Company, Superior Court, Baltimore City, Oct. 28, 1959, CCH-Maryland Par. 8227). The claimant, who was 68, had been employed by Bethlehem Steel for 26 years when he retired voluntarily on March 1, 1959. His son, a physician, treated the claimant professionally on a number of occasions, particularly for chest colds. He testified that, although his father was physically able to work, he had advised him to leave this particular job because the working conditions were detrimental to his health and well-being. The claimant testified that he had not asked the employer to transfer him to another job or department because he was performing very light work and he knew that the employer had no other work of a lighter nature in any other department.

The Board of Appeals denied the claimant benefits on the ground that it had not been established that the claimant was forced to leave his employment because of conditions attributable to the employment or employer. (Although the Maryland statute is written in terms of unrestricted "good cause" for voluntary leaving, following the lead of a Circuit Court decision, the Board of Appeals has construed good cause to be that which is connected with



or attributable to the employment or employer.) The Board pointed out that the claimant was performing light work, which in no way affected his health. It stated that although the claimant maintained that the place where he worked was cold and drafty, the claimant had admitted that at no time had he asked the employer to transfer him to another work area. The Superior Court upheld the Board decision without rendering an opinion.

A Louisiana Circuit Court appeal decision takes a somewhat different view of the necessity for a claimant to ask for employment which he cannot reasonably expect to obtain from the employer (Broussard v. Administrator, First Circuit, May 31, 1960, 121 So. (2d) 268). The claimant, a delivery truck driver, received workman's compensation for 7 weeks. When the employer learned that the claimant would be unable to work for about 8 weeks, he told the claimant that it would be necessary to replace him.

When the claimant recovered from his disability, about May 1, 1959, he did not contact his employer because the latter had actually hired a new employee as the firm's only delivery truck driver. The claimant knew that the employer was antagonistic to him because he had met the employer on the street several times and had greeted him, but the employer had merely turned the other way without replying. The claimant also knew that when his attorney had contacted the employer, the employer had severely criticized the claimant. The employer did not appear at the referee's hearing, although he had submitted a statement to the agency objecting to the payment of unemployment benefits to the claimant. In this statement, the employer said that the claimant "claimed he was injured on the job . . . he was not laid off or fired. He failed to come back to work."

Both the referee and the Board of Review disqualified the claimant for leaving suitable employment without good cause connected with the work. They reasoned that it was the claimant's responsibility to contact the employer after his recovery to ascertain whether he had a job. They considered his failure to do so an abandonment of his job. The District Court concurred in their decision. The Circuit Court, however, said:

. . . we find that there is no evidence to support the agency's determination that the claimant had left his employment without good cause connected therewith. Rather, the undisputed factual evidence shows that he left his employment because he was injured at work and his job was immediately filled by a new and replacing employee.

Even if a claimant may be (as the Board felt) under a duty to inquire of his employer whether his former job is still available to him upon his recovery from disability, we cannot agree that such inquiry is a condition precedent to eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits under the circumstances shown by this record, where the claimant's former position had been filled by a replacing employee and where the employer had evidenced a pronounced hostility to the claimant, indicating that an application for re-instatement would be a vain and useless ceremony, Cf., Division of Employment Security, Policy and Precedent Guide 8 (La. 1955): "The pertinent consideration is whether or not the worker acted reasonably in quitting work, having in mind such general factors as policy and what the normal worker would have done under the same circumstance." (emphasis supplied)

Similar disparities of approach to the more substantive questions that are involved in quits because of illness or injury may be found in the court decisions. For example, a Connecticut court decision (John Flynn v. Administrator, Superior Court, Fairfield County, No. 111502, October 4, 1960, CCH-Conn., Par. 8467) upheld a Commissioner's decision that allowed benefits to an individual who quit his job because it aggravated a leg disability which he had. The leg disability was not a result of his employment, but the walking required in his job aggravated that disability. Both the Commissioner and the Court took the view that this was sufficient to constitute his quit a leaving with good cause connected with his employment. The Court referred to the provision in the Connecticut law that in determining the suitability of a job "the administrator may consider the degree of risk involved to his health. . . ." The court then said, "A job which would affect a person's health is an unsuitable job and leaving such work is a leaving with sufficient cause connected with the employment."

The readiness shown by the Connecticut Court and Commissioner to consider the impact of employment conditions upon already existing and non-job-connected ailments is markedly absent in a recent Iowa decision (Sexe v. Iowa Employment Security Commission, District Court, Black Hawk County, No. 37484, Feb. 21, 1961, CCH-Iowa, Par. 8467). The claimant had been employed for about 8 years by the John Deere Waterloo Tractor Works most of the time on a base wage rate plus



incentive pay basis. He left his job on December 19, 1958 because of a nervous condition diagnosed by his doctor as acute anxiety reaction complicated by a number of other conditions. The claimant had been troubled by this nervous condition since 1953. He was released by his personal doctor and four other doctors, one of them a psychiatrist, provided he did not return to a night shift or one that required him to work on an incentive basis. Since the claimant was unable to obtain a transfer to an assignment that was not on a piecework basis, the Appeal Tribunal, the Commission, and the Court all held that while the claimant may have quit for good cause it could not be considered good cause that was attributable to his employer. None of their decisions reflects any consideration of the possibility that the claimant's physical condition, although not caused by his employment, may have been aggravated by his work.

The Court said:

The claimant maintains that he was physically unable to perform the duties of his job with his employer, the John Deere Tractor Company, and that this inability was the reason that he failed or refused to report to work. There is evidence to sustain this contention and it is assumed for the purposes of this opinion. We also may assume that this was "good cause" for quitting his work. The sole issue involved in this appeal then is whether or not such cause is "attributable to his employer." In other words, did the conditions of claimant's job, the late hours, the tension of his piece work, cause claimant's condition or did it result from causes independent of his employment. The Referee and the Commission found that the latter was the case. This is strictly an issue of fact and the determination thereof reached by the Commission is binding upon this Court if there was evidence in the record which, if believed, will sustain the conclusion. There is expert evidence in the record that the defendant suffered from "acute anxiety reaction complicated, barbiturate and/or paraldehyde poisoning, renal failure early congestive heart failure, shock hepatic insufficiency, coronary insufficiency, coma and confusion." The claimant has had part of his stomach removed, a Thyroidectomy, which his physician stated would account for a great deal of his nervous situation, and other operations. There is no claim or showing in the record that the above-described conditions and surgical operations resulted from the nature of claimant's employment even though they may be adequate cause for the claimant's refusal to resume his work. In reaching its conclusion that the claimant's prior physical ailments as distinguished from the conditions of his employment may well have been the cause of his disability, the Commission had support in the evidence.

The cases cited point up only a few of the problems involved in applying the voluntary leaving disqualification to quits because of illness or injury. The question of proof of illness is complicated for tribunals by the practical difficulties of ob-

taining medical testimony at a hearing and the tribunal's almost inevitable necessity to rely upon written statements from doctors. Regardless of the care with which forms and questionnaires are drawn for use in making such medical statements, the responses are often insufficient for the purpose. To this may be added the expense to the claimant which results from insistence upon doctors' statements. All in all, these problems suggest a need to consider whether sounder decisions might not result in these cases if the employment security agency had available a medical panel, at the program's expense, to whom claimants could be sent for examination.

As we have seen, the matter of medical proof is only one facet of the problem areas involved in the quit because of illness or injury. Efforts by the claimant to protect his job rights have become, in many jurisdictions, a condition precedent to a finding of good cause. How far does this go? Is it to be extended to the case where the claimant knows that the effort would be futile? To the case where inherently there can be no assurance to re-employment after the claimant's recovery? Often there has been insistence that the claimant reapply to the employer for work after he has recovered. What if the claimant knows that the employer has no work available at all? Or no work available that the claimant is able to do?

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## Farm Labor Market Developments

(continued from page 5)

the decreased employment of Mexicans in the cotton harvest. However, a more rapid build-up of citrus-harvest requirements and increased sugar-cane acreage in Florida brought in more British West Indians than in 1960.

### Total Farm Employment

In late November 1961 farm employment totaled 6.3 million, 4 percent less than a year earlier, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Family workers numbered 4.9 million, 4 percent less than November 1960, while the number of hired workers decreased 5 percent to 1.4 million. The largest percentage decreases in hired-workers employment occurred in the West North Central, New England, and Mountain States.



## Employment Service Activities

# Nonfarm Placements in November Continue to Show Smaller-Than-Seasonal Decline

**P**LACEMENTS of workers in nonfarm jobs, at 511,200 in November, were down 14 percent from October; the normal decline between the 2 months is about 20 percent. November's placements were about one-fifth higher than a year earlier, and represented the largest total for the month since 1950. Because of the less-than-seasonal decline, the annual rate of placements this November rose to 6.7 million, compared with 6.2 million in October and 5.6 million in November 1960.

The over-the-month reduction was more pronounced for men than women; placements of men dropped 18 percent to 282,600, while those of women moved down 8 percent to 228,700. The largest proportion of placements of men was in trade (29 percent), followed by service (26 percent) and manufacturing (23 percent). Nearly half of all placements of women were made in the service industries.

The largest placement loss between October and November was among workers in the central age group (20 to 44 years)--down 56,900, or 14 percent, to 344,600. Workers age 45 and over accounted for 100,900 of the month's placements--13 percent fewer than in the preceding month. Some 65,700 placements were made among teenage applicants--15 percent below October. More than one-third of these were in clerical and sales occupations.

Nonfarm placement decreases were reported by all but four States, with the largest reduction--10,100--in Texas. Most of the decline in this State was in services and construction. New York and California reported placement losses of 8,100 and 5,500, respectively. About half of the declines in both States were in manufacturing. In New York, placements

in services also declined over the month, while in California those in government dropped considerably (the October level was unusually high due to the hiring of firefighters to stem the disastrous Los Angeles blaze). Twelve other States each reported placement declines of over 2,000.

For the Nation as a whole, only trade showed a placement gain (up 2 percent) between October and November, in contrast to a usual decline of about 12 percent between the 2 months. The sharpest decline was in construction--some 30 percent (slightly more than normal for this time of year). Government placements were off 29 percent instead of showing the usual 9 percent rise, while in manufacturing the loss of about 23 percent contrasted with a normal decline of 29 percent. Much of the placement loss in manufacturing occurred in the lumber, apparel, and food processing industries. Compared with a year ago, placements were up in all industry divisions except government.

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
November 1961

Industry division	Number	Percent change from	Usual % change between	Percent change from
		Oct. 1961	1/	Nov. 1960
Total.....	511,200	-14.2	-20.3	+19.0
Construction.....	34,600	-30.0	-28.1	+12.8
Manufacturing.....	112,400	-22.4	-29.4	+30.3
Public utilities.....	18,800	-16.2	-17.7	+14.7
Trade .....	137,100	+ 1.6	-12.3	+30.4
Service.....	184,500	-13.4	-19.1	+12.6
Government.....	12,100	-29.1	+ 8.8	-28.7
All other.....	11,900	-14.6	----	+13.4

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
November 1961

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from Oct. 1961	Usual % change between 1/	Percent change from Nov. 1960
Total.....	511,200	-14.2	-20.3	+19.0
Professional and managerial.....	17,200	-7.5	-9.4	+32.0
Clerical and sales ...	93,100	+6.2	-4.7	+23.0
Service.....	158,400	-12.1	-17.2	+8.6
Skilled.....	31,300	-14.2	-18.7	+35.5
Semiskilled.....	68,900	-15.4	-22.0	+36.1
Unskilled.....	142,300	-25.5	-28.8	+17.3

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

The sharpest increases were in manufacturing and trade.

All major occupational groups except clerical and sales showed placement decreases in November, but the losses were less than those which usually occur at this time of year. The sharpest decline was in the unskilled category--down 26 percent to 142,300. The clerical and sales group showed an increase of 6 percent; usually a 5 percent loss is shown between October and November. Compared with November 1960, placements in all occupational groups were up sharply. The skilled and semiskilled categories each showed an increase of 36 percent, while in the professional and managerial group, there was a gain of 32 percent.

Nonfarm Promotional Activities  
Continue Higher Than Year Ago

Although promotional telephone contacts rose only 2 percent in November, they were 33 percent above the number in November 1960. Thirty-three States re-

ported fewer telephone contacts with employers than in October, with the sharpest reductions in Delaware and New Hampshire (30 percent each). However, compared with a year ago, all but seven States showed increases.

A total of 147,200 employer visits were made during the month, 6 percent fewer than in October, but more than 60 percent above the number a year earlier. While 26 States reported declines over the month, only three States had fewer promotional visits to employers this November than last. The numbers of such visits more than doubled over the year in California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

Job openings received by local offices totaled 630,600 this November--14 percent fewer than in October but 22 percent more than a year ago. The largest numerical increases from November 1960 were in California (23,700), New York (10,800), Massachusetts (8,000), and Texas (6,500).

Farm Placements Drop Sharply

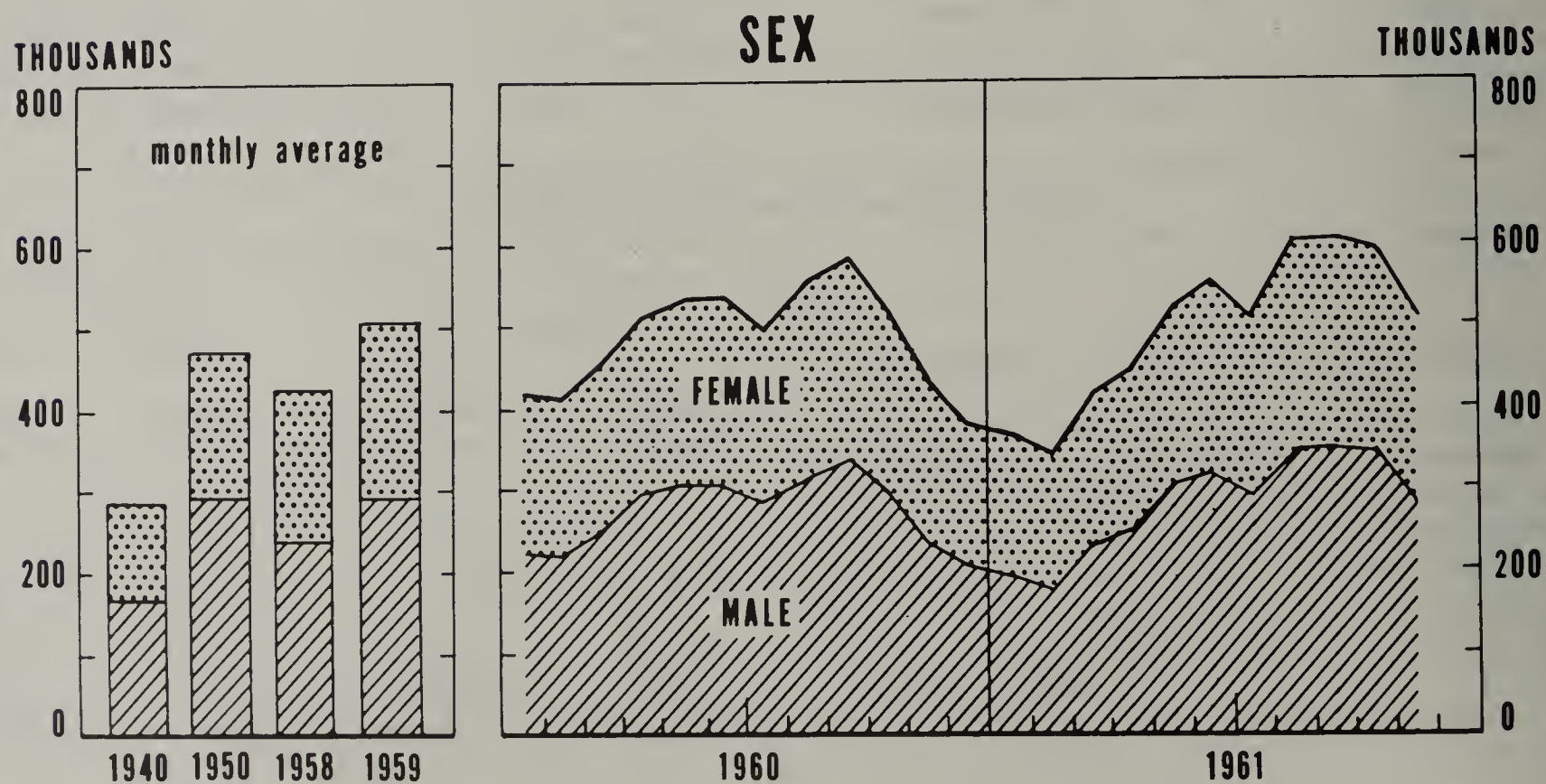
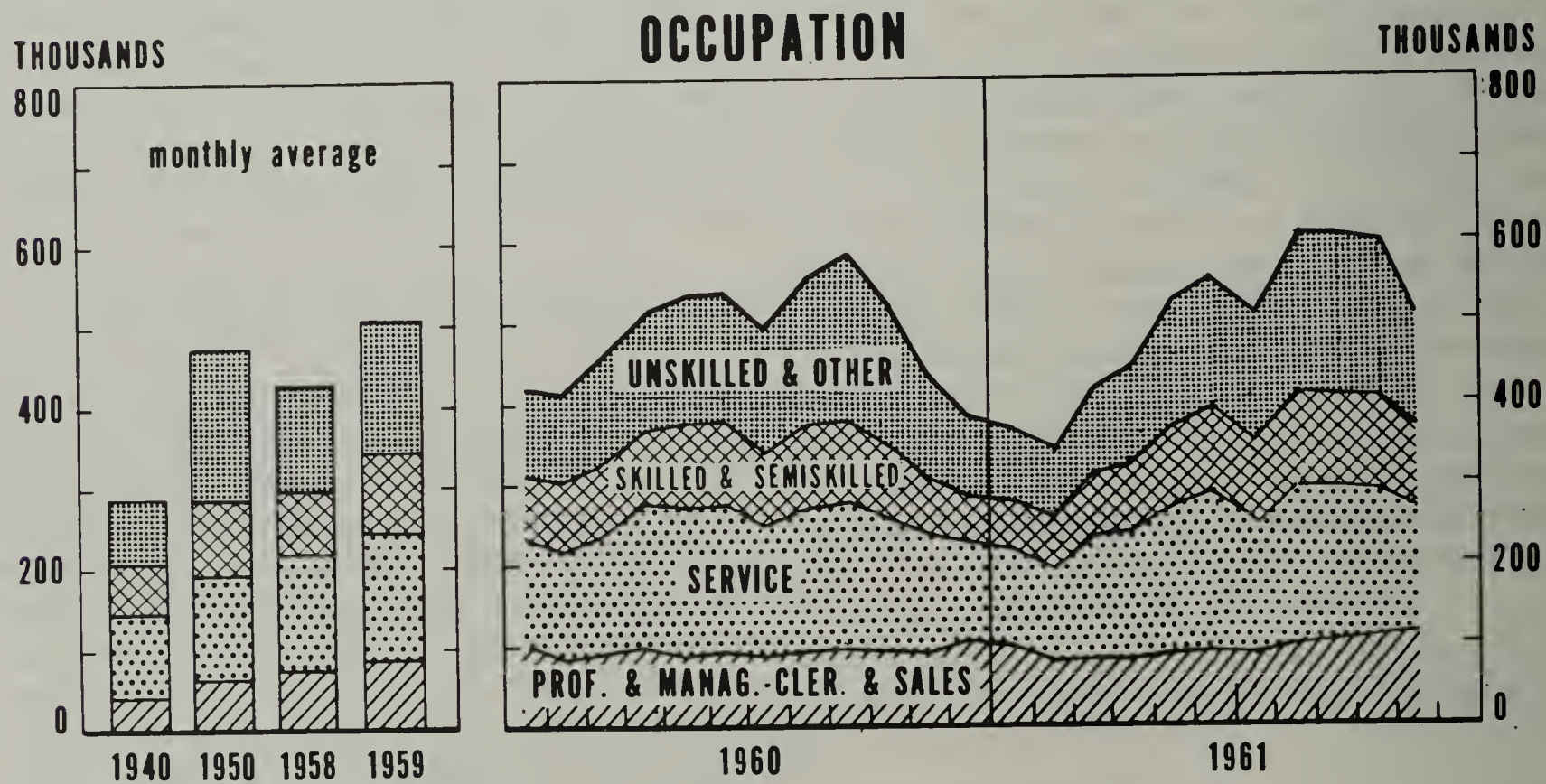
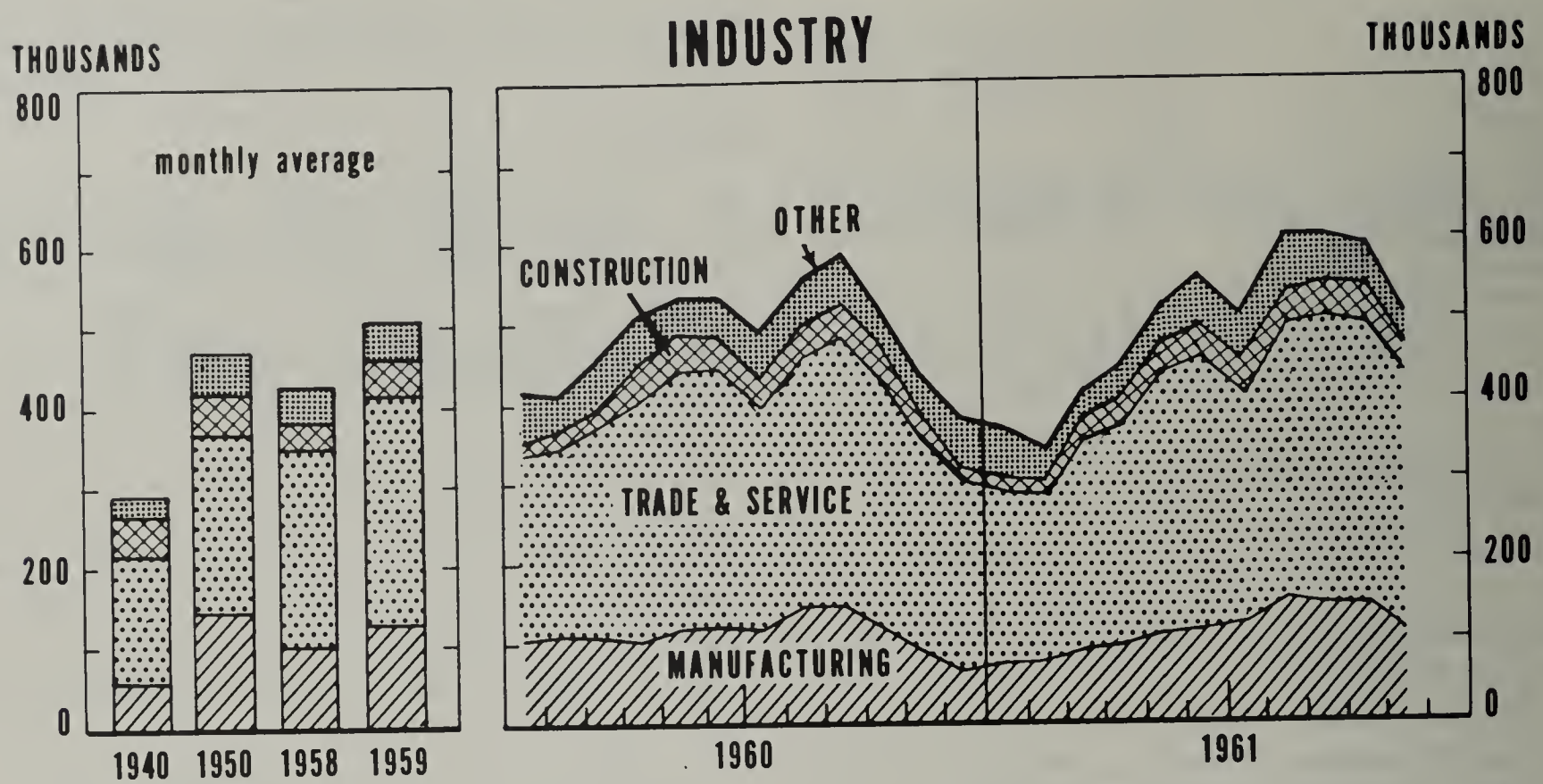
Farm placements numbered 587,500 in November, dropping nearly three-fifths from October as harvesting activities in most areas drew to a close. Compared with a year ago, the volume was down by about one-fifth. Placement declines from October occurred in 49 States, with the largest reductions in Mississippi (248,900), Tennessee (108,900), Arkansas (59,000), and Missouri (42,400). Decreases of over 20,000 also occurred in seven other States. Florida showed the only significant rise--11,800--reflecting increased

Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	November 1961		Cumulative Jan-Nov (in thousands)	
		% change from		1961	1960
		Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960		
New applications .....	866,100	+0.8	-1.7	9,790	9,298
Counseling interviews--total.....	177,500	+5.0	+17.8	1,721	1,646
Initial counseling interviews.....	111,500	+4.8	+16.1	999	955
Individuals given tests.....	205,600	-6.0	+24.9	1,830	1,637
Placements--total .....	1,098,700	-44.2	-5.1	14,023	14,615
Nonfarm .....	511,200	-14.2	+19.0	5,454	5,441
Farm .....	587,500	-57.2	-19.4	8,569	9,175



# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS





Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Age 45 Years and Over  
November 1961

Industry division	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all placements
Total.....	100,900	100.0	19.7
Construction.....	7,100	7.1	20.6
Manufacturing.....	14,900	14.7	13.2
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities ..	3,200	3.2	17.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,100	20.9	15.4
Service .....	50,900	50.5	27.6
Government.....	1,900	1.8	15.4
All other.....	1,800	1.8	15.1
Occupational group			
Total.....	100,900	100.0	19.7
Professional and managerial.....	3,800	3.8	22.3
Clerical and sales .....	10,600	10.5	11.4
Service.....	45,100	44.7	28.5
Skilled.....	8,700	8.6	27.7
Semiskilled .....	8,700	8.6	12.7
Unskilled and other.....	24,000	23.8	16.9

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

activity in citrus fruits and vegetable har-vesting.

About 70 percent, or 411,300, of the farm placements were pool-type--some 563,000 less than the number in October, and 128,700 below the year-ago volume. Crew-type placements totaled 115,800--down by more than half from October and 9 percent less than in November 1960.

New Applications Change  
Little Over the Month

Edging up less than 1 percent, the number of new registrations by jobseekers in November was 866,100, only 6,900

Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Under 20 Years of Age  
by Occupational Group  
November 1961

Occupation	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	65,700	100.0	12.9
Professional and managerial.....	500	.8	3.2
Clerical and sales .....	24,500	37.4	26.4
Service.....	14,800	22.5	9.3
Skilled.....	1,200	1.8	3.8
Semiskilled .....	8,500	12.9	12.3
Unskilled and other.....	16,200	24.6	11.4

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

more than last month. Compared with a year earlier, applications were down by 14,800. Job registrations by men this November were up from the preceding month by 31,600, bringing their total to 514,200. This increase reflected in part a continuation of October's seasonal layoffs, especially in outdoor activities.

Job applicants in the central age group (20-44 years) filed the largest number (525,800) of new applications in November--slightly less than in the preceding month. Teenage registrants accounted for 182,900 of the new applications while those from older workers numbered 157,400.

Some 35 States reported more new registrations in November than in October, with the largest increases in Minnesota (3,900), Ohio (3,700), and Wisconsin (2,400). New York and California showed declines of 5,300 and 4,700, respectively.

The number of handicapped jobseekers at 39,500 in November was down slightly from last month's 40,200, but was still 2,100 above last November's figure. Veterans accounted for around 29 percent of the handicapped jobseekers this November.

Counseling Interviews  
Show Moderate Rise

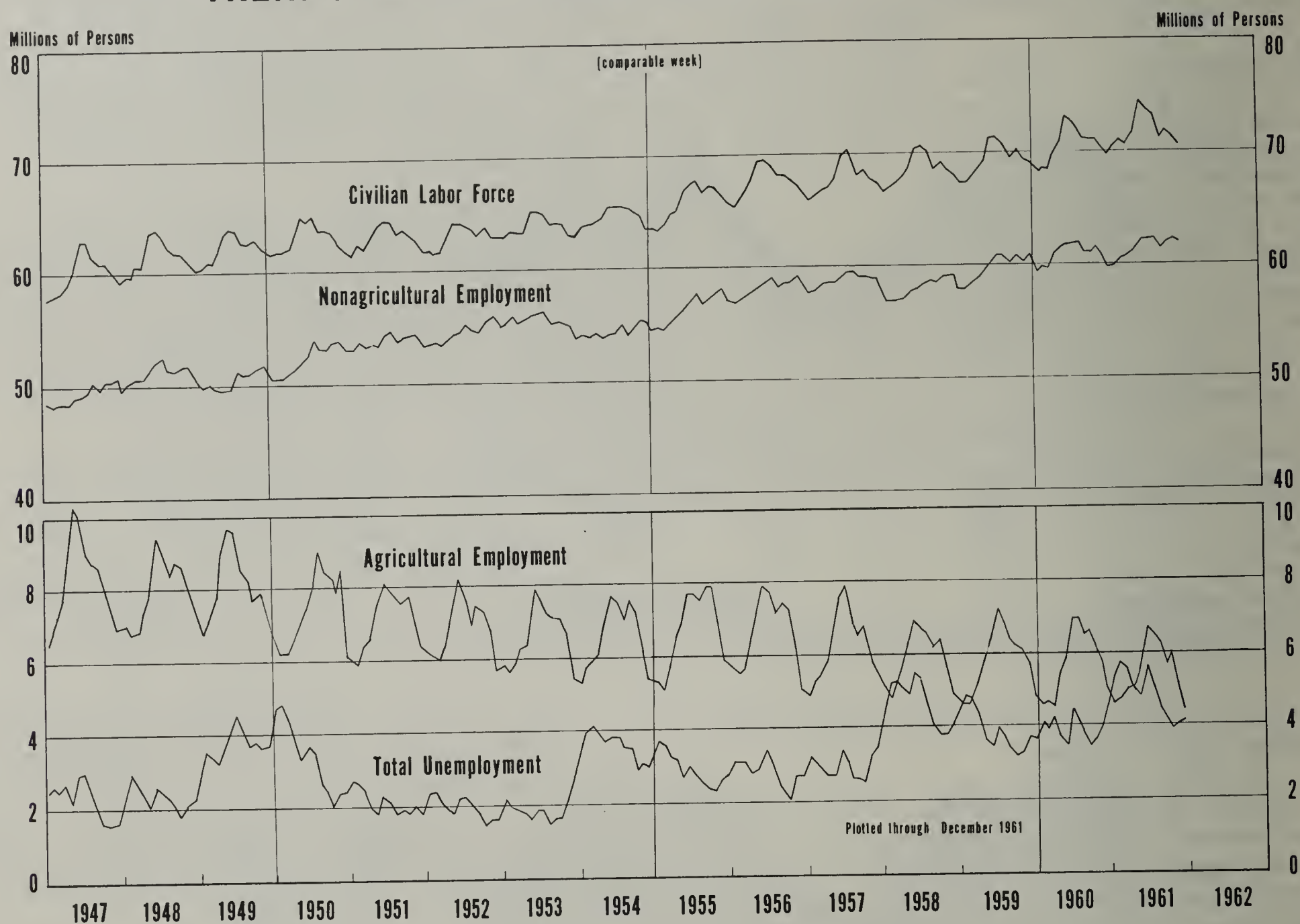
Job counseling interviews totaled 177,500 in November--up 8,400 from October and 26,800 above the figure a year ago. A large part of November's increase was due to a rise of 5,100 in initial interviews, bringing the total of such first-time interviews to 111,500.

Teenagers accounted for all of the rise in initial interviews--up some 7,900 to 65,100. This increase, reflecting the stepped up high school program, offset decreases in the number of first-time interviews among workers in the central age group and those age 45 and over.

Handicapped workers received 14,000 initial interviews, of which 3,800 were with disabled veterans. Last month, the handicapped received 15,300 first-time interviews; 4,100 of these were with veterans.



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (Persons 14 years of age and over) November and December 1961 and December 1960

Employment status	Dec. 10-16 1961	Nov. 12-18 1961	Dec. 4-10 1960	Net change	
				Nov.-Dec. 1961	Dec. 1960- Dec. 1961
Civilian labor force	70,559,000	71,339,000	70,549,000	-780,000	10,000
Employed	66,467,000	67,349,000	66,009,000	-882,000	458,000
Agricultural	4,418,000	5,199,000	4,950,000	-781,000	-540,000
Nonagricultural	62,049,000	62,149,000	61,059,000	-100,000	990,000
Unemployed	4,091,000	3,990,000	4,540,000	101,000	-449,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



# NATIONAL LABOR MARKET *Keynotes*

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AS THE business upswing gained momentum, the year 1961 ended with optimism pervading the general outlook for the economy. Most indicators continued to climb in December and early January. An upsurge in orders averted the usual November-December dip in steel production. Steel output rose each week in December until the Christmas holiday slowdown, as new orders from appliance, office furniture, and other users accompanied increased buying from auto makers. With stable prices and growing durable goods sales encouraging advance buying, delivery time has been lengthening.

December auto production fell from November's high rate because of one major firm's shutdown to cut dealer inventories, plus holiday closings. Auto sales during the last quarter of 1961 were at a record rate, surpassing the previous peak in 1955, although the sales rate slowed during the December holidays. Output in January is expected to show some increase.

Consumers' Christmas buying established a new record in response to more jobs, rising incomes, steady prices, and a peak backlog of savings. The substantial rise also reflected a willingness of consumers to expand their credit obligations, as installment credit in November experienced the largest expansion in 17 months.

Gross national product for 1961 totaled approximately \$520 billion, some \$16 billion, or 3 percent, above 1960. In the final quarter of 1961, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \$540 billion represented an over-the-year increase of 8 percent. With rising profits, which by the end of the third quarter of 1961 were up \$7.6 billion from the first quarter low, and more sales and orders of durable goods, the rate of spending for plant and equipment in the first quarter of 1962 is expected to improve. The stimulus to the economy exerted by Federal, State, and local government outlays will be greater in 1962 than in 1961.

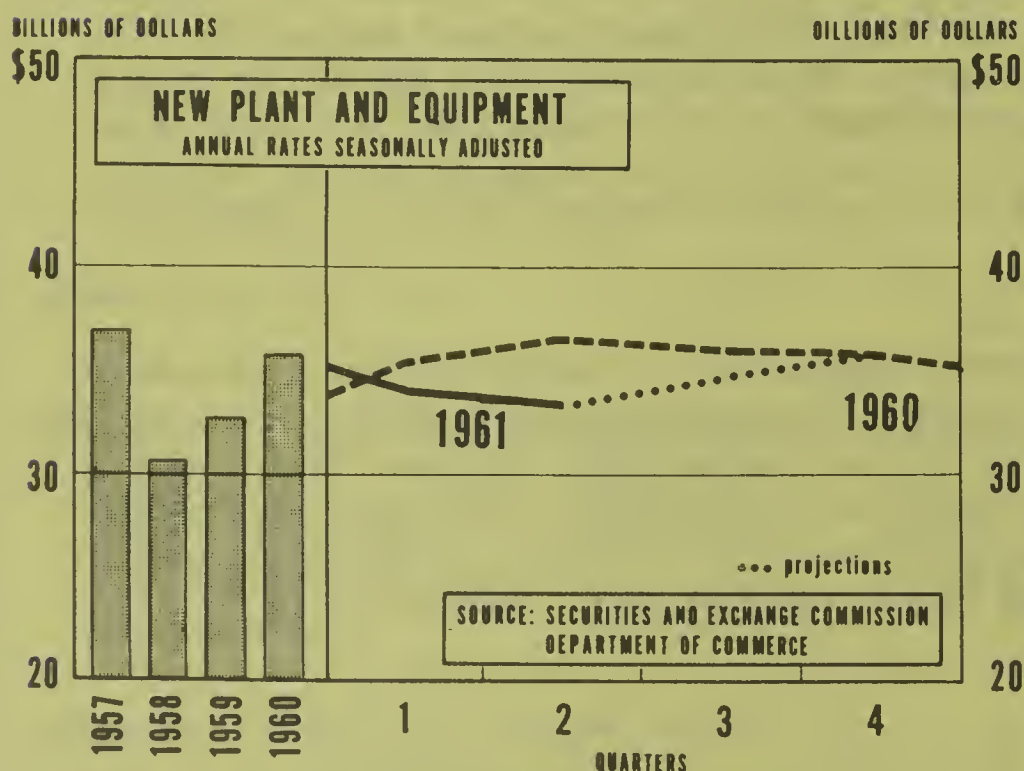
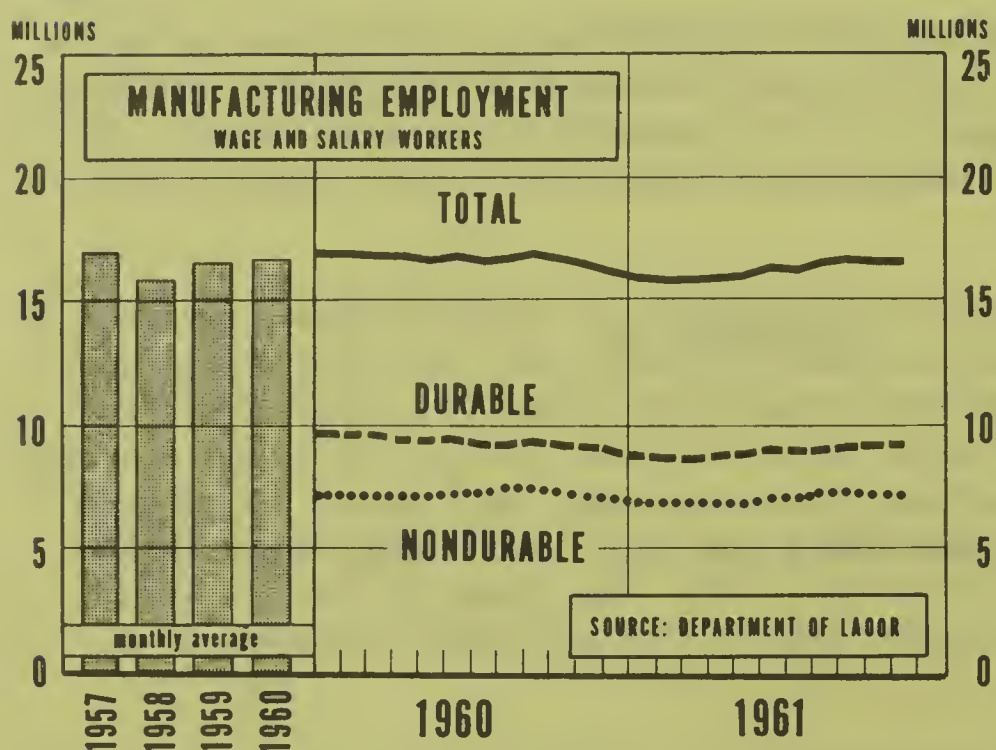
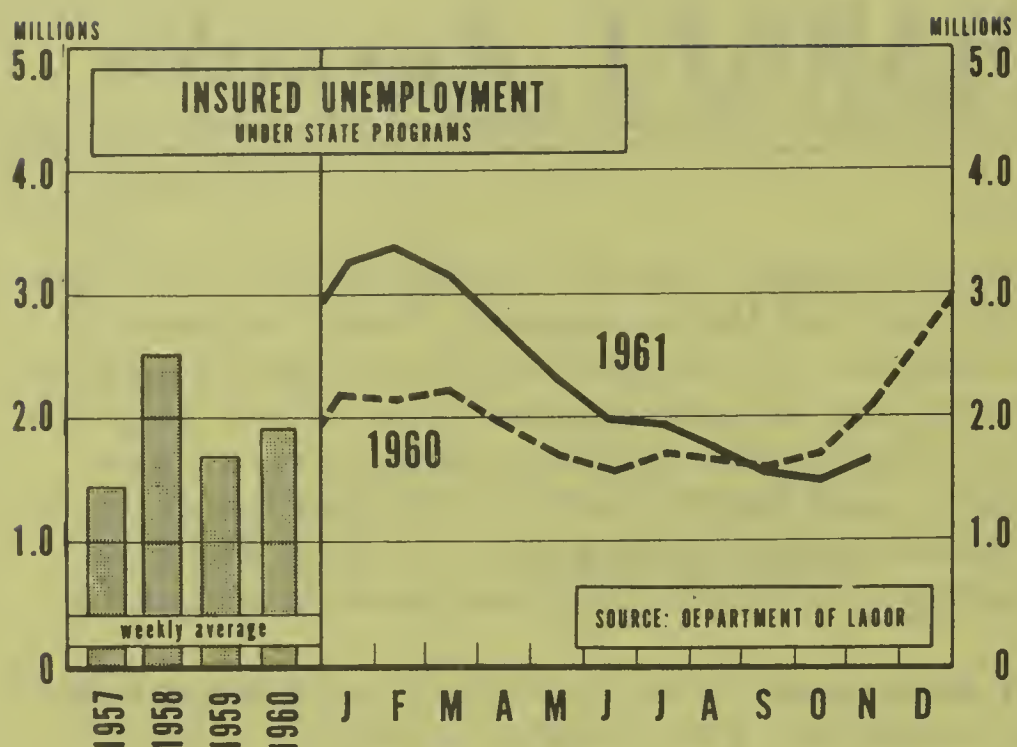
Unemployment in December was 4.1 million, as compared with 4.0 million the month before, although the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment remained at 6.1 percent of the labor force. The number of long-term unemployed (15 weeks or more) was up seasonally from 1.1 million in November to 1.2 million in December. Included among the long-term unemployed were 660,000 persons who had been looking for work for over half a year, about the same as in the month before. The number of labor market areas with substantial unemployment remained unchanged in December, but several major areas showed reductions in unemployment as a result of improvement in the auto, machinery, and hardware industries.

Total employment dropped by 900,000 in December to 66.5 million, with nearly all of the decline in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment, virtually unchanged from November, totaled 62 million--1.0 million higher than a year earlier and a record for the month. Included among the employed in December were 2.3 million nonfarm workers on part-time for economic reasons, 150,000 fewer than in November, and down 500,000 over the year.

## INCOME AND SPENDING

Personal income rose \$4 billion in November, as it did in October, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$429 billion, equaling the sharp advances achieved in the early recovery months. Payroll increases were responsible





for most of the rise; the largest occurred in manufacturing, mainly as a result of stepped-up auto production. About half of the nearly \$1 billion rise in government payrolls resulted from defense expenditures. The service industries added another \$1/3 billion, continuing the upward trend, but construction and trade payrolls were off slightly. Farm income was up over \$3/4 billion from October and \$2 billion from November 1960. Total personal income was about 6 percent above the October 1960 pre-recession peak, with all components showing increases.

## PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production expanded again in November and the index, at an alltime high of 114 percent of the 1957 average, reached a new record, 1 point above the previous August and October high. Auto assemblies rose 15 percent, output of home goods and apparel resumed earlier peak rates, and consumer staples advanced to a new high. Manufacture of business equipment set a record. The iron and steel industry decreased output less than seasonally during most of November, then showed a substantial contra seasonal increase.

Steel production, reaching the high for 1961 in December of 9.6 million tons, was 10 percent above November and considerably above the 5.8 million tons produced in December 1960, the low point of the recession. Total steel output in 1961 amounted to 98 million tons, 1.3 percent under 1960 and about 19 percent under the record output of 117 million tons in 1955.

Auto production declined in December because of holiday closings and the shutdown of one producer to reduce dealer inventories. The 627,000 car total was 19.8 percent ahead of the 527,500 assemblies in December 1960 and the highest for the month since 1955. Total output for 1961 of 5.5 million autos was 17.6 percent below the 6.7 million built in 1960 and the lowest production year since 1958. Auto sales also slowed in December from November's high for the year, with a total of 504,000 cars sold during the month. Total sales of 5,556,000 cars in 1961,

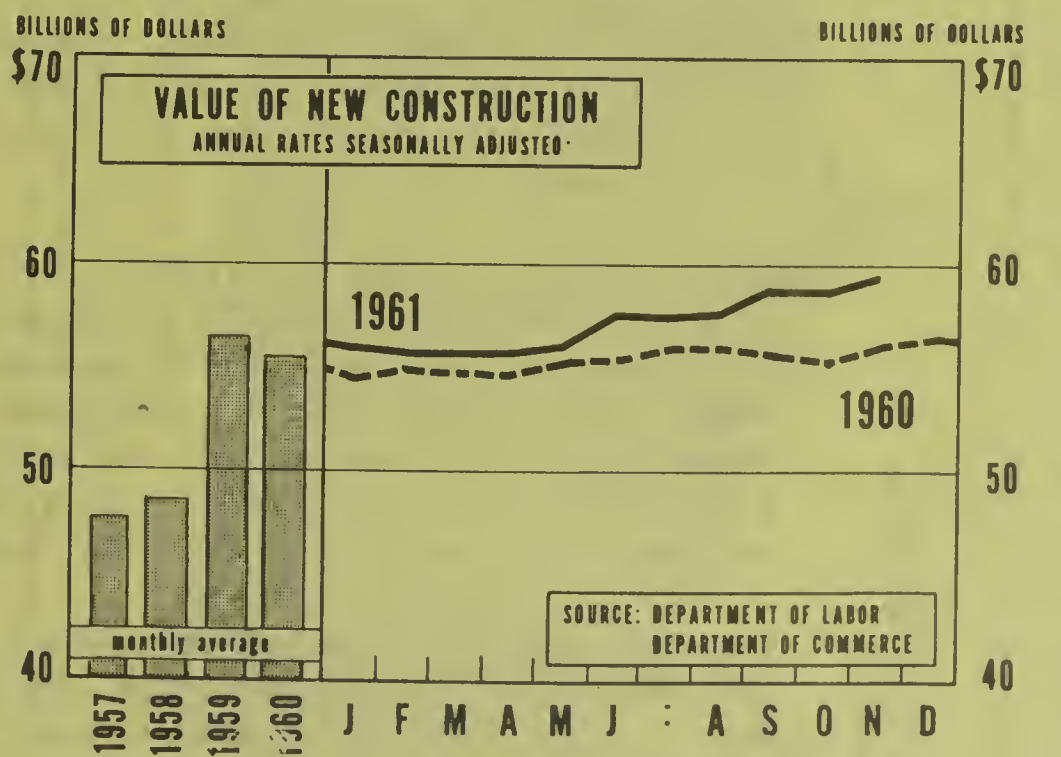
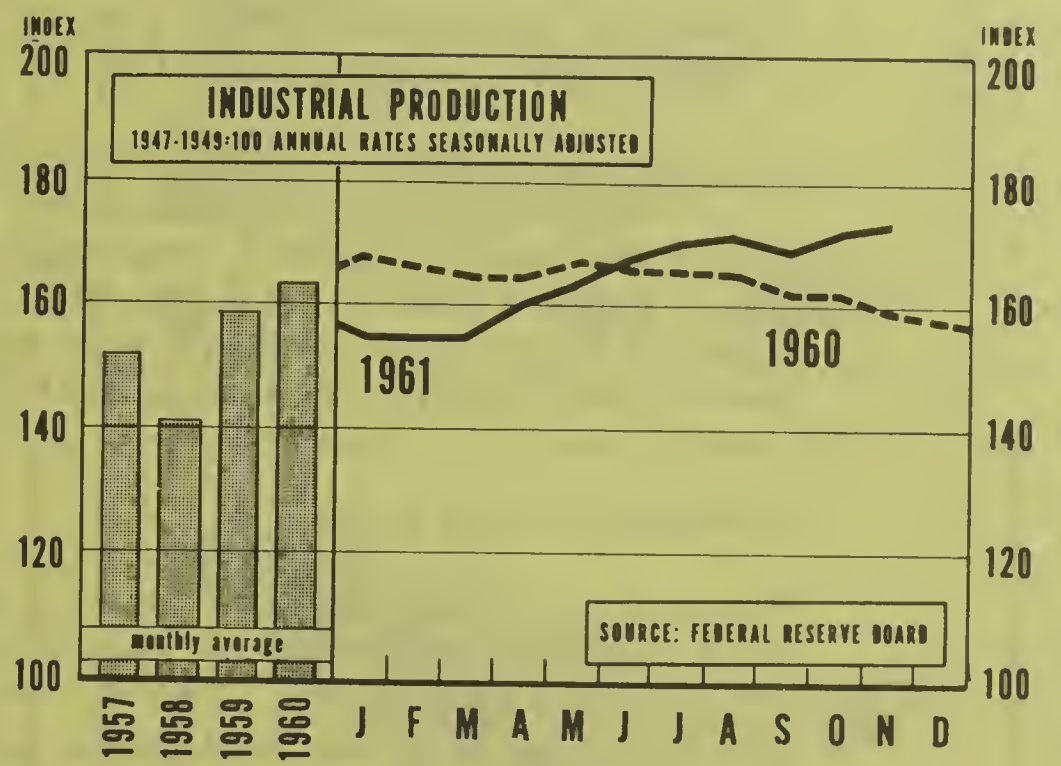
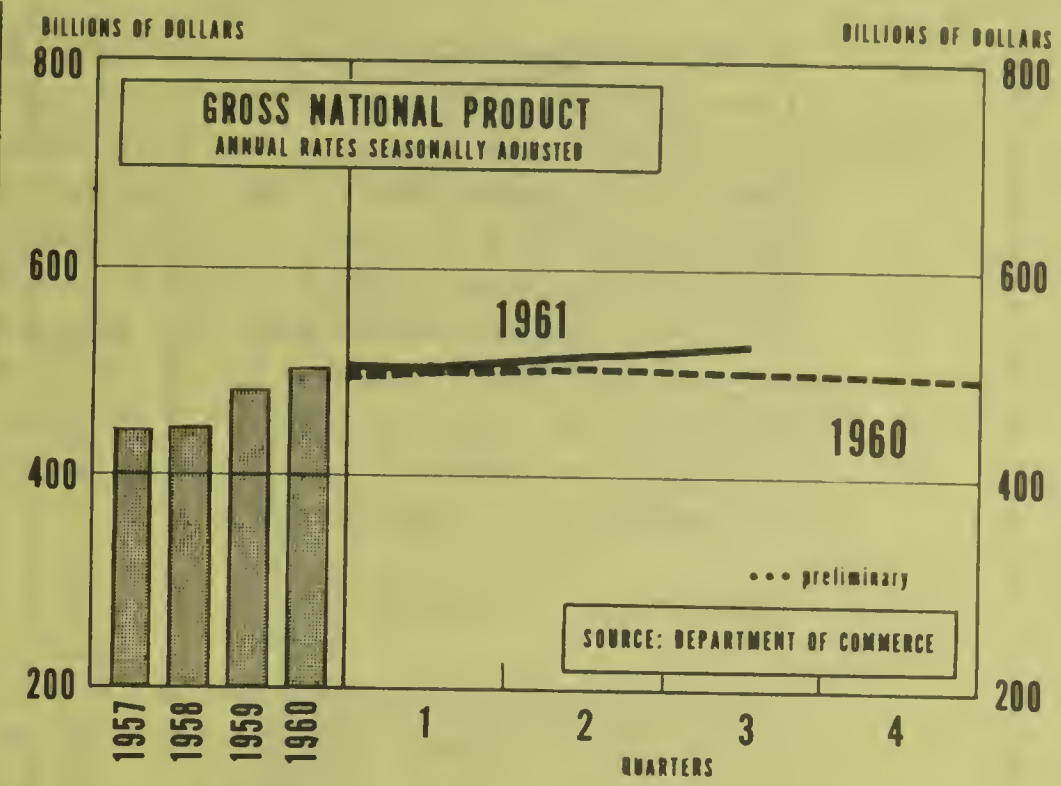


while topping 1958 and 1959, were down 9.5 percent from 1960. Inventories of new cars totaled 821,000 at the beginning of January, up from the 700,000 autos in dealers' stocks on December 1, but still considerably below the more than 1 million on hand at the beginning of 1961.

Construction expenditures of \$4.7 billion in December were down a more-than-seasonal 9 percent from November. Total outlays for 1961 made a new record of \$57.5 billion, up 3 percent from 1960 and 2 percent from the 1959 boom year, when the previous high was set. Sharp gains in private nonresidential building were responsible for most of the over-the-year increase, as the step-up in commercial building more than offset a decline in industrial construction. Public nonresidential building and highway construction, 7 percent above 1960, also contributed to the annual increase.

Housing starts, privately owned, declined 17 percent from October to 102,500 units in November, a larger-than-usual decline between the 2 months. After rising sharply in September and again in October to reach a 22-month high, the seasonally adjusted annual rate fell 6 percent to 1,350,000 in November. However, this was still 10 percent better than in November 1960 and substantially higher than levels in the first 5 months of 1961. Houses begun during the first 11 months of 1961 totaled 1,221,000--3 percent greater than for the same 1960 period. Public starts, accounting for another 47,000, were about 25 percent higher than in the like periods of the previous 2 years.

Manufacturers' sales, climbing to an all-time high of \$32.2 billion (seasonally adjusted) in November, were 12 percent above the recession low in January 1961 and exceeded for the second straight month the previous high reached in February 1960. Paced by motor vehicles and fabricated metals, the 2.5 percent rise in deliveries from October was concentrated in sales of durable goods producers, which equaled the level of June 1959. Nondurables manufacturers' sales continued the gradual upward trend of the past year, with rubber, paper, and textile producers showing the largest gains from October. New orders received by manufacturers





in November remained unchanged from the seasonally adjusted \$32.7 billion high of October, and were up 12 percent from November 1960. Durable goods orders rose by 1 percent, offsetting a decline in nondurable orders from October. Since the recession low of January 1961, new orders have risen over \$4 billion. Inventories held by manufactures rose by \$200 million, primarily in durables. The seasonally adjusted \$54.98 billion in producers' stocks in November was the highest level in 16 months. Finished goods inventories declined for the first time since early spring. Order backlogs edged up again in November to \$47.7 billion, more than \$2 billion above the level in November 1960. The advance centered in the primary metals and nonelectrical machinery industries.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment rose 16 percent between November and December to a weekly average of 1.9 million, well below the 28 percent increase which is normal for this time of year. All States except Florida showed higher rates than in the previous month. Eight States (all West of the Mississippi) reported increases of over 50 percent. The largest numerical rise was in New York (49,500), followed by California (39,000). Six States--Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania--showed increases ranging from 11,200 to 19,300.

Exhaustions under regular State programs increased seasonally in December to about 160,000--8 percent more than in the preceding month and 2 percent above the same period a year ago. Insured unemployment under the TEC program totaled almost 360,000 in mid-December, raising to about 2.5 million the number of jobless workers who had filed first claims under the temporary extended unemployment compensation program which began in early April.

#### CONSUMER PRICES

Seasonal declines in food prices, as well as lower prices for other commodities, were responsible for the first October-November drop since 1953 in the consumer price index. The 0.1 percent decrease between the 2 months brought the index back to the September level of 128.3 percent of the 1947-49 average. Higher charges for major elements of home ownership and for laundry and dry cleaning, however, led in the increased average prices for services.

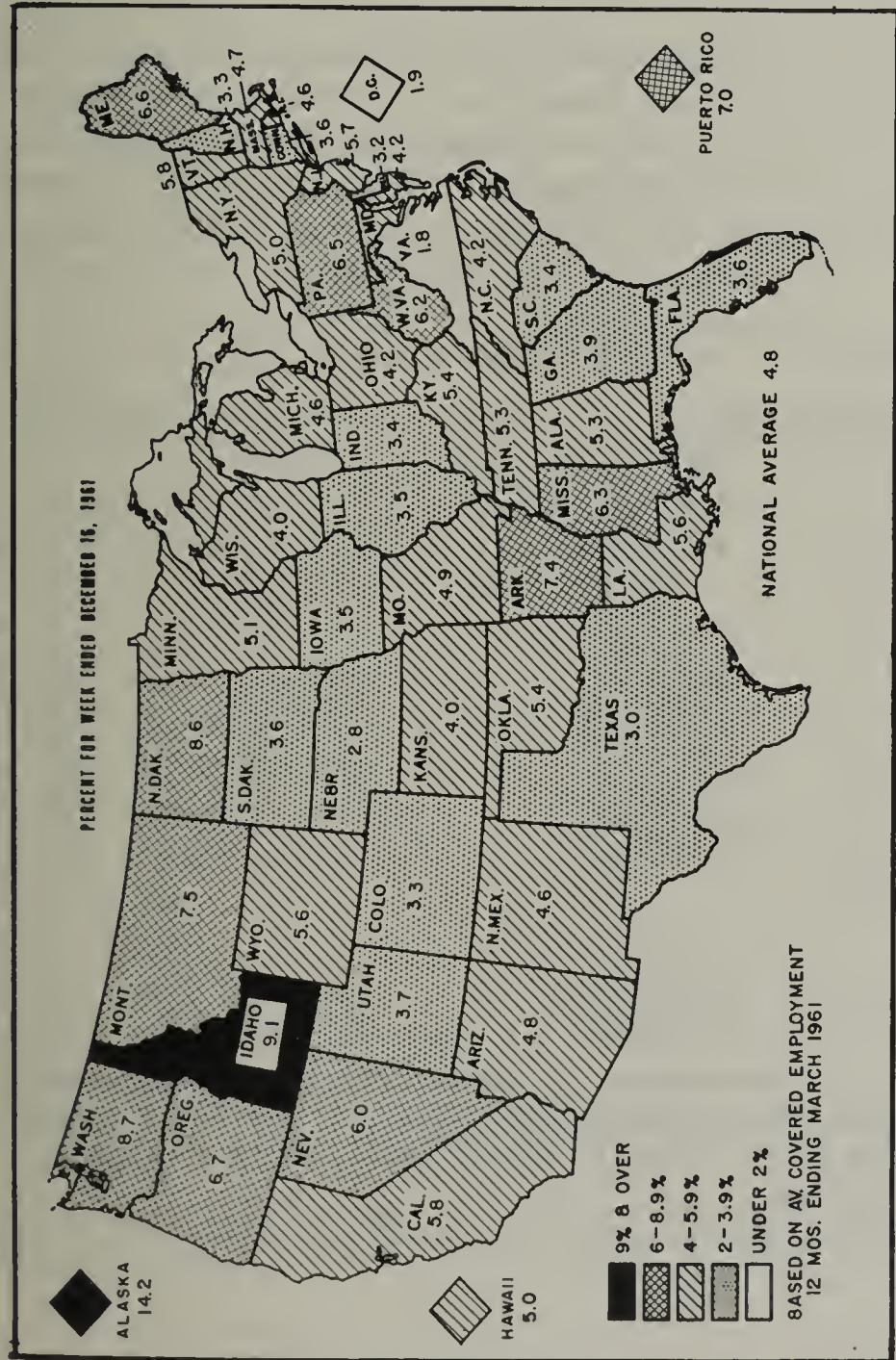
Cost-of-living increases of 1 cent an hour will be received by about 100,000 employees of meat packing, chemical, and metalworking firms on the basis of the November index, while 25,000 drivers and other employees of cartage firms will receive 2-cent-an-hour boosts through an annual adjustment based on the index.

Spendable earnings of factory workers rose \$1 from October's record level to a new alltime high in November of \$85.03 per week as a result of increases in the workweek and hourly earnings. Because consumer prices changed little their purchasing power increased 1.5 percent over the month. Compared with November 1960, spendable earnings were up by more than \$5, or 7 percent. The gain in buying power from November 1960 to November 1961 was the largest over-the-year gain for any month in the past  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years.

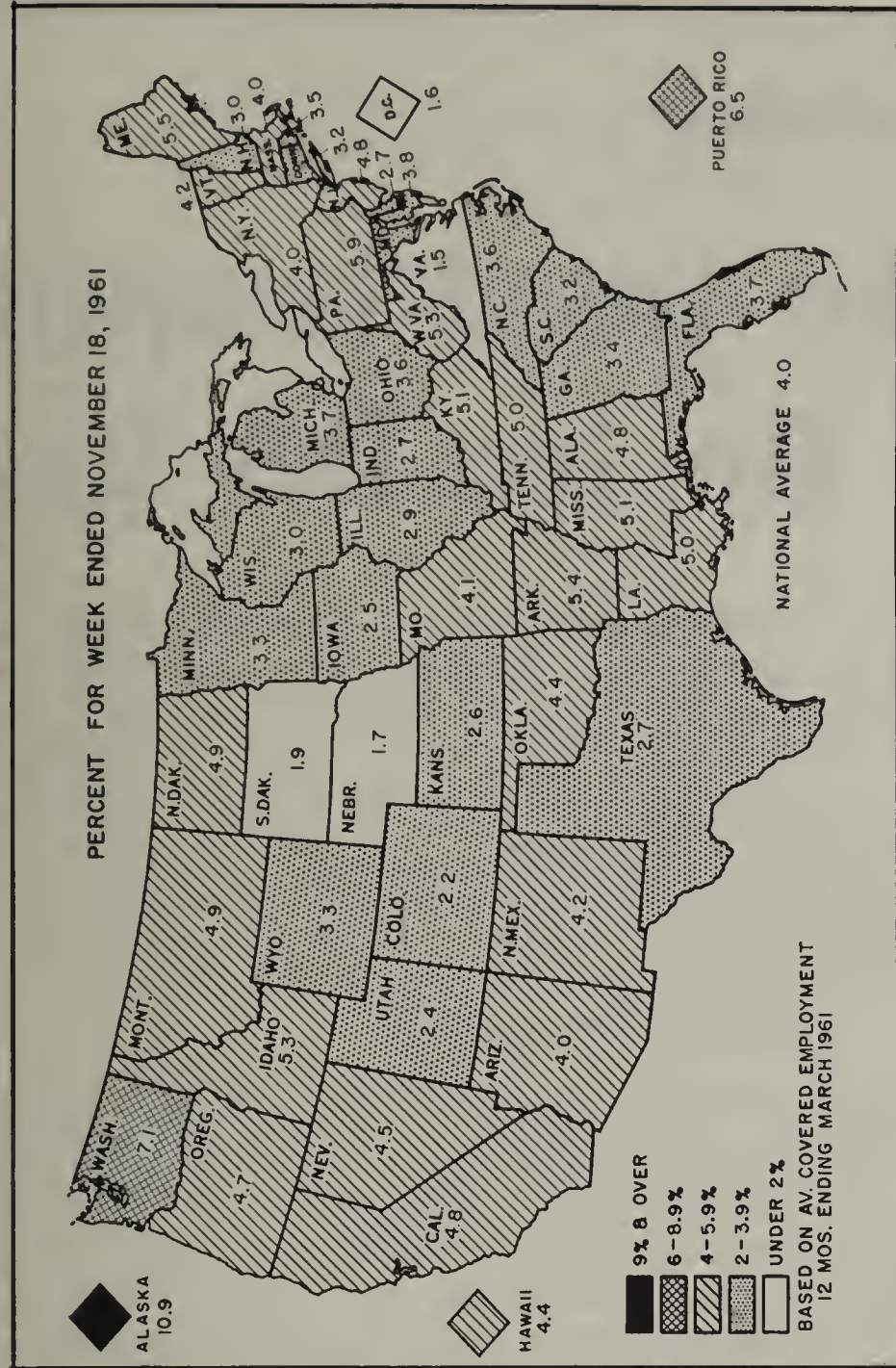
Department store sales advanced to a new high in December and the index, estimated at 157 percent of the 1947-49 average (seasonally adjusted), reached new record levels for the second consecutive month. Prior to November, when the index stood at 155, the high was 154 in April 1960. The December 1960 index was 146.



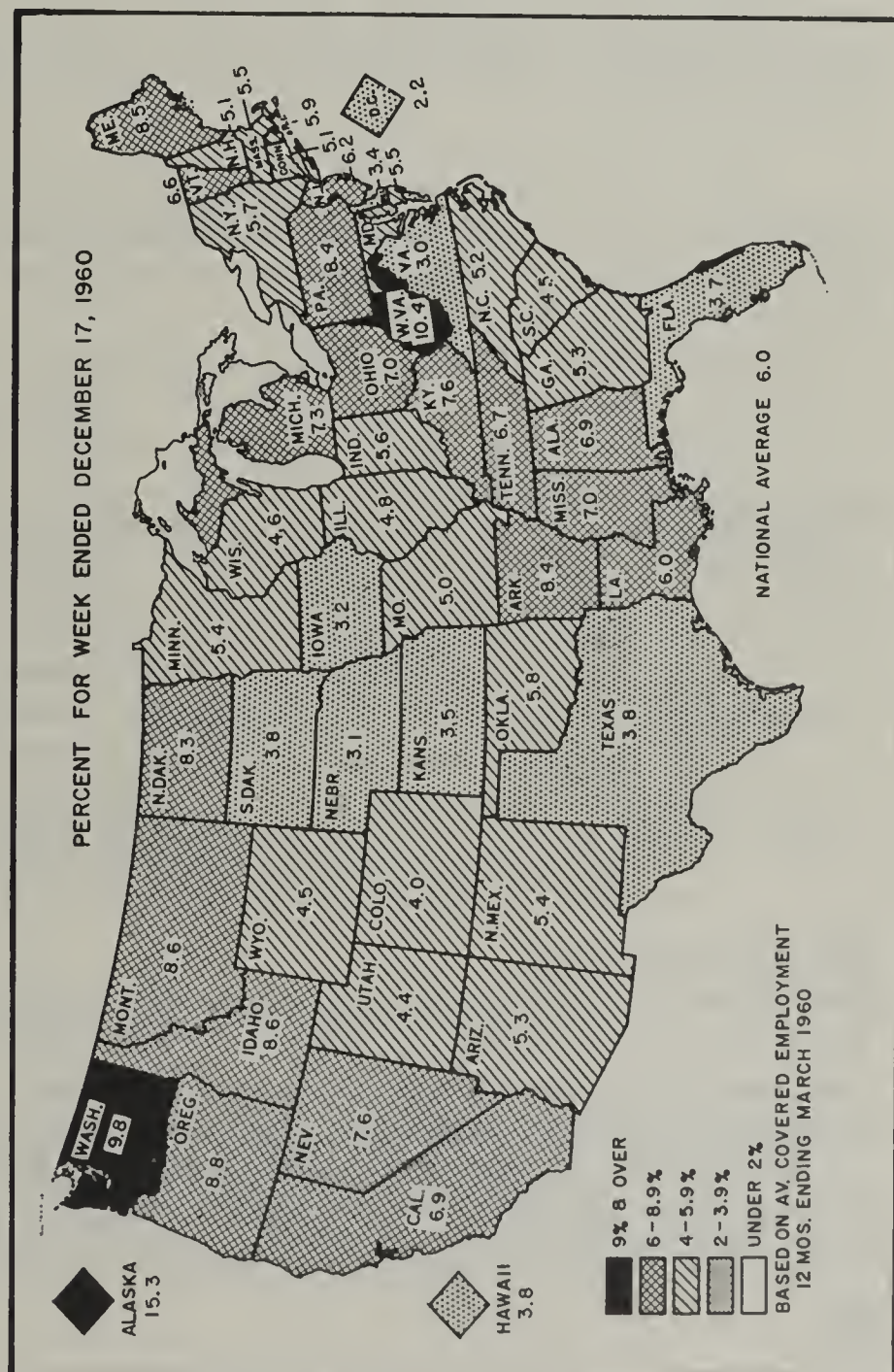
## LATEST MONTH



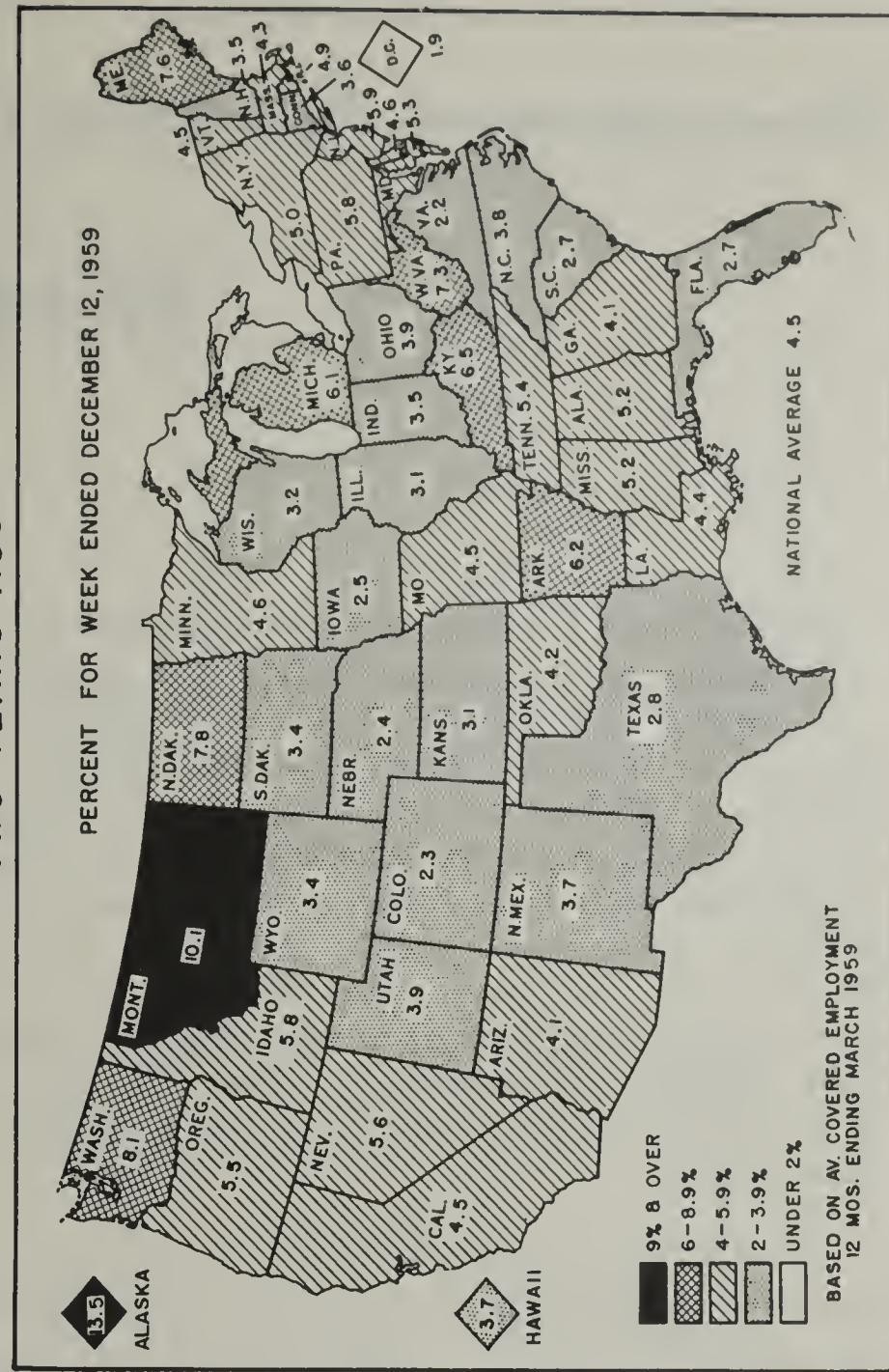
## PREVIOUS MONTH



## ONE YEAR AGO



## TWO YEARS AGO





## Unemployment Insurance Activities

# December Insured Unemployment Rise Less Than Seasonal

**S**EASONAL curtailments in food processing, the manufacture of apparel, toys, and jewelry, and in construction and other outdoor activities raised the weekly average of insured unemployment to 2.0 million in December. This volume represented a rise of 21 percent from November, somewhat below the usual increase at this time of year. Seasonally adjusted, insured unemployment, averaging about 2.0 million in December, was down from 2.1 million in November and 2.6 million a year ago.

Under the two Federal programs, the number of insured unemployed also moved up over the month. The volumes under each program advanced by about 1,500, bringing the weekly average under the UCX program to 48,600 and that under the UCFE program to 30,700.

New unemployment, as measured by initial claims from workers filing under State programs, averaged 399,000 per

week during December--about one-fourth more than in November, but 19 percent less than the year-ago average. The number of jobless ex-servicemen filing initial claims under the UCX program, at 4,900, was unchanged from the previous month. New unemployment claims filed by jobless Federal workers under the UCFE program, at 3,000 per week, was 100 more than in November.

The national insured unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in mid-December; in mid-November, it was 4.0 percent; and in December a year ago, 6.4 percent. All States except Florida (where the rate edged down) showed higher rates than in the previous month. The rates in twenty-seven States were above the national average, with the highest, as usual for this time of year, in Alaska (14.2 percent). The rate in Idaho was 9.1 percent, that in Washington 8.7 percent, and in North Dakota 8.6 percent. Nine other States showed rates ranging from 6.0 to 7.5 per-

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment <sup>1</sup>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
November 4 . . . . .	299,200	384,400	1,526,300	1,768,900
11 . . . . .	313,600	356,700	1,594,700	1,962,600
18 . . . . .	322,800	412,600	1,611,900	1,985,600
25 . . . . .	316,000	396,000	1,755,200	2,222,800
December 2 . . . . .	347,300	448,600	1,796,200	2,311,400
9 . . . . .	359,100	468,700	1,849,400	2,386,500
16 . . . . .	380,000	490,300	1,942,300	2,557,200
23 . . . . .	410,500	492,000	2,026,600	2,699,500
30 . . . . .	456,800	595,300	2,295,700	3,044,400
<u>Weekly averages</u>				
November . . . . .	319,600	396,500	1,662,400	2,039,300
December . . . . .	399,000	494,200	2,017,500	2,639,100

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State programs only. Included information for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the commonwealth program became part of the Federal State UI programs.

<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending December 23, 1961.



# State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

Activity	November 1961		January-November (in thousands)	
	Number or amount	% change from		1961
		Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960	
Initial claims <u>2/</u> .....	1,406,400	+15.4	-19.4	16,529
Weeks claimed <u>2/</u> .....	7,063,600	+ 6.6	-17.2	111,218
Insured unemployment (weekly average).....	1,662,400	+10.7	-19.2	2,327
Beneficiaries (weekly average).....	1,333,900	+ 4.0	-17.4	2,042
Benefits paid <u>3/</u> .....	\$190,883,100	+ 5.5	-17.6	3,203,031
Claimant exhaustions .....	147,900	- 4.8	+ 6.8	2,224

1/ Data relate to State programs except where otherwise indicated. Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961, when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount. Includes payments under extended duration provisions of State laws; two States made such payments in November 1961.

ent. The lowest rates (less than 2 percent) were in the District of Columbia and Virginia. Alaska, Hawaii, and Iowa were the only States this December with rates above those of a year earlier.

## Insured Unemployment Up In Nearly All States

All States, except Florida, reported increases in the number of insured unemployed between mid-November and mid-December. Eight States (all west of the Mississippi River) noted increases of over 10 percent. The largest numerical rise--some 49,500--was in New York, followed by California with 39,000. Six other States--Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania--showed increases ranging from 1,200 to 19,300.

Insured unemployment in New York rose 25 percent from November to 1,503,300, about the usual increase for this time of year. Since June, the level of insured unemployment, on a seasonally adjusted basis, has shown little change. Most of the rise this December was due to seasonal employment reductions in apparel, textiles, and construction. Compared with a year ago, insured unemployment was down by 73,500, or 23 percent. Part of the over-the-year reduction resulted from less joblessness in the metals and machinery industries.

The 21 percent rise in California, which was less than usual for December, brought the total volume in the State up to 224,000--about 16 percent below a year earlier. Seasonally adjusted, insured unemployment in California has been decreasing since August. The rise in December resulted largely from curtailments in food processing, lumbering, and construction, and from cutbacks in firms manufacturing toys and other Christmas items.

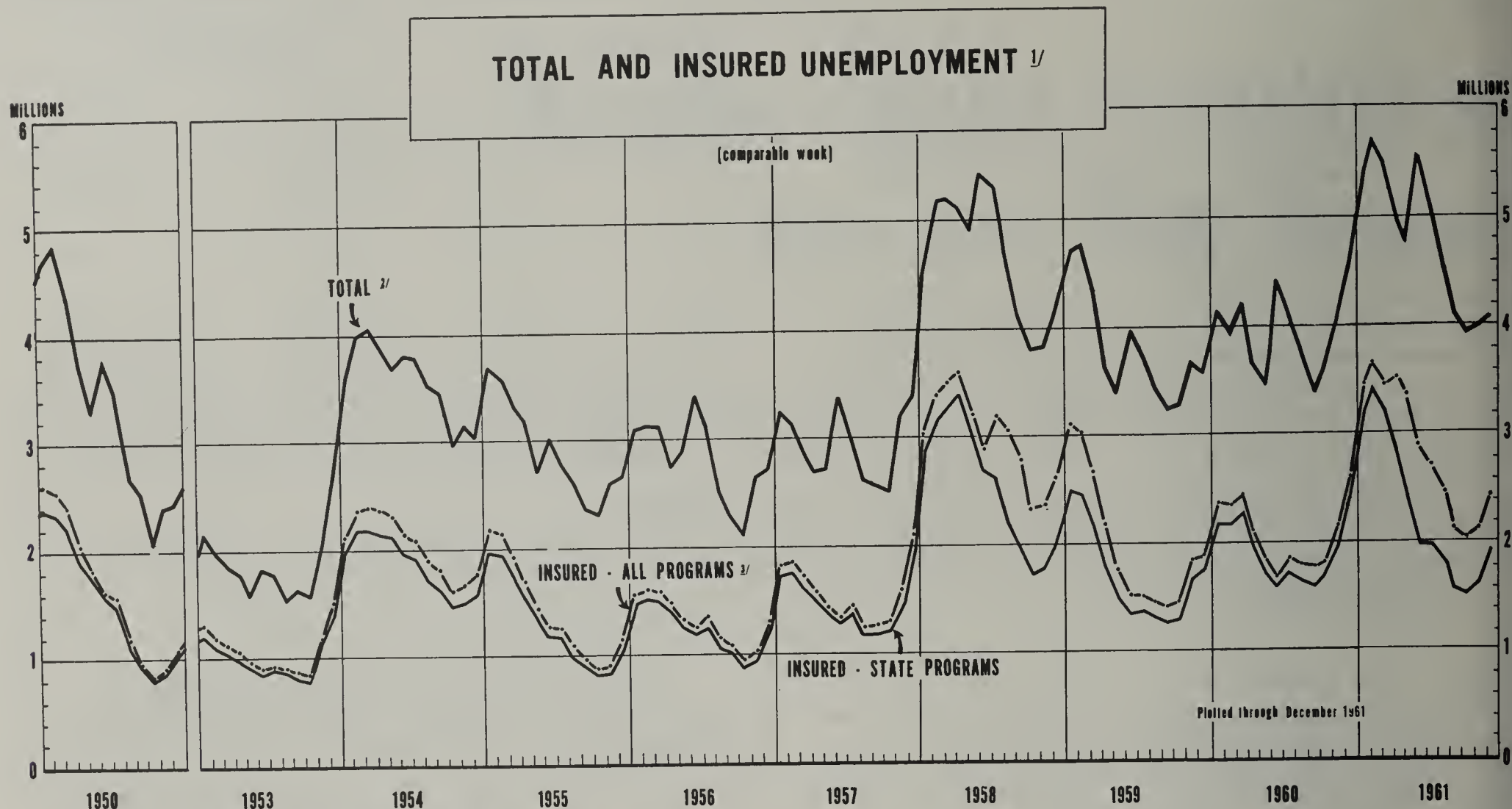
## Claimant Exhaustions Rise

As usual, the number of jobless workers exhausting their benefit rights under regular State programs increased somewhat in December. Preliminary data indicate about 150,000 exhaustions were recorded, slightly more than in the preceding month, but four percent below the year-ago figure. The exhaustees this December accounted for some 11 percent of the 1.4 million claimants who stopped filing for benefits during the month. Most of the remainder of those who ceased filing presumably had been recalled to work, found new jobs, or left the labor market.

## Benefits Increase In November

The amount of benefits paid to jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) rose by \$9.8 million from October to \$214.9 million in November.





<sup>1/</sup> Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

<sup>2/</sup> Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs and Temporary Programs July 1958-June 1959 and April 1961 to Date.

This was \$43.7 million less than the total a year earlier. Approximately \$190.9 million of this November's benefits was paid out under State programs, \$13.8 million under the railroad program, and an aggregate of \$10.2 million under the UCX and UCFE programs.

Totally unemployed workers under the State programs received an average weekly benefit check of \$33.67 in November--37 cents more than in October and 34 cents less than a year earlier. As usual, the average check varied among the States because of differences in State laws and the industrial composition of the unemployed. In November, the average check was somewhat more than \$40 in California and Wyoming and about \$13 in Puerto Rico.

Almost 9 percent of the beneficiaries under State programs received checks for partial unemployment. Such checks averaged \$20.17 cents in November--31 cents more than in the previous month. The proportion of those receiving checks for partial unemployment varied markedly

among the States because of differences in unemployment compensation laws, industrial composition, and work schedules in the various States. The proportions this November ranged from about 2 percent in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to 18 percent in Massachusetts and 19 percent in North Dakota.

### The TEC Program

By the end of December, about 2.6 million jobless workers had filed first claims under the Temporary Extended Compensation program which began in early April. The volume of first claims has remained between 35,000 and 45,000 per week since the first week in September.

Insured unemployment under the TEC program averaged 357,400 in December--about 2,100 more than in the preceding month. Pennsylvania showed the largest increase--some 1,400.

Among the States, California reported the largest volume of TEC claimants



rawing extended benefits in December--ome 40,100. A considerable number of these jobless workers were from the food processing industry. In New York, there were 39,300 TEC claimants, many of whom were from the apparel industry. Pennsylvania reported about 29,700 TEC insured jobless, of whom about half were factory workers, mainly from the metals and metal using industries. Trade and construction workers also constituted sizable numbers of the TEC claimants in this State.

#### TEC Dropouts Continue High

About 167,000 claimants dropped out of the TEC program during November--ome 33,000 less than in October. Approximately three out of every five of the dropouts had exhausted their TEC benefit rights. The number of exhaustees, at 18,900 in November, was 10,200 smaller than in October. States with the largest number of exhaustions during the month

were California (11,500), New York (10,600), Pennsylvania (9,700), Illinois (8,200), Michigan (7,500), New Jersey (5,600), and Massachusetts (5,100).

#### TEC Benefit Payments Show Further Decline

A total of \$46.5 million was paid out in TEC benefits in November--about \$3.7 million less than in October. The average weekly benefit check during the month amounted to \$30.58--2 cents less than in the preceding month.

By the end of November, the amount paid out in TEC benefits since the start of the program totaled \$523.3 million. Among the States, New York has paid the largest amount, \$65.0 million, followed by California with \$64.6 million. Ohio has disbursed \$58.9 million, Michigan \$42.5 million, Pennsylvania \$37.0 million, and Illinois \$36.3 million. No other State had paid out more than \$27 million.

### **1961 Edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook Now Available**

The 1961 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook, a comprehensive guide to help young people consider career opportunities in more than 650 occupations and 30 major industries, was recently released by the U. S. Department of Labor. This is the fifth edition of the Handbook, which is prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Handbook presents the most recent information available on earnings and working conditions, nature of the work, training and other qualifications needed for employment, advancement, and location of jobs. It has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, with evaluations of the effects on job opportunities of the Nation's space programs, technological advances, shifts in consumer preferences, and other developments.

A great deal of new information has been added, including new chapters on business administration, performing artists, factory jobs, and jobs in the apparel industry. New statements on such profes-

sional and technical jobs as geographers, astronomers, dental laboratory technicians, and photographers have also been added.

In addition, a new introductory chapter--"Looking Ahead to Earning a Living"--discusses long-range occupational and industrial employment trends and their implications for career planning.

The new Handbook, which is illustrated with 212 photographs and 39 charts, may be purchased at \$4.50 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., or from the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Atlanta, Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Sections of the Handbook, reprinted as 101 separate pamphlets--the Occupational Outlook Report Series--were scheduled for publication in late 1961. A list of titles and order forms are available from the Occupational Outlook Service, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C.



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Layoffs From Outdoor Work Raise Insured Unemployment in November

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### From October to November

- The number of insured unemployed rose by 91,000 to 1.6 million.
- Construction workers made up over four-fifths of the increase.
- Number of jobless men went up 11 percent, women went down 2 percent.
- Insured unemployment under the TEC program declined by 20,000 to 335,000.

#### From November 1960

- Insured unemployment decreased 365,000 or 19 percent.
- About 200,000 of the reduction took place in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, California, and Michigan.
- Factory joblessness declined about 350,000 or 32 percent.

Durable goods unemployment dropped by 270,000 or 42 percent, with primary metals workers down 95,000.

Nondurables down 80,000 or 18 percent.

- Four-fifths of the total decrease in insured unemployment was among semi-skilled and unskilled workers, down nearly 300,000.
- Declines occurred in all age groups except persons 65 and over.
- Four-fifths of the reduction occurred among workers under 45 years of age.
- Number of jobless age 65 and over rose 4,500 or 4 percent.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

UNEMPLOYMENT among persons insured under regular State programs rose seasonally by 91,000 from mid-October to 1.6 million in mid-November. The rate of insured unemployment moved up from 3.8 to 4.0 percent over the month.

A seasonal upswing in the number of jobless from construction and other outdoor activities, changed to some extent, the characteristics of the insured unemployed over the month. In November, a higher proportion of the insured jobless



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Beginning in April, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

were men--64 percent compared with about 60 percent in October, and a higher proportion of the jobless were construction workers (15 percent compared with 11 percent in the preceding month). In both October and November, of all insured unemployed, about three out of five were under 45 years of age, slightly less than half were factory workers, and a little more than half were semiskilled or unskilled.

Forty States experienced increases in insured unemployment over the month with the largest rises in Illinois (9,300), Washington (8,000), Ohio (7,500), and California (7,000). In each of these States curtailments in construction contributed heavily to the increase.

Florida reported the largest jobless decline from October--down 6,600 (17 percent)--due largely to the beginning of the tourist season and citrus fruit processing activity.

#### Unemployment 365,000 Below November 1960 Level

The number of insured unemployed this November was significantly below the

year-ago level--down 365,000 or 19 percent. In November last year, insured joblessness was rising sharply as the business recession deepened and production in durables industries, particularly autos, was cut back markedly. In November of this year, auto manufacturers were expanding production and the economy as a whole was continuing its recovery. The rate of unemployment this November was 4.0 percent compared with 4.9 percent in November 1960. The rates were lower than a year ago in 41 States, the same in 3, and higher in 7.

Largest over-the-year reductions in the number of unemployed were in Ohio (54,500), Pennsylvania (46,100), New York (41,900), California (29,600), and Michigan (27,900). These five States accounted for 55 percent (200,000) of the total decrease. In each of these States a reduction in manufacturing joblessness accounted for most or all of the decline.

The number of factory unemployed in Ohio and Pennsylvania dropped by 50,800 and 47,500, respectively. Marked declines from year-ago levels occurred among primary metal workers--down

#### The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	November 1961			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from Oct. 1961    Nov. 1960		Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960
Total.....	1,611.9	+6.0	-18.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	32.8	-6.3	-31.7	2.0	2.3	2.4
Contract construction .....	243.8	+44.9	-1.6	15.1	11.1	12.5
Manufacturing .....	751.8	+1.1	-32.0	46.6	48.9	55.7
Public utilities.....	69.5	-5.8	-5.1	4.3	4.9	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade....	285.6	+1.5	+4.4	17.7	18.5	13.9
Fin., insur., and real estate..	37.1	+3.6	+6.3	2.3	2.4	1.8
Services .....	152.6	+0.4	-1.5	9.5	10.0	7.8
All other.....	31.2	+28.4	-5.6	1.9	1.6	1.6
Information not available.....	7.5	-----	----	0.5	.5	.5

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	November 1961			Percent distribution		
	Number	Percent change from		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	(in 000's)	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960	1961	1961	1960
Total.....	1,611.9	+6.0	-18.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	65.1	-7.8	-5.3	4.0	4.6	3.5
Clerical and sales .....	248.1	-4.1	+0.9	15.4	17.0	12.5
Service.....	153.4	+6.8	-0.2	9.5	9.4	7.8
Skilled .....	274.3	+10.7	-19.8	17.0	16.3	17.3
Semiskilled .....	418.5	+3.4	-26.8	26.0	26.6	28.9
Unskilled and other .....	442.1	+15.1	-24.7	27.4	25.3	29.4
Information not available .....	10.4	-----	-----	0.6	0.8	0.6

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

20,800 in Ohio and 28,800 in Pennsylvania. Nationally, employment in primary metals was 52,000 higher than in November 1960.

Roughly three-fourths of the net reduction in unemployment in California and New York was among factory workers. There were also fewer unemployed construction workers in both States.

In Michigan, there was a net decrease in joblessness of 27,900, or 30 percent, over the year. A decline of 33,000 in manufacturing was partly offset by small increases in nonmanufacturing, primarily among workers from construction, trade, and service industries. The largest decline among factory workers was noted in the transportation equipment industry (mostly auto). This year, employment as well as auto production rose substantially between October and November; last year auto production was curtailed in November.

Construction Joblessness  
Moves Up Sharply Over Month

More than four-fifths of the 91,000 net increase from October in insured unemployment occurred among construction workers--up 75,000, or 45 percent--as inclement weather forced a slowdown in building activity. Manufacturing unemployment was little changed from October, up only about 8,400 or 1 percent, while

joblessness in other major industry divisions changed by less than 5,000.

The number of unemployed workers from durable goods industries rose by about 7,500 from mid-October. Increases occurred among workers in lumber (largely in California, Oregon, and Idaho) and primary metals, while there was a decline in the number of unemployed transportation equipment workers.

Unemployment among workers in soft goods industries showed little change from mid-October; however, the number of jobless workers from the food processing industry increased by 14,000, while joblessness among leather goods workers dropped by 11,800. California, the largest food processing State, accounted for 5,800, or about two-fifths of the national rise in unemployment in the food industry. Nearly half of the drop in leather goods occurred in Massachusetts, where joblessness in this industry fell by 5,600. (In October, many leather goods plants in the State were closed during the Columbus Day holiday week.)

Hard Goods Factory Joblessness  
Shows Marked Drop From Year Ago

Factory joblessness dropped by nearly 350,000 (32 percent) from year-ago levels, accounting for 95 percent of the



net reduction. Insured joblessness in mining fell by 15,200, but the number of jobless persons from trade was 12,100 above the November 1960 figure. Part of the reduction in mining reflected the exhaustion of regular benefit rights among miners jobless for extended periods. Among the other industry divisions, unemployment was relatively close to the year-ago levels.

Three-fourths of the decline in manufacturing joblessness occurred among hard goods workers. The number of unemployed from durable goods industries fell 270,000 (42 percent) from November 1960, with 95,000 of this drop among primary metals workers.

Both transportation equipment and nonelectrical machinery had fewer unemployed workers this year than last--down 40,900 and 39,100, respectively. The decreased joblessness among transportation equipment workers reflected to a considerable extent the expanded work schedules in the auto industry this November in contrast to the cutbacks in November a year ago. Two-thirds of the decline in transportation equipment occurred in Michigan, California, and Ohio. These three States, and Illinois accounted for two-thirds of the decrease in nonelectrical machinery. Unemployment in the fabricated metals and lumber industries also had sharp declines over the year.

Reduced joblessness among apparel and textile workers accounted for most of the 80,000 drop in unemployment in non-durable goods industries. There were some 35,800 fewer jobless apparel workers and a decline of 23,000 in textiles. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania showed the largest declines in apparel joblessness. The major reductions in textile unemployment took place in North Carolina and Massachusetts.

Both Skilled and Unskilled Insured  
Jobless Increase Seasonally

Seasonal curtailments in construction and other outdoor activities and in food processing largely accounted for substantial increases in the number of jobless skilled and unskilled workers. Unemployment among unskilled workers was up by 58,000, or 15 percent, to 442,000, while joblessness among skilled workers ad-

Insured Unemployed, United States 1/  
Duration, and Age by Sex

Item	November 1961		Nov.
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distrib-	Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration</u> <u>in weeks:</u>			
Total. . . . .	1,611.9	100.0	1,962.6
1-2 . . . . .	451.5	28.0	576.3
3-4 . . . . .	274.4	17.0	336.0
5-14. . . . .	587.8	36.5	739.9
15 and over.	298.1	18.5	310.4
<u>Age by Sex</u>			
Men--Total .	1,025.5	100.0	1,291.0
Under 25. . .	139.1	13.6	198.9
25-44. . . . .	442.6	43.2	595.6
45-64. . . . .	353.0	34.4	409.5
65 and over.	89.2	8.7	85.9
INA. . . . .	1.5	.2	1.3
Women--Total.	586.4	100.0	671.5
Under 25 . . .	91.7	15.6	100.7
25-44. . . . .	272.2	46.5	326.2
45-64. . . . .	198.1	33.8	221.2
65 and over.	23.5	4.0	22.2
INA. . . . .	.8	.1	1.2

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.  
INA = Information not available.

vanced by 27,000, or 11 percent, to 274,000. California, New York, and Pennsylvania accounted for nearly two-fifths of the increase in the unskilled category. Approximately a third of the rise among skilled workers occurred in Illinois, New York, and Ohio.

The over-the-year decline in insured unemployment was shared by skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers. Jobless semiskilled workers experienced the largest as well as the sharpest decline--down 152,000 (27 percent) from last year. Among the unskilled workers, there were 143,000 (25 percent) fewer insured jobless this year than last. In the skilled category the drop was less marked--down 20 percent (67,000). These declines reflected the pronounced drop in the number of unem-



employed factory workers, particularly those from durable goods industries.

#### Sizable Jobless Increase Among Male Workers

Men accounted for all of the unemployment increase between October and November. Their number rose by 105,000 (11 percent) to 1,025,000, while joblessness among women edged down 14,000 to 586,000. Among the male claimants, nearly three-fourths of the increase was in the under-45 age group--up 76,000 (15 percent). About 39,000 of the rise occurred among men under age 25.

Reflecting the improvement in durable goods industries where men workers predominate, the number of male claimants declined 277,000 (21 percent) over the year--more than triple the reduction among women. Joblessness among workers in all age groups--except those age 65 and over--declined significantly. About four-fifths of the decline occurred among workers under age 45--down 287,000. Within this category the most substantial reduction was among male workers--down 221,000 (28 percent). For women under age 45, the decline was less marked--down 66,000 (16 percent).

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of jobless workers who had exhausted their regular State benefits and were filing under the TEC program totaled 335,000 in mid-November--a decrease of 20,000 (5.7 percent) from October. Changes between the 2 months were relatively small in all States. Largest reductions were in New York (4,000) and Ohio (3,800), and the largest increase was in Maine (900).

As in prior months, about half of the TEC unemployed were in six large industrial States--New York, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois. In November, factory workers accounted for slightly less than one-half of the Nation's total, persons from trade one-fifth, and construction and service workers (with roughly equal representation) an additional one-fifth.

Approximately one-half of the jobless in November were semiskilled and unskilled and 14 percent were skilled. Persons experienced in clerical, sales, or service work made up 30 percent of the total with the clerical and sales group outnumbering the service group two to one. There was little difference in the occupational distributions of the TEC claimants and those under the regular program.

There was no significant difference in the industrial characteristics of regular and TEC claimants. However, because of the seasonal rise in new unemployment among construction workers,

they comprised about 15 percent of the regular claimants compared with 11 percent of the TEC claimants. Factory workers comprised about 47 percent of both regular and TEC claimants. However, of the jobless factory workers, a substantially larger share of those under the regular than the TEC program were from apparel industries--17 percent compared with 10 percent.

Due to recent seasonal layoffs in construction, men accounted for a larger proportion of the regular than of the TEC claimants--64 percent compared with 60 percent. Also, persons under age 45 made up a larger proportion--59 percent compared with 54 percent--of regular than TEC claimants. Persons age 65 and over comprised 7 percent of the unemployed insured under the regular program compared with 12 percent under the TEC program.

Jobless workers who had exhausted regular State benefits received approximately \$45 million of TEC benefits during the month of November. Since the start of the program, total benefits paid to TEC beneficiaries amounted to half a billion dollars.

Those who were claiming benefits at mid-month were entitled to an average of \$32.00 per week prior to any deductions. About 70 percent of the men compared with approximately 40 percent of the women were entitled to \$30 or more per week.



# SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SECURITY STATISTICS

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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Review and Analysis.

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## Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, November 1961

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/	Counseling interviews	Placements
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Number	Total	Total
	Number	Per-centage change from October 1961	Number	Per-centage change from October 1961 3/			
Total, 54 States	1,406,430	15.4	7,063,639	6.6	866,077	177,534	1,098,714
Alabama	18,771	12.2	111,661	11.4	10,585	1,074	10,979
Alaska	3,388	7.4	15,430	53.9	1,319	253	677
Arizona	9,684	3.7	42,087	3.4	1,096	2,137	6,972
Arkansas	13,162	19.4	62,716	16.2	12,734	1,893	27,319
California	175,187	21.1	816,768	9.4	107,082	20,803	76,742
Colorado	8,920	46.5	33,763	31.2	9,952	1,826	7,402
Connecticut	16,940	-4.9	107,201	-4.4	15,167	2,046	9,356
Delaware	2,958	20.8	14,319	3.6	1,141	438	507
Dist. of Col.	3,217	11.8	17,765	2.2	5,456	2,268	4,363
Florida	23,930	-1.0	149,617	-1.3	19,204	1,925	19,122
Georgia	20,085	5.0	111,443	-1.8	14,701	2,184	12,464
Guam	4884	11.9	37,318	11.1	2,602	295	981
Hawaii	7,110	51.2	26,984	68.9	5,437	1,113	7014
Idaho	61,651	16.9	343,360	13.2	34,533	7,933	20,105
Illinois	27,024	5.4	126,529	16.4	19,256	2,009	6,700
Indiana	10,106	42.6	47,697	22.9	11,589	2,246	8,408
Iowa	9,380	51.1	39,286	22.9	8,476	1,734	7,453
Kansas	13,454	7.9	96,467	6.0	12,410	3,097	1,349
Kentucky	19,135	1.0	110,297	-1.0	10,209	1,559	4,852
Louisiana	8,350	1.5	48,175	-5.7	3,815	756	1,986
Maine	22,516	2.4	114,156	24.3	13,082	2,077	6,474
Maryland	59,174	2.9	273,359	-1.4	13,853	4,974	18,237
Massachusetts	55,335	-3.9	278,297	-1.4	26,853	5,252	15,603
Michigan	21,348	56.0	96,624	29.1	16,910	2,610	10,014
Minnesota	12,124	28.7	56,477	11.5	10,876	3,018	19,735
Mississippi	4,295	3.1	16,819	14.0	2,109	378	2,883
Missouri	5,736	62.8	19,035	32.5	4,074	1,778	2,362
Montana	3,120	12.0	17,218	38.3	5,705	1,005	4,509
Nebraska	4,764	3.6	16,680	3.8	3,063	1,727	2,423
Nevada	3,097	2.0	20,714	-9.5	2,661	1,247	2,114
New Hampshire	5,410	1.7	30,713	8.6	2,561	2,398	1,621
New Jersey	12,110	13.4	90,804	10.7	4,540	757	5,180
New Mexico	28,593	11.7	128,919	5.4	6,578	1,680	7,490
New York	3,260	14.6	18,919	22.3	2,167	3,947	4,544
North Carolina	7,139	1.0	36,434	10.0	5,683	1,345	2,227
North Dakota	11,776	1.9	70,910	7.8	4,683	2,366	13,126
Ohio	22,803	2.5	82,610	4.2	10,522	3,517	10,099
Oklahoma	12,372	2.3	76,958	4.2	4,500	1,572	3,886
Oregon	7,010	-2.3	36,940	-1.0	8,754	2,554	3,896
Pennsylvania	8,686	1.4	56,962	-2.0	3,939	946	2,683
Puerto Rico	1,007	9.4	5,811	10.4	8,476	499	1,556
Rhode Island	2,236	170.7	5,662	10.3	4,423	694	1,516
South Carolina	2,428	28.8	14,785	1.3	2,012	201	6,292
South Dakota	3,656	22.0	19,493	1.9	5,046	1,085	7,579
Tennessee	4,810	53.5	19,493	1.9	4,958	1,326	4,362
Texas	27,044	22.0	142,668	2.7	15,554	3,345	10,962
Utah	1,203	4.4	4,568	1.3	1,362	345	9,979
Vermont	3,801	21.5	18,989	2.5	1,670	395	5,989
Virginia	1,350	17.1	8,093	4.7	7,601	3,038	4,286
Virgin Islands	2,290	31.3	11,856	3.3	2,071	476	7,949
Washington	2,290	98.8	11,856	3.3	2,071	476	7,949
West Virginia	2,290	98.8	11,856	3.3	2,071	476	7,949
Wisconsin	2,290	98.8	11,856	3.3	2,071	476	7,949
Wyoming	2,290	98.8	11,856	3.3	2,071	476	7,949

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> November 1961

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	134,219	7.3	26.1	11,329	9,625	-2.3	14.9	3,822	94,635	14.7	33.5	8,526
Alabama .....	1,432	-5.6	25.8	55	50	-29.6	9.6	24	876	-31.3	22.5	40
Alaska .....	119	-4.0	16.9	16	9	--	7.6	4	71	-1.4	21.9	1
Arizona .....	2,780	9.9	37.0	248	142	-8.4	20.1	63	1,985	-4.1	43.4	212
Arkansas .....	1,673	6.5	21.3	155	80	-16.7	12.7	40	1,388	-26.9	25.9	143
California .....	16,643	-2	25.5	1,865	1,155	-7.2	15.4	450	13,336	-9.3	43.9	1,103
Colorado .....	1,156	-7.2	18.1	90	48	--	5.2	11	1,060	-55.0	19.7	83
Connecticut .....	1,939	-7	23.8	241	213	6.0	20.4	120	1,248	-2	24.8	159
Delaware .....	108	-9	15.2	4	20	--	8.4	4	30	--	13.3	1
Dist. of Col. ....	822	38.9	26.3	72	91	2.2	11.1	62	537	-9.0	25.1	78
Florida .....	3,851	1.4	36.7	457	185	-11.5	26.9	74	3,973	-3.3	38.2	297
Georgia .....	1,390	-21.8	17.8	92	115	-8.7	15.6	50	1,893	15.9	27.0	164
Guam .....	16	--	13.7	0	0	--	0	0	4	--	8.2	0
Hawaii .....	328	-19.8	22.7	32	20	--	17.2	14	123	44.7	22.2	19
Idaho .....	1,069	84.0	30.2	64	30	--	6.6	11	617	-36.7	36.6	49
Illinois .....	5,982	2.6	28.8	501	525	-7.7	18.3	244	4,946	-8.3	42.6	401
Indiana .....	3,454	7.1	31.2	224	202	-1.5	25.6	94	1,108	-30.0	31.3	105
Iowa .....	1,879	16.0	25.8	152	65	-16.7	6.7	26	1,578	-23.0	39.2	130
Kansas .....	1,419	21.8	27.6	84	77	-17.2	16.2	31	1,655	-7.2	35.5	137
Kentucky .....	1,631	16.9	22.0	134	82	-6.8	6.5	48	1,318	2.7	42.4	63
Louisiana .....	1,927	11.4	29.6	144	128	-7.2	20.7	52	1,356	-16.4	35.1	83
Maine .....	265	17.3	12.3	26	37	--	13.7	27	266	-11.9	24.5	30
Maryland .....	2,533	32.8	32.3	121	107	13.8	13.7	32	1,167	19.1	36.2	40
Massachusetts .....	4,278	-1.9	28.1	277	318	-7.3	16.2	195	2,257	-8.2	27.9	102
Michigan .....	9,069	1.5	27.1	520	422	-1.2	20.7	139	2,487	-19.2	34.5	259
Minnesota .....	2,730	36.1	26.3	324	108	-2.7	9.9	52	2,497	-19.9	44.3	244
Mississippi .....	1,261	11.3	20.6	88	41	--	3.6	18	924	-34.5	22.9	57
Missouri .....	3,234	29.7	25.5	151	171	4.9	13.0	71	1,203	-16.2	29.3	84
Montana .....	857	28.1	32.7	104	92	31.4	18.4	44	699	-25.6	43.8	63
Nebraska .....	1,062	117.6	26.0	135	56	-11.1	13.8	21	1,526	-4.6	42.2	151
Nevada .....	742	9.1	39.6	57	16	--	25.4	7	656	-26.8	51.5	17
New Hampshire ...	465	69.1	32.5	27	175	54.9	32.7	14	244	37.1	29.9	39
New Jersey .....	4,429	30.3	29.7	279	282	56.7	28.3	121	981	-4.3	18.5	90
New Mexico .....	586	11.2	20.6	54	38	--	13.7	19	741	-10.3	34.0	86
New York .....	7,398	-6.0	21.3	463	673	-7.0	12.1	145	8,629	-9.2	30.9	816
North Carolina ...	2,120	3.0	18.8	190	163	10.9	12.4	57	1,863	-12.8	25.7	176
North Dakota .....	270	15.9	18.7	29	24	--	6.8	12	322	-54.7	29.4	35
Ohio .....	10,541	20.4	30.1	665	771	-11.0	16.5	250	4,199	-5.3	35.5	473
Oklahoma .....	1,463	9.5	30.7	170	103	-6.4	13.1	36	3,144	-21.3	41.0	370
Oregon .....	1,651	2.9	27.4	186	142	24.6	12.2	55	1,054	-32.2	40.0	88
Pennsylvania .....	7,193	-4.9	26.6	800	777	-4.3	13.5	359	3,203	-18.9	31.2	398
Puerto Rico .....	485	-19.0	9.6	20	34	--	4.9	8	200	-30.3	13.0	17
Rhode Island .....	631	12.3	29.9	126	82	15.5	18.7	42	296	-18.2	21.7	54
South Carolina ...	1,131	1	25.6	91	43	--	20.7	24	797	-31.0	26.0	59
South Dakota .....	430	27.2	26.5	45	25	--	13.3	12	580	-23.3	40.0	41
Tennessee .....	1,956	19.9	27.1	151	108	0	17.1	53	1,977	-5.7	40.5	313
Texas .....	8,193	-3.9	26.8	731	921	-6.5	27.1	352	8,416	-20.1	29.7	746
Utah .....	894	29.0	30.7	69	137	98.6	24.8	29	1,017	-20.2	41.5	61
Vermont .....	200	-34.4	22.3	13	16	--	11.9	3	196	-13.3	29.9	12
Virginia .....	1,160	2.4	15.7	72	139	28.7	12.0	68	935	-4.9	21.2	68
Virgin Islands .....	15	--	8.2	0	0	--	0	0	11	--	4.7	0
Washington .....	1,877	24.8	19.6	233	65	-17.7	5.5	26	1,092	-25.5	30.8	115
West Virginia .....	1,535	18.3	28.9	176	146	10.6	8.5	43	468	2.2	41.6	52
Wisconsin .....	3,516	31.0	27.5	282	140	6.1	8.3	61	1,166	-14.9	28.5	80
Wyoming .....	431	44.1	32.0	24	16	--	12.1	5	320	-51.7	44.0	22

- <sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.  
<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.  
<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

## November 1961

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 8 2,8 7 7	8 7,5 2 2	6 5,0 4 7	3 0,1 2 7	6 5,7 3 4	3 1,3 0 2
Alabama .....	2,283	1,186	600	256	1,233	537
Alaska .....	383	182	160	79	103	56
Arizona .....	1,559	788	797	418	775	429
Arkansas.....	2,598	1,178	617	273	1,122	562
California.....	2,884	1,082	7,429	3,218	8,565	3,912
Colorado.....	2,047	858	1,544	766	1,259	462
Connecticut.....	5,653	2,576	613	192	1,435	613
Delaware.....	163	53	125	50	49	18
Dist. of Col.....	1,096	317	715	207	846	355
Florida .....	2,402	1,302	404	166	1,872	858
Georgia.....	2,738	1,444	556	252	1,218	680
Guam.....	13	7	0	0	3	1
Hawaii.....	502	253	57	17	126	64
Idaho .....	1,383	570	551	255	492	195
Illinois.....	5,618	2,675	2,810	1,402	2,079	983
Indiana.....	3,408	1,545	490	229	1,007	505
Iowa.....	3,465	1,548	1,276	579	1,179	584
Kansas.....	2,008	912	513	287	716	289
Kentucky.....	3,530	1,794	1,775	798	572	346
Louisiana .....	1,892	904	509	237	556	265
Maine.....	1,356	662	270	127	448	209
Maryland.....	2,341	1,037	859	414	653	269
Massachusetts.....	5,548	2,649	1,920	786	2,333	1,127
Michigan.....	9,454	4,319	1,261	569	1,794	1,034
Minnesota.....	5,175	2,368	1,661	792	1,464	771
Mississippi.....	2,764	1,435	1,777	928	991	563
Missouri.....	4,706	2,080	1,264	578	1,223	585
Montana.....	683	344	495	183	276	145
Nebraska.....	1,267	508	385	180	572	205
Nevada.....	153	63	43	21	166	116
New Hampshire.....	690	355	468	243	224	112
New Jersey.....	3,386	1,688	555	249	1,573	750
New Mexico .....	766	371	337	137	310	142
New York .....	14,789	7,968	5,842	2,702	6,075	2,917
North Carolina.....	4,914	2,626	1,798	997	1,670	795
North Dakota .....	1,162	612	478	241	288	162
Ohio.....	11,073	4,918	3,546	1,456	2,245	1,002
Oklahoma .....	1,702	937	799	438	765	334
Oregon .....	2,214	1,098	1,536	758	554	342
Pennsylvania .....	11,345	5,118	5,523	2,300	3,216	1,746
Puerto Rico .....	1,349	810	1,132	692	434	287
Rhode Island.....	665	301	230	75	505	219
South Carolina.....	1,570	859	118	48	797	496
South Dakota.....	611	252	290	148	261	80
Tennessee.....	2,923	1,452	708	377	1,123	699
Texas.....	7,925	3,427	1,845	818	6,087	2,348
Utah.....	1,150	560	283	138	824	389
Vermont .....	397	176	124	48	144	48
Virginia.....	4,467	2,194	1,264	762	913	368
Virgin Islands .....	73	30	6	6	61	24
Washington.....	3,889	2,064	1,924	964	620	278
West Virginia.....	878	343	1,953	859	372	261
Wisconsin.....	5,523	2,837	2,638	1,330	1,433	736
Wyoming.....	344	147	174	82	113	29



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, November 1961

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States .....	157,357	142,786	57,031	110,466	96,433	41,033	100,863	96,875	46,261
Alabama .....	1,597	1,512	635	55	50	23	1,224	1,194	583
Alaska .....	188	172	66	5	5	3	86	82	41
Arizona .....	2,175	2,052	644	113	106	40	1,362	1,314	595
Arkansas .....	2,186	2,083	684	87	76	42	1,689	1,621	465
California .....	20,845	19,077	7,311	1,435	1,265	534	10,676	10,312	4,482
Colorado .....	1,705	1,624	568	79	74	14	1,165	1,139	327
Connecticut .....	2,874	2,448	1,314	266	208	54	1,881	1,743	1,073
Delaware .....	305	245	107	28	24	6	60	58	36
Dist. of Col. ....	1,109	1,007	466	291	264	91	769	737	382
Florida .....	4,445	3,974	1,788	211	200	87	3,887	3,753	1,588
Georgia .....	1,699	1,593	670	159	141	66	1,555	1,479	664
Guam .....	8	8	2	0	0	0	5	5	0
Hawaii .....	553	510	144	33	31	7	100	96	21
Idaho .....	987	923	292	54	45	21	559	531	235
Illinois .....	6,681	5,986	2,437	421	395	135	3,357	3,217	1,233
Indiana .....	3,321	2,983	1,267	146	140	63	998	953	464
Iowa .....	1,617	1,503	623	51	44	16	1,210	1,155	396
Kansas .....	1,453	1,360	461	95	87	43	1,307	1,254	553
Kentucky .....	1,702	1,544	588	48	45	15	891	876	302
Louisiana .....	1,666	1,600	489	104	88	32	1,219	1,204	497
Maine .....	613	539	228	39	32	13	303	287	140
Maryland .....	2,862	2,487	1,006	77	69	34	1,165	1,136	604
Massachusetts .....	5,990	4,940	2,750	552	427	210	2,858	2,691	1,624
Michigan .....	9,761	8,992	2,845	399	361	141	2,291	2,231	746
Minnesota .....	3,022	2,807	1,098	66	62	21	2,031	1,948	653
Mississippi .....	1,042	993	410	42	39	18	1,153	1,131	481
Missouri .....	3,458	3,247	1,333	196	176	75	1,187	1,136	546
Montana .....	758	707	237	97	86	38	401	384	105
Nebraska .....	1,042	962	255	57	55	26	1,043	1,007	187
Nevada .....	600	563	192	17	15	5	596	587	276
New Hampshire .....	749	649	424	94	75	40	225	212	98
New Jersey .....	6,649	5,648	2,290	344	276	101	2,144	2,053	1,452
New Mexico .....	729	687	247	22	20	5	573	567	160
New York .....	13,882	12,627	5,875	1,590	1,374	865	19,523	18,601	12,438
North Carolina .....	2,374	2,225	1,034	147	136	51	1,604	1,530	738
North Dakota .....	206	190	89	22	20	4	327	317	146
Ohio .....	8,352	7,550	2,534	757	617	276	4,098	3,991	1,460
Oklahoma .....	1,456	1,399	507	92	83	28	2,597	2,516	771
Oregon .....	2,051	1,904	718	127	124	43	979	943	367
Pennsylvania .....	9,562	8,072	3,488	963	799	259	5,039	4,674	2,495
Puerto Rico .....	677	635	146	35	32	12	300	299	88
Rhode Island .....	1,114	948	529	155	134	43	504	488	317
South Carolina .....	1,173	1,118	459	41	40	14	976	944	444
South Dakota .....	418	392	126	9	9	5	427	409	108
Tennessee .....	1,794	1,661	756	113	94	51	1,378	1,338	644
Texas .....	8,081	7,749	2,773	758	693	272	8,149	7,968	2,991
Utah .....	784	741	320	58	56	29	563	533	237
Vermont .....	314	261	127	13	12	6	159	150	67
Virginia .....	1,495	1,395	486	162	135	39	1,099	1,061	474
Virgin Islands .....	37	36	21	0	0	0	44	43	20
Washington .....	3,433	3,124	1,145	60	56	23	1,115	1,069	389
West Virginia .....	1,466	1,408	420	145	144	38	645	612	420
Wisconsin .....	3,888	3,536	1,539	111	99	25	1,135	1,071	595
Wyoming .....	409	390	118	5	5	1	232	225	45



# Nonagricultural Placements, November 1961

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States . .	5 1 1 2 3 9	3 4 5 5 8	1 1 2 4 2 0	1 3 7 0 5 5	1 8 4 4 5 3	1 0 6 5 6 0	4 2 7 5 3	2 2 7 2 5	2 2 8 6 6 4	1 5 5 5 7 2
Alabama . . . . .	7,925	805	1,351	2,139	3,301	2,170	329	134	4,033	1,915
Alaska . . . . .	677	22	53	154	204	132	239	17	353	78
Arizona . . . . .	8,326	491	958	2,580	3,456	1,970	841	437	3,752	2,509
Arkansas . . . . .	8,463	1,107	2,203	2,061	2,271	1,529	821	576	3,110	2,804
California . . . . .	5 1 4 1 6	1 3 5 4	9,192	1 3 4 3 3	2 3 6 0 2	1 0 6 2 5	3,835	1 8 5 8	2 1 0 2 1	1 9 2 3 2
Colorado . . . . .	7,406	632	955	2,315	2,044	949	1,460	206	2,035	2,911
Connecticut . . . . .	9,356	491	2,886	2,906	2,643	1,572	430	525	4,315	1,921
Delaware . . . . .	507	25	98	144	202	157	38	18	281	94
Dist. of Col. . . . .	4,363	76	50	1,152	2,565	1,226	520	216	2,225	1,589
Florida . . . . .	1 9 1 2 2	1 7 6 9	2,547	5,808	7,277	3,973	1 7 2 1	7 2 6	8,710	4,940
Georgia . . . . .	1 2 4 6 4	1 5 8 8	3,113	2,920	4,206	2,899	637	408	5,459	2,201
Guam . . . . .	54	39	0	12	2	0	1	0	5	0
Hawaii . . . . .	970	141	63	332	331	68	103	55	416	34
Idaho . . . . .	2,829	289	667	675	933	602	265	137	1,143	903
Illinois . . . . .	1 8 6 7 0	3 6 5	5,718	4,851	5,846	1,950	1 8 9 0	7 6 6	7,059	5,404
Indiana . . . . .	6,388	334	1,975	1,916	1,788	1,094	375	295	2,849	1,158
Iowa . . . . .	6,555	584	1,370	2,108	1,727	890	766	374	2,526	2,165
Kansas . . . . .	6,896	919	1,077	1,642	1,854	1,176	1,404	245	2,230	2,234
Kentucky . . . . .	5,123	362	1,156	1,272	1,459	974	874	154	2,016	841
Louisiana . . . . .	6,264	651	817	1,992	2,098	1,301	706	217	2,400	2,486
Maine . . . . .	1,936	257	602	632	332	136	113	61	849	156
Maryland . . . . .	6,308	655	1,443	1,584	2,253	1,437	373	115	3,082	963
Massachusetts . . . . .	1 6 2 2 9	718	5,476	4,222	4,758	1,602	1 0 5 5	298	8,130	1,711
Michigan . . . . .	1 2 1 7 6	666	2,497	4,289	3,810	1,798	914	739	4,957	3,560
Minnesota . . . . .	9,002	364	2,503	2,972	2,191	777	972	465	3,369	3,053
Mississippi . . . . .	7,842	747	2,159	1,568	2,605	1,927	763	192	3,807	1,258
Missouri . . . . .	7,618	191	2,395	2,431	1,957	1,006	644	318	3,507	1,648
Montana . . . . .	2,362	227	327	954	540	283	314	178	767	682
Nebraska . . . . .	4,509	790	725	1,284	917	535	793	349	895	1,446
Nevada . . . . .	2,423	109	145	579	1,235	577	355	48	1,149	728
New Hampshire . . . . .	1,456	158	797	236	186	75	79	113	639	44
New Jersey . . . . .	1 2 6 4 9	413	3,986	2,440	5,351	3,854	459	348	7,347	3,375
New Mexico . . . . .	3,339	311	205	948	1,354	695	521	136	1,159	1,357
New York . . . . .	6 9 1 1 2	1 4 6 3	1 5 4 0 9	1 1 3 4 8	3 7 6 6 2	2 4 7 4 3	3 2 3 0	3 5 2 7	4 1 1 6 2	3 0 1 4 5
North Carolina . . . . .	1 3 7 4 6	2 0 3 2	4 9 5 7	2 2 0 9	3 6 6 1	2 4 1 3	8 8 7	5 5 4	6 5 0 1	1 7 7 7
North Dakota . . . . .	1,822	178	83	668	548	367	345	97	728	656
Ohio . . . . .	1 8 8 7 7	1 1 8 3	3 7 3 5	6 4 8 0	6 0 9 4	3 7 0 2	1 3 8 5	8 9 0	7 0 6 4	7 3 8 2
Oklahoma . . . . .	1 0 5 7 6	1 0 5 5	1 3 2 5	3 2 8 6	3 5 1 5	1 8 9 1	1 3 9 5	8 0 0	2 9 1 3	6 6 7 0
Oregon . . . . .	4,491	305	780	1,442	1,465	864	499	267	1,857	1,204
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2 1 1 6 0	1 0 6 4	5 5 8 1	7 3 0 9	6 3 1 2	3 7 8 7	8 9 4	1 6 4 0	1 0 8 8 3	6 8 2 7
Puerto Rico . . . . .	3,242	449	1,472	437	457	307	427	72	1,704	129
Rhode Island . . . . .	2,680	141	1,343	535	547	378	114	294	1,318	236
South Carolina . . . . .	6,361	942	1,703	1,061	2,373	1,837	282	194	3,298	1,067
South Dakota . . . . .	1,910	336	240	531	585	357	218	93	461	996
Tennessee . . . . .	9,163	622	2,359	3,115	2,633	1,827	434	479	4,279	901
Texas . . . . .	4 6 2 2 3	4 6 2 2	6 8 1 2	1 5 5 2 5	1 4 6 7 7	9 1 4 0	4 5 8 7	1 8 1 4	1 7 8 9 0	1 5 5 7 2
Utah . . . . .	4,103	482	677	1,289	1,171	473	484	146	1,651	1,261
Vermont . . . . .	1,013	206	236	197	313	180	61	36	358	139
Virginia . . . . .	7,764	991	1,423	2,263	2,594	1,799	493	265	3,349	1,522
Virgin Islands . . . . .	398	103	18	48	199	86	30	1	165	0
Washington . . . . .	5,431	222	1,177	1,455	1,414	821	1,163	303	1,882	1,762
West Virginia . . . . .	2,924	143	432	926	1,144	865	279	237	1,798	844
Wisconsin . . . . .	7,634	219	3,074	2,157	1,520	620	664	255	3,549	708
Wyoming . . . . .	986	150	70	223	271	144	272	37	259	374

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, November 1961

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	5,869,082	5,372,018	\$33.67	497,064	8.5	1,333,882	4.0	\$190,883,134	5.5	147,895
Alabama .....	83,879	79,834	23.59	4,045	4.8	19,063	6.0	1,946,269	8.4	2,644
Alaska .....	14,243	13,575	37.51	668	4.7	3,237	67.0	526,450	73.3	346
Arizona .....	30,480	29,047	31.05	1,433	4.7	6,927	3.3	933,707	3.5	736
Arkansas .....	38,507	35,438	23.08	3,069	8.0	8,752	11.9	862,686	12.3	1,019
California .....	727,242	687,519	41.24	39,723	5.5	165,282	11.2	29,715,876	11.9	14,917
Colorado .....	27,223	25,419	38.52	1,804	6.6	6,187	29.9	1,023,276	31.1	521
Connecticut .....	96,330	91,500	35.65	4,830	5.0	21,893	-4.1	3,349,758	-6.1	2,457
Delaware .....	12,838	12,123	37.07	715	5.6	2,918	-1.2	464,567	-1.5	414
Dist. of Col. ....	15,580	15,205	26.33	375	2.4	3,541	2.0	408,127	2.1	543
Florida .....	98,323	92,019	27.22	6,304	6.4	22,346	-26.9	2,610,689	-26.6	4,228
Georgia .....	81,121	71,541	27.52	9,580	11.8	18,437	-11.3	2,093,899	-10.2	3,087
Hawaii .....	33,708	30,033	36.48	3,675	10.9	7,661	30.0	1,164,369	29.0	382
Idaho .....	18,109	15,340	36.36	2,769	15.3	4,116	72.4	624,455	86.9	245
Illinois .....	284,902	266,122	37.55	18,780	6.6	64,750	5.5	10,410,518	6.8	8,607
Indiana .....	106,139	94,547	31.16	11,592	10.9	24,123	7.4	3,155,628	7.3	3,825
Iowa .....	38,301	35,428	31.14	2,873	7.5	8,705	2.0	1,151,008	3.5	1,042
Kansas .....	31,816	29,257	34.13	2,559	8.0	7,231	14.4	1,058,000	15.0	887
Kentucky .....	65,197	60,480	28.81	4,717	7.2	14,818	-7.2	1,818,153	-7.8	2,117
Louisiana .....	82,084	75,470	30.07	6,614	8.1	18,655	-21.0	2,386,325	-20.5	2,602
Maine .....	40,042	33,888	22.20	6,154	15.4	9,100	-3.2	863,728	-4.5	1,196
Maryland .....	104,125	96,515	30.51	7,610	7.3	23,665	10.4	3,089,508	11.0	2,355
Massachusetts .....	241,518	198,778	36.57	42,740	17.7	54,890	-3.8	8,083,304	-1.0	5,619
Michigan .....	230,464	220,836	34.95	9,628	4.2	52,378	-7.9	7,892,748	-10.3	7,825
Minnesota .....	83,422	79,785	29.31	3,637	4.4	18,960	37.5	2,413,698	39.8	2,332
Mississippi .....	39,148	35,867	23.76	3,281	8.4	8,897	4.4	901,282	4.8	1,169
Missouri .....	120,944	103,516	28.90	17,428	14.4	27,487	11.5	3,225,518	16.1	2,794
Montana .....	17,305	17,305	29.42	0	--	3,933	56.1	511,701	56.3	565
Nebraska .....	16,577	15,630	29.37	947	5.7	3,768	30.0	472,548	30.8	411
Nevada .....	14,021	13,153	37.00	868	6.2	3,187	25.0	507,372	25.7	330
New Hampshire .....	16,751	13,982	27.93	2,769	16.5	3,807	-6.7	427,601	-5.7	455
New Jersey .....	284,674	253,420	36.18	31,254	11.0	64,699	9.8	9,892,167	12.8	7,003
New Mexico .....	23,080	21,787	28.97	1,293	5.6	5,245	-2.8	655,906	-2.7	518
New York .....	799,850	704,068	37.13	95,782	12.0	181,784	5.0	27,913,296	6.3	15,332
North Carolina .....	119,450	112,777	22.38	6,673	5.6	27,148	5.1	2,581,193	3.3	2,765
North Dakota .....	6,988	5,674	28.18	1,314	18.8	1,588	73.9	194,673	80.2	210
Ohio .....	304,972	286,298	39.86	18,674	6.1	69,312	9.4	11,887,831	10.4	7,871
Oklahoma .....	52,484	49,504	26.12	2,980	5.7	11,928	15.1	1,339,192	15.1	1,432
Oregon .....	60,540	57,667	33.78	2,873	4.7	13,759	40.0	2,065,149	42.8	1,304
Pennsylvania .....	624,967	560,434	32.46	64,533	10.3	142,038	-7.5	19,285,664	-6.8	12,976
Puerto Rico .....	41,145	40,417	12.87	728	1.8	9,351	-20.6	525,883	-24.8	2,567
Rhode Island .....	32,067	29,115	30.63	2,952	9.2	7,288	-2.9	941,031	-1.9	919
South Carolina .....	46,466	44,296	23.67	2,170	4.7	10,560	-1.0	1,080,275	5	1,573
South Dakota .....	3,687	3,346	29.30	341	9.2	838	71.7	103,275	75.1	135
Tennessee .....	110,548	102,701	23.98	7,847	7.1	25,125	8.5	2,591,506	8.6	3,254
Texas .....	167,071	156,713	24.10	10,358	6.2	37,971	5.1	3,947,654	5.5	6,149
Utah .....	16,662	15,687	32.96	975	5.9	3,787	49.1	540,569	53.6	404
Vermont .....	12,340	11,311	28.41	1,029	8.3	2,805	29.9	339,785	31.5	283
Virginia .....	32,234	30,098	25.23	2,136	6.6	7,326	-7.5	789,760	-4.6	1,608
Washington .....	158,012	150,935	31.52	7,077	4.5	35,912	27.1	4,925,258	27.7	841
West Virginia .....	61,531	57,740	21.82	3,791	6.2	13,984	4.8	1,319,590	3.9	1,629
Wisconsin .....	90,899	80,336	39.49	10,563	11.6	20,659	18.2	3,505,223	19.5	1,196
Wyoming .....	9,076	8,542	40.97	534	5.9	2,063	70.2	365,486	73.0	256

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$237,064 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in two States: California (\$236,040) and Connecticut (\$1,024).
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> November 1961

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	26,758	43,864	\$10,364,041	\$4,123,331	\$6,080,930	18,528	6,414	12,114	7,729
Alabama.....	520	900	167,004	57,347	108,015	361	120	241	182
Alaska.....	390	129	82,632	61,567	17,588	154	119	35	41
Arizona.....	272	383	93,268	39,264	52,599	205	99	106	73
Arkansas.....	140	527	80,447	16,527	62,720	204	47	157	68
California.....	3,492	4,166	1,437,026	729,133	678,210	2,395	892	1,503	692
Colorado.....	216	261	78,604	37,873	39,947	165	66	99	59
Connecticut.....	163	226	61,288	29,392	30,112	120	38	82	44
Delaware.....	32	53	14,232	6,031	8,020	23	12	11	8
Dist. of Col.....	1,570	192	230,776	203,485	24,547	265	205	60	278
Florida.....	301	1,113	190,665	39,253	150,280	442	97	345	154
Georgia.....	607	778	195,226	84,342	109,617	376	166	210	210
Hawaii.....	388	201	101,106	67,241	30,782	154	101	53	42
Idaho.....	148	159	46,763	24,059	22,010	223	116	107	13
Illinois.....	1,124	1,599	424,752	178,318	240,865	720	316	404	358
Indiana.....	452	849	180,246	64,157	113,791	320	73	247	181
Iowa.....	54	298	47,158	7,170	39,260	124	20	104	39
Kansas.....	429	295	118,093	72,740	42,677	180	77	103	66
Kentucky.....	364	1,049	194,877	50,912	142,997	334	100	234	173
Louisiana.....	347	841	171,829	46,384	124,122	210	29	181	246
Maine.....	104	203	41,216	11,483	27,617	87	21	66	37
Maryland.....	543	626	172,388	80,502	89,854	280	130	150	106
Massachusetts.....	931	873	295,671	154,030	137,768	459	201	258	240
Michigan.....	312	3,152	445,514	44,619	400,895	743	102	641	457
Minnesota.....	361	959	201,124	46,682	142,619	355	96	259	149
Mississippi.....	200	404	71,600	20,803	49,677	143	40	103	95
Missouri.....	500	883	182,079	63,900	114,415	403	130	273	149
Montana.....	161	200	50,986	22,229	26,573	129	42	87	42
Nebraska.....	110	89	27,039	14,497	12,230	67	35	32	24
Nevada.....	79	80	26,935	13,332	12,754	56	28	28	19
New Hampshire.....	93	104	30,408	13,021	16,359	59	18	41	21
New Jersey.....	662	1,093	287,205	114,868	172,023	414	129	285	165
New Mexico.....	222	309	72,550	30,248	40,370	139	56	83	63
New York.....	2,112	2,165	692,037	383,156	305,264	1,142	486	656	411
North Carolina.....	440	725	147,132	46,410	95,876	338	114	224	117
North Dakota.....	56	158	28,447	7,185	21,053	88	19	69	24
Ohio.....	1,099	2,811	598,474	192,110	404,531	912	242	670	393
Oklahoma.....	454	701	141,199	53,209	85,634	255	78	177	89
Oregon.....	245	539	109,672	32,800	71,639	310	63	247	57
Pennsylvania.....	1,654	5,300	977,202	229,432	728,182	1,319	287	1,032	602
Puerto Rico.....	188	914	137,358	20,935	116,423	265	36	229	240
Rhode Island.....	175	195	54,424	27,242	27,182	81	38	43	37
South Carolina.....	216	399	77,944	25,340	51,478	205	69	136	75
South Dakota.....	66	49	15,395	8,619	6,701	61	29	32	19
Tennessee.....	538	1,103	200,974	63,499	134,138	370	126	244	204
Texas.....	1,182	1,753	342,717	132,526	207,444	838	316	522	430
Utah.....	415	155	85,487	63,637	20,883	143	96	47	86
Vermont.....	38	79	15,964	5,557	10,184	29	5	24	6
Virginia.....	276	442	96,021	36,450	58,040	269	106	163	98
Virgin Islands.....	4	3	721	271	450	2	2	0	2
Washington.....	1,705	1,312	469,319	258,271	197,259	877	352	525	30
West Virginia.....	173	1,151	149,931	16,774	130,121	270	39	231	185
Wisconsin.....	345	858	175,174	57,228	117,946	384	155	229	111
Wyoming.....	89	58	27,742	17,271	9,189	61	35	26	19

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$68,882) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in two States: California (\$68,871) and Connecticut (\$11).
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



## Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment, 1/ by Month, 1961-1960

State	1960												1961											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	November	November									
Total, 52 States 2/	2039,318	2639,139	3265,800	3393,840	3168,171	2779,447	2328,225	1991,110	1958,195	1743,547	1558,301	1501,631	1662,377											
Rate: 3/ Actual.....	5.1	6.6	8.1	8.4	7.8	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1											
Seas. adj. ....	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1											
Alabama .....	33,558	37,209	43,955	43,938	42,720	38,181	33,008	29,242	28,443	24,337	22,479	22,981	25,871											
Alaska .....	3,406	4,568	6,044	6,424	6,394	6,164	4,211	2,645	2,326	1,697	1,753	2,663	3,954											
Arizona .....	10,199	12,167	13,680	14,604	14,310	12,707	10,696	9,214	9,247	8,895	8,620	9,225	9,736											
Arkansas .....	16,964	24,377	31,753	31,669	28,475	25,785	20,439	16,657	16,259	14,339	12,962	12,318	15,076											
California .....	228,476	269,804	313,948	333,449	326,622	286,867	262,144	232,377	212,913	190,156	173,458	169,470	193,543											
Colorado .....	10,062	14,096	17,244	17,953	16,592	13,627	10,130	7,809	7,134	6,689	5,715	5,929	8,169											
Connecticut .....	34,705	45,477	55,420	55,767	50,403	45,962	38,522	32,510	35,765	31,105	25,867	25,427	24,624											
Delaware .....	3,578	4,937	8,188	9,609	8,469	6,123	4,605	3,975	3,711	3,008	3,413	3,058	3,332											
Dist. of Col. ....	4,973	6,302	8,368	10,343	8,128	6,423	5,290	4,968	5,085	4,569	4,047	3,222	4,134											
Florida .....	31,710	33,670	40,554	45,342	46,495	45,100	44,118	42,925	48,005	45,942	43,100	38,775	34,679											
Georgia .....	34,618	40,220	53,290	53,993	51,021	47,293	44,972	37,699	35,074	30,700	27,604	26,345	26,310											
Hawaii .....	4,825	5,049	5,042	5,698	5,515	5,110	4,624	4,444	5,224	5,380	6,334	7,903	8,530											
Idaho .....	7,508	10,696	12,352	12,238	10,269	6,870	4,974	3,857	4,497	3,836	3,608	3,859	6,765											
Illinois .....	101,662	128,120	164,505	176,467	164,259	136,954	115,438	96,753	92,750	81,624	71,612	69,518	78,370											
Indiana .....	48,581	68,237	86,215	89,347	78,259	65,413	49,723	39,734	40,495	33,688	27,589	27,341	30,772											
Iowa .....	10,082	16,090	22,801	24,359	22,635	17,075	12,062	10,664	11,397	11,618	10,161	9,501	11,875											
Kansas .....	10,047	14,355	18,036	20,833	19,201	16,352	12,530	10,018	9,879	8,550	7,133	7,414	9,403											
Kentucky .....	30,425	36,554	47,532	51,092	50,465	48,895	40,627	32,478	30,067	26,059	21,562	20,943	22,147											
Louisiana .....	28,015	33,443	42,662	45,748	42,363	39,921	35,801	32,140	33,008	28,468	27,125	24,610	25,785											
Maine .....	15,125	17,865	20,050	20,033	19,999	23,625	18,543	13,602	12,842	11,977	12,380	10,876	11,342											
Maryland .....	33,281	42,498	55,863	60,460	52,015	43,629	36,079	31,236	30,734	26,807	23,185	22,973	25,597											
Massachusetts .....	75,058	102,380	121,342	119,991	113,298	100,688	86,780	74,228	76,087	64,895	66,455	61,621	63,775											
Michigan .....	102,990	140,842	189,379	216,757	228,026	182,131	124,304	99,195	115,592	113,557	77,555	67,459	70,664											
Minnesota .....	27,517	41,478	56,855	60,646	58,453	50,771	34,493	24,899	25,808	21,112	17,750	17,732	24,019											
Mississippi .....	15,938	21,294	27,223	28,394	26,203	23,775	20,118	17,598	16,267	13,930	12,313	11,456	13,108											
Missouri .....	42,069	51,914	66,531	70,232	64,787	57,493	46,824	38,955	35,946	40,386	33,699	34,010	38,677											
Montana .....	6,636	10,269	14,583	16,326	14,959	11,224	7,539	4,654	3,478	2,778	2,869	3,414	5,610											
Nebraska .....	3,753	7,509	11,382	12,856	11,380	7,819	5,228	3,920	3,568	3,398	3,203	3,209	4,394											
Nevada .....	4,264	5,750	6,968	7,180	6,445	5,496	4,557	3,533	3,471	3,270	2,766	2,987	3,898											
New Hampshire .....	6,620	8,627	9,417	9,510	10,243	10,968	8,639	6,872	6,363	6,016	5,981	4,931	4,853											
New Jersey .....	82,038	112,553	137,924	136,516	119,964	107,987	96,550	81,569	78,829	70,667	65,903	64,549	71,282											
New Mexico .....	6,653	9,132	10,828	11,832	11,280	10,412	8,512	7,235	7,108	6,471	5,813	5,890	6,820											
New York .....	242,310	335,960	400,885	398,431	361,055	334,404	304,817	274,344	269,022	215,722	204,188	191,543	209,081											
North Carolina .....	390,026	518,733	646,661	708,101	635,322	588,166	507,881	444,555	426,936	322,644	283,022	289,228	338,433											
North Dakota .....	3,317	6,203	8,312	8,701	7,961	5,607	2,742	1,667	1,546	1,421	1,355	1,621	3,424											
Ohio .....	144,081	185,024	219,840	229,387	216,694	186,638	141,917	113,696	104,611	90,374	78,414	76,690	87,521											
Oklahoma .....	18,153	22,924	27,593	29,976	27,498	25,847	22,022	19,924	18,671	16,931	15,616	14,860	16,652											
Oregon .....	27,705	37,160	45,349	46,657	43,360	32,088	23,825	17,041	16,135	13,015	11,488	14,085	20,090											
Pennsylvania .....	223,005	279,433	328,105	325,328	297,442	274,682	242,037	216,395	208,789	184,155	175,060	169,843	209,048											
Puerto Rico .....	--	--	1,562.1	1,474.9	1,359.4	1,348.0	1,332.9	1,365.9	1,599.4	1,711.4	1,709.5	1,590.6	1,504.7											
Rhode Island .....	12,089	17,574	22,631	23,149	21,627	18,199	14,463	12,130	13,912	10,906	9,147	8,436	8,601											
South Carolina .....	15,915	19,241	25,995	25,328	23,455	21,651	18,810	16,566	17,331	14,304	13,604	13,024	14,803											
South Dakota .....	14,066	3,209	4,964	5,561	4,421	2,439	1,232.5	900	805	696	602	651	1,480											
Tennessee .....	38,326	48,871	66,481	62,659	58,522	54,881	48,225	41,174	40,947	34,815	30,227	29,822	33,295											
Texas .....	560,433	689,445	792,299	844,066	757,955	688,688	606,588	560,661	545,366	490,600	446,416	419,220	468,446											
Utah .....	5,776	8,151	11,459	12,550	11,214	7,912	5,645	4,529	4,676	5,116	5,116	3,682	4,796											
Vermont .....	3,786	5,467	6,646	7,425	7,323	6,299	4,719	3,549	3,070	2,675	2,552	2,686	3,308											
Virginia .....	15,604	21,528	33,017	39,668	35,191	28,302	22,477	19,553	18,739	14,793	12,431	9,818	10,523											
Washington .....	52,860	64,128	73,283	71,411	62,985	46,929	34,400	24,684	21,981	18,944	15,664	15,161	14,479											
West Virginia .....	28,514	36,454	44,023	47,550	39,610	33,774	27,579	22,861	22,534	19,533	17,861	17,226	18,445											
Wisconsin .....	34,115	46,151	63,714	68,722	61,790	47,566	33,335	27,857	26,066	33,378	23,053	22,043	28,296											
Wyoming .....	1,952	3,361	4,784	5,569	5,421	4,232	3,072	2,064	1,766	1,475	1,272	1,379	2,399											

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

3/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, November 1961

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total.....	1 662,377	4.1	29,236	46,983	355,296	2,095,367
Alabama.....	25,871	4.9	569	964	4,748	32,152
Alaska.....	3,954	11.7	345	117	745	5,161
Arizona.....	9,736	4.1	314	405	1,512	11,967
Arkansas.....	15,076	5.5	193	592	2,800	18,661
California.....	193,543	5.1	3,942	4,701	40,023	243,684
Colorado.....	8,169	2.3	213	328	1,067	9,777
Connecticut.....	24,624	3.3	170	217	6,761	31,772
Delaware.....	3,332	2.7	51	70	709	4,162
Dist. of Col.....	4,134	1.6	1,241	183	1,255	6,813
Florida.....	34,679	3.8	562	1,198	9,156	45,595
Georgia.....	26,310	3.5	738	870	6,912	34,830
Hawaii.....	8,530	5.1	304	203	1,086	10,123
Idaho.....	6,765	5.8	236	214	424	7,639
Illinois.....	78,370	3.0	1,333	1,703	18,452	99,858
Indiana.....	30,772	2.9	495	987	8,058	40,312
Iowa.....	11,875	2.7	62	321	1,921	14,179
Kansas.....	9,403	2.7	471	341	1,948	12,163
Kentucky.....	22,147	5.0	469	1,211	6,764	30,591
Louisiana.....	25,785	4.7	373	881	6,225	33,264
Maine.....	11,342	5.9	128	204	2,558	14,232
Maryland.....	25,597	3.8	502	571	6,140	32,810
Massachusetts.....	63,775	4.2	752	717	10,388	75,632
Michigan.....	67,064	3.8	396	3,235	20,119	90,814
Minnesota.....	24,019	3.4	353	963	5,830	31,165
Mississippi.....	13,108	4.9	262	437	2,940	16,747
Missouri.....	38,677	4.0	467	824	7,027	46,995
Montana.....	5,610	5.1	243	230	1,090	7,173
Nebraska.....	4,394	1.9	110	83	760	5,347
Nevada.....	3,898	4.8	89	84	597	4,668
New Hampshire.....	4,853	3.2	76	87	1,823	6,839
New Jersey.....	71,282	4.6	773	1,059	16,933	90,047
New Mexico.....	6,820	4.3	321	371	1,063	8,575
New York.....	209,081	4.2	2,396	2,368	40,484	254,329
North Carolina.....	33,843	3.8	520	773	8,687	43,823
North Dakota.....	3,424	5.1	89	247	579	4,339
Ohio.....	87,521	3.7	893	3,146	26,158	117,718
Oklahoma.....	16,652	4.5	438	680	2,995	20,765
Oregon.....	20,090	5.0	297	637	3,391	24,415
Pennsylvania.....	177,048	6.0	2,122	5,800	28,263	213,233
Puerto Rico.....	15,047	6.6	219	1,025	5,690	21,981
Rhode Island.....	8,601	3.6	164	183	2,258	11,206
South Carolina.....	13,693	3.2	272	425	3,530	17,920
South Dakota.....	1,480	2.0	56	65	216	1,817
Tennessee.....	33,295	5.1	672	1,136	9,579	44,682
Texas.....	46,846	2.6	1,118	1,572	12,024	61,560
Utah.....	4,796	2.6	417	173	712	6,098
Vermont.....	3,308	4.5	43	97	775	4,223
Virginia.....	10,523	1.5	340	462	2,720	14,045
Virgin Islands.....	(6/)	--	10	2	3	6/ 15
Washington.....	44,479	7.4	1,972	1,620	1,205	49,276
West Virginia.....	18,445	5.7	205	1,203	5,241	25,094
Wisconsin.....	28,296	3.1	371	942	2,548	32,157
Wyoming.....	2,399	3.5	67	59	404	2,929

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending March 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.

5/ Includes 1,475 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions (ED) of California's regular State unemployment compensation law.

6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 1 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> November 1961

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	3 3,9 5 4	1 2,3 8 5	2 1,5 6 9	3 3,2,9 3 6	1 2,6,3 8 8	2 0,3,4 7 8	7 6,2 1 9
Alabama.....	6 5 2	2 2 5	4 2 7	6,8 1 9	2,5 1 7	4,3 0 2	1,5 3 3
Alaska.....	1 5 6	1 1 9	3 7	1,9 0 0	1,4 1 5	4 8 5	4 6 2
Arizona.....	5 0 5	1 8 3	3 2 2	3,1 7 3	1,4 1 6	1,7 5 7	7 1 9
Arkansas.....	4 0 2	1 0 6	2 9 6	3,3 4 1	8 2 2	2,5 1 9	7 8 5
California.....	3,9 7 9	1,4 6 3	2,5 1 6	3,7,3 3 8	1 7,1 5 4	2 0,1 8 4	8,6 4 3
Colorado.....	3 6 2	1 4 7	2 1 5	2,3 3 0	9 1 1	1,4 1 9	5 4 1
Connecticut.....	2 0 3	7 0	1 3 3	1,7 4 3	7 6 0	9 8 3	3 8 7
Delaware.....	7 2	1 8	5 4	5 1 4	2 1 7	2 9 7	1 2 1
Dist. of Col.....	4 5 7	3 7 1	8 6	6,4 1 5	5,5 8 2	8 3 3	1,4 2 4
Florida.....	8 5 0	2 5 5	5 9 5	7,5 4 1	2,4 3 6	5,1 0 5	1,7 6 0
Georgia.....	6 2 1	2 8 5	3 3 6	6,9 5 4	3,1 9 2	3,7 6 2	1,6 0 8
Hawaii.....	1 7 7	1 0 3	7 4	2,2 4 8	1,3 4 5	9 0 3	5 0 7
Idaho.....	4 9 8	2 8 6	2 1 2	1,6 8 5	8 6 4	8 2 1	4 5 0
Illinois.....	1,4 8 2	5 1 1	9 7 1	1,3,7 3 1	6,0 2 3	7,7 0 8	3,0 3 6
Indiana.....	4 9 5	1 0 6	3 8 9	6,4 0 1	2,2 6 8	4,1 3 3	1,4 8 2
Iowa.....	2 1 6	3 7	1 7 9	1,5 6 8	2 5 1	1,3 1 7	3 8 3
Kansas.....	3 9 0	1 4 6	2 4 4	3,4 7 0	2,0 3 1	1,4 3 9	8 1 2
Kentucky.....	3 4 3	1 1 6	2 2 7	6,8 8 2	1,8 6 9	5,0 1 3	1,6 8 0
Louisiana.....	4 1 7	1 0 7	3 1 0	5,5 6 8	1,6 5 7	3,9 1 1	1,2 5 4
Maine.....	2 0 0	5 4	1 4 6	1,4 4 7	5 5 0	8 9 7	3 3 2
Maryland.....	7 3 5	2 9 8	4 3 7	5,0 2 6	2,3 3 8	2,6 8 8	1,0 7 3
Massachusetts.....	5 3 4	1 8 7	3 4 7	6,5 8 9	3,3 9 2	3,1 9 7	1,4 6 9
Michigan.....	1,4 9 6	2 8 9	1,2 0 7	1,6,2 3 5	1,5 8 8	1,4,6 4 7	3,6 3 1
Minnesota.....	6 5 1	1 4 0	5 1 1	8,5 2 1	1,4 6 1	3,9 9 0	1,3 1 6
Mississippi.....	3 6 2	1 4 5	2 1 7	3,0 7 0	1,1 2 9	1,9 4 1	6 9 9
Missouri.....	6 9 5	2 6 3	4 3 2	5,6 6 0	2,0 6 5	3,5 9 5	1,2 9 1
Montana.....	3 0 5	1 5 8	1 4 7	1,5 7 8	7 7 5	8 0 3	4 7 3
Nebraska.....	1 5 2	6 8	8 4	8 0 8	4 8 5	3 2 3	1 9 3
Nevada.....	1 4 4	6 4	8 0	7 3 1	3 8 0	3 5 1	1 7 3
New Hampshire.....	9 8	3 3	6 5	6 7 3	3 3 4	3 3 9	1 6 3
New Jersey.....	8 8 3	3 1 1	5 7 2	7,7 7 0	3,2 5 5	4,5 1 5	1,8 3 2
New Mexico.....	3 8 3	1 9 7	1 8 6	2,5 7 0	1,1 3 0	1,4 4 0	6 9 2
New York.....	2,6 7 7	1,3 1 2	1,3 6 5	2,0,6 1 3	1,0,5 4 1	1,0,0 7 2	4,7 6 4
North Carolina.....	6 3 8	2 5 5	3 8 3	5,1 3 9	1,9 8 0	3,1 5 9	1,2 9 3
North Dakota.....	2 3 4	6 0	1 7 4	1,1 1 3	2 9 7	8 1 6	3 3 6
Ohio.....	1,3 5 6	2 8 8	1,0 6 8	1,7,7 6 5	3,9 7 9	1,3,7 8 6	4,0 3 9
Oklahoma.....	3 6 9	1 0 0	2 6 9	4,9 3 1	1,9 2 6	3,0 0 5	1,1 1 8
Oregon.....	7 1 7	2 3 2	4 8 5	3,8 9 1	1,2 2 1	2,6 7 0	9 3 4
Pennsylvania.....	2,2 4 1	6 7 2	1,5 6 9	3,5,0 4 9	9,2 7 1	2,5,7 7 8	7,9 2 2
Puerto Rico.....	1 8 5	4 0	1 4 5	4,8 3 1	9 2 0	3,9 1 1	1,2 4 4
Rhode Island.....	1 3 6	5 3	8 3	1,5 4 5	7 1 3	8 3 2	3 4 7
South Carolina.....	3 7 4	1 4 3	2 3 1	3,0 2 7	1,1 5 4	1,8 7 3	6 9 7
South Dakota.....	1 3 4	3 4	1 0 0	4 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 2 1
Tennessee.....	7 9 8	3 7 6	4 2 2	7,9 8 6	2,8 9 8	5,0 8 8	1,8 0 8
Texas.....	1,2 9 7	4 3 8	8 5 9	1,1,6 0 3	4,8 4 9	6,7 5 4	2,6 9 0
Utah.....	3 1 7	2 0 2	1 1 5	2,4 5 5	1,7 1 9	7 3 6	5 9 0
Vermont.....	9 1	2 3	6 8	6 0 0	1 8 8	4 1 2	1 4 0
Virginia.....	4 4 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3,6 5 5	1,5 6 3	2,0 9 2	8 0 2
Virgin Islands.....	2	2	0	5 5	4 5	1 0	1 2
Washington.....	1,9 2 5	8 1 7	1,1 0 8	1,5,5 0 5	8,5 8 3	6,9 2 2	3,5 9 2
West Virginia.....	4 4 1	7 2	3 6 9	6,3 3 0	9 1 5	5,4 1 5	1,4 0 8
Wisconsin.....	5 5 9	1 6 1	3 9 8	5,6 6 6	1,5 6 0	4,1 0 6	1,3 1 3
Wyoming.....	1 0 8	4 4	6 4	3 9 8	2 1 4	1 8 4	1 2 6

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs <sup>1/</sup> November 30, 1961 and November 30, 1960

(amount in thousands)

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available <sup>2/</sup>		For 12 months ending November 1961 percent of		
	November 30, 1961		November 30, 1960		November 30, 1961		November 30, 1960		November 30, 1961		Benefits to taxable wages <sup>3/</sup>	Reserves to taxable wages <sup>3/</sup>	Collections and interest to taxable wages <sup>3/</sup>
	November 30, 1961	November 30, 1960	November 30, 1961	November 30, 1960	November 30, 1961	November 30, 1960	November 30, 1961	November 30, 1960	November 30, 1961	November 30, 1960			
Total, 52 States <sup>4/</sup>	5/553139	\$619,573	\$487,186	\$450,018	5/3504093	5/2646,245	\$2628,325	\$2483,713	\$5,960,841	\$6,877,246	29	50	22
Alabama	5390	6772	5692	3761	31344	26442	23907	19719	48729	5387	23	35	17
Alaska	1034	669	2576	2522	7422	5532	8268	7090	6132	6386	31	26	33
Arizona	2679	2438	2083	1915	13190	8998	12180	11540	61853	62885	18	83	15
Arkansas	2466	2421	2428	2109	16286	12173	10528	9912	32117	37856	24	47	23
California	5/81451	87262	56905	58919	5/481385	14388	314240	310165	591277	836166	35	42	13
Colorado	2586	3074	2686	1289	17775	14308	13641	7838	58383	63134	17	55	23
Connecticut	5/10373	13675	8309	8493	5/72706	52908	51451	51127	152730	172944	33	69	21
Delaware	1473	1418	1361	2082	5/10197	52908	7961	10184	10844	12536	25	27	12
Dist. of Col.	1206	1187	1382	1376	6710	5419	42298	34906	101927	104239	10	39	16
Florida	10154	9366	8295	6067	44151	30464	30562	31417	136521	146816	17	39	15
Georgia	6659	7448	5936	6105	40322	29727	5978	5649	23393	25687	19	54	14
Hawaii	2693	1162	1062	1235	8285	4376	8270	6193	26896	29370	33	84	26
Idaho	1335	1388	1824	1280	5/10726	8073							
Illinois	30135	31552	28786	29574	5/188722	131980	173353	168292	352576	367939	24	44	22
Indiana	9457	12046	6988	7632	75832	75044	41563	46242	137502	171517	24	43	13
Iowa	3534	3251	1724	1832	19336	14172	11626	11773	107835	115594	15	89	10
Kansas	2860	3379	2231	2310	20621	20735	12878	12663	94837	106083	23	66	13
Kentucky	5753	6861	5469	4911	40032	37165	26581	26771	103712	123758	30	69	18
Louisiana	8244	8243	4894	4550	45806	42699	60578	51135	24100	29627	39	45	19
Maine	2734	2815	4771	2338	15810	12699	10264	9691	74853	71252	30	39	32
Maryland	8440	11003	12939	10081	56887	49826	94382	87408	187163	231211	33	44	22
Massachusetts	24229	25060	21875	16583	141416	114944	150171	162300	616715	67492	42	33	29
Michigan	25684	35672	23635	33081	218739	146748	123892	14296	30488	33891	26	43	12
Minnesota	5804	5791	4122	3084	46522	13828	14333	14296	196463	204237	19	71	16
Mississippi	2689	2875	3161	3084	17803	13828	44991	35425					
Missouri	8895	9060	7980	6203	52900	40879							
Montana	1097	1339	1301	2007	11652	11430	8749	7301	24093	26996	36	74	27
Nebraska	1203	1837	1594	1610	9391	7233	8334	7829	40106	40658	14	60	13
Nevada	1313	1273	1694	1515	8387	6002	7715	6803	17670	18358	28	59	15
New Hampshire	1409	1681	1558	1632	8642	6642	7389	7647	23251	24518	21	56	18
New Jersey	26997	27828	25133	2302	152127	130232	135188	124805	324589	347107	32	69	15
New Mexico	2035	1862	1231	1258	111880	8579	7109	7244	38335	42925	23	65	15
New York	81180	83377	82308	67056	494943	394440	450612	369269	972078	1027923	33	20	18
North Carolina	7516	7349	8827	9191	47299	34557	41756	43498	188371	188371	20	77	22
North Dakota	464	7298	1049	1030	5157	4691	4164	3838	164335	374585	39	37	15
Ohio	33888	55469	18264	18751	27968	193987	106702	127923	164335	334585	28	23	14
Oklahoma	3854	4007	2968	2769	22025	17129	14944	13482	46999	51281	31	31	14
Oregon	4795	5211	8737	8960	40370	26123	37244	36745	46999	51281	4	15	32
Pennsylvania	60225	69207	48170	45313	350310	254427	262407	251815	6/134596	6/201695	42	15	32
Puerto Rico	1930		2227		7/6058		12740		8/35377				
Rhode Island	2834	3524	4336	4390	20081	15598	19818	20081	344148	344148	29	49	28
South Carolina	3192	3099	2979	2949	17084	11715	14904	14668	74976	77318	13	68	13
South Dakota	219	218	618	468	2716	2329	2597	2165	15174	15293	13	72	18
Tennessee	7340	7310	6832	6905	43649	33329	32810	32293	66368	77278	25	37	11
Texas	11714	13834	9719	8883	64649	57132	54651	50719	243399	253317	13	49	11
Utah	1410	15330	1555	1542	9770	7940	8337	8413	37937	38642	19	54	17
Vermont	852	802	744	660	6507	3874	3444	3090	11130	14037	31	48	13
Virginia	2570	3114	4962	4509	22239	16259	24456	21345	91608	89445	12	10	13
Washington	1314	1314	9562	9323	67262	57369	56412	55887	198285	208145	36	39	20
West Virginia	3847	13689	4440	4246	27131	23072	43403	26839	36211	37941	29	79	18
Wisconsin	10371	11163	8024	6711	69336	43912	45000	42088	196782	219755	28	46	16
Wyoming	828	712	712	4201	6535	4201	3257	3172	9606	12886	31		

<sup>1/</sup> Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

<sup>3/</sup> Taxable wages for 12 months ending March 1961.

<sup>4/</sup> Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

<sup>6/</sup> Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

<sup>7/</sup> Includes data from January - November 1961.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation,<sup>1/</sup> November 1961

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States ....	1 65,377	355,296	340,752	\$46,454,236	\$523,324,246	147,321	2,061,008	118,877	1,046,967
Alabama.....	3,204	4,748	4,111	387,193	7,395,711	2,224	43,997	2,863	27,921
Alaska.....	398	745	635	112,515	694,348	294	2,571	188	804
Arizona.....	777	1,512	1,406	165,781	1,637,763	655	8,527	384	3,320
Arkansas.....	1,422	2,800	2,720	190,989	2,269,403	931	14,683	761	6,927
California.....	17,648	40,023	38,481	6,587,613	64,588,206	16,540	214,811	11,526	94,422
Colorado.....	619	1,067	998	166,034	1,520,740	477	5,481	372	3,078
Connecticut.....	2,577	6,761	6,720	1,027,344	8,678,471	2,300	26,771	2,483	17,690
Delaware.....	359	709	693	104,134	1,385,713	371	6,048	223	2,709
Dist. of Col.....	624	1,255	1,040	152,414	1,404,764	592	6,761	463	3,532
Florida.....	4,508	9,156	8,881	832,145	7,767,379	3,735	42,780	2,857	22,739
Georgia.....	3,637	6,912	6,632	729,239	8,945,118	3,410	49,214	2,801	28,967
Hawaii.....	682	1,086	1,008	154,556	925,235	576	3,699	198	1,029
Idaho.....	387	424	397	39,919	1,125,510	188	5,671	149	2,045
Illinois.....	7,740	18,452	17,905	3,086,632	36,287,338	8,628	139,773	8,180	76,063
Indiana.....	3,965	8,058	7,643	963,956	14,289,476	3,383	73,225	3,100	39,951
Iowa.....	1,388	1,921	1,877	230,133	2,311,025	1,194	12,609	645	6,393
Kansas.....	991	1,948	1,809	286,057	2,859,323	792	11,295	687	5,324
Kentucky.....	3,106	6,764	6,479	767,545	8,018,588	2,800	33,445	2,249	17,944
Louisiana.....	3,304	6,225	5,915	715,715	7,475,158	1,820	23,710	2,341	19,440
Maine.....	1,141	2,558	2,519	206,080	726,176	1,191	5,303	57	1,230
Maryland.....	2,368	6,140	5,970	813,539	8,809,013	2,388	31,271	1,741	13,475
Massachusetts.....	5,521	10,388	10,250	1,459,258	15,946,523	5,159	68,682	5,139	36,959
Michigan.....	7,694	20,119	19,135	2,821,269	42,451,673	7,011	151,590	7,486	84,297
Minnesota.....	2,562	5,830	5,584	693,382	5,841,806	2,155	24,729	1,877	11,155
Mississippi.....	1,743	2,940	2,841	252,577	2,834,260	998	15,885	903	8,036
Missouri.....	3,333	7,027	6,820	791,056	7,958,507	2,751	34,490	2,120	17,487
Montana.....	606	1,090	1,028	128,389	1,117,967	501	5,369	380	2,140
Nebraska.....	452	760	738	101,558	898,862	401	4,546	269	2,267
Nevada.....	371	597	576	85,965	907,694	279	3,595	159	1,495
New Hampshire.....	549	1,823	1,804	188,439	662,815	567	3,520	41	972
New Jersey.....	7,507	16,933	16,548	2,318,974	26,284,399	6,985	97,177	5,575	51,421
New Mexico.....	408	1,063	978	99,073	920,047	416	4,283	288	2,183
New York.....	16,363	40,484	39,207	6,272,489	65,021,971	17,202	208,596	10,597	84,745
North Carolina.....	3,946	8,687	8,411	738,389	6,843,120	2,760	38,063	2,121	13,782
North Dakota.....	607	579	540	48,829	330,488	252	1,538	82	523
Ohio.....	8,517	26,158	25,036	4,388,306	58,928,390	8,526	145,332	8,634	74,286
Oklahoma.....	1,471	2,995	2,887	279,963	2,604,937	1,354	14,326	1,166	8,589
Oregon.....	1,586	3,391	3,323	439,716	4,512,190	1,232	17,403	984	7,076
Pennsylvania.....	15,963	28,263	27,043	3,287,452	36,963,734	14,158	164,450	9,651	87,602
Puerto Rico.....	3,660	5,690	5,249	285,901	2,430,249	2,680	24,206	2,101	12,512
Rhode Island.....	983	2,258	2,164	268,802	3,193,479	913	13,456	699	6,808
South Carolina.....	1,888	3,530	3,381	310,662	3,581,861	1,490	20,729	1,314	12,404
South Dakota.....	210	216	193	22,034	235,024	142	1,487	65	670
Tennessee.....	4,661	9,579	9,095	928,828	9,589,933	3,293	45,253	3,035	25,109
Texas.....	5,991	12,024	11,389	1,118,343	11,533,568	5,529	72,486	4,779	38,994
Utah.....	547	712	614	96,201	916,078	528	4,972	334	2,688
Vermont.....	305	775	750	76,471	497,874	269	2,613	209	1,021
Virginia.....	1,657	2,720	2,541	287,621	3,742,963	1,512	25,768	1,349	16,018
Virgin Islands.....	2	3	--	230	230	3	3	1	1
Washington.....	1,044	1,205	1,128	91,591	5,918,920	486	29,605	300	11,264
West Virginia.....	2,393	5,241	4,852	405,951	5,130,243	1,493	26,230	1,346	11,910
Wisconsin.....	1,688	2,548	2,432	382,904	5,830,827	1,571	26,566	1,472	16,545
Wyoming.....	304	404	377	64,080	579,156	216	2,415	133	1,005

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, October 1961

State and type of plan	October 1961			Cumulative for 1961			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1960
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	35,644	208,178	1/ \$9,743,397	339,749	2,020,433	\$94,257,779	\$77,949,262
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ 20,154	3/ 148,127	1/ 1,777,524	2/ 194,184	3/ 1,444,097	17,329,044	15,028,020
Private plan.....	9,861	(4/)	(4/)	131,438	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	6,624	42,184	5/ \$1,400,410	55,801	353,775	\$11,507,149	\$10,624,326
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	2,723	22,435	\$641,298	25,577	234,286	\$6,721,098	\$6,776,761
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	11,699	6/ 72,564	\$5,450,218	142,367	6/ 610,173	\$41,553,883	\$43,018,877
Maternity.....	219	7/ 1,959	268,846	2,306	7/ 19,128	2,662,401	2,872,275

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

- 1/ Total benefits of \$11,520,921 were distributed as follows: \$9,315,529 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,205,392 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.
- 2/ Represents the number of payments made.
- 3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.
- 4/ Data not available.
- 5/ Total benefits of \$1,400,410 were distributed as follows: \$1,124,222 to disabled employed workers, and \$276,188 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.
- 6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 145,128 compensated weeks of sickness in October.
- 7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,918 weeks of maternity benefits in October.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA . . . . . Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4  
 ALASKA . . . . . Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau  
 ARIZONA . . . . . Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix  
 ARKANSAS . . . . . Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock  
 CALIFORNIA . . . . . Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14  
 COLORADO . . . . . Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3  
 CONNECTICUT . . . . . Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, 92 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 15  
 DELAWARE . . . . . Unemployment Compensation Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99  
 DIST. OF COL. . . . . United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1  
 FLORIDA . . . . . Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee  
 GEORGIA . . . . . Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3  
 GUAM . . . . . Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana  
 HAWAII . . . . . Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, P. O. Box 3680, Honolulu 11  
 IDAHO . . . . . Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise  
 ILLINOIS . . . . . Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6  
 INDIANA . . . . . Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4  
 IOWA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8  
 KANSAS . . . . . Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka  
 KENTUCKY . . . . . Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort  
 LOUISIANA . . . . . Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4  
 MAINE . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 331 Water Street, Augusta  
 MARYLAND . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1  
 MASSACHUSETTS . . . . . Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15  
 MICHIGAN . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2  
 MINNESOTA . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1  
 MISSISSIPPI . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, Milner Building, Jackson  
 MISSOURI . . . . . Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City  
 MONTANA . . . . . Unemployment Compensation Commission, UC Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena  
 NEBRASKA . . . . . Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1  
 NEVADA . . . . . Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord  
 NEW JERSEY . . . . . Division of Employment Security, 28 W. State Street, Trenton 25  
 NEW MEXICO . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 103 Sixth Street S. W., Albuquerque  
 NEW YORK . . . . . Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1  
 NORTH CAROLINA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Streets, Raleigh  
 NORTH DAKOTA . . . . . North Dakota State Employment Service, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck; Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, 201 East Broadway, Bismarck  
 OHIO . . . . . Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16  
 OKLAHOMA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, American National Building, Oklahoma City 2  
 OREGON . . . . . Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem  
 PENNSYLVANIA . . . . . Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg  
 PUERTO RICO . . . . . Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17½ Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce  
 RHODE ISLAND . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3  
 SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1  
 SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . . Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street, Aberdeen  
 TENNESSEE . . . . . Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3  
 TEXAS . . . . . Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1  
 UTAH . . . . . Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10  
 VERMONT . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier  
 VIRGINIA . . . . . Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11  
 VIRGIN ISLANDS . . . . . Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas  
 WASHINGTON . . . . . Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 367, Old Capitol Building, Olympia  
 WEST VIRGINIA . . . . . Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5  
 WISCONSIN . . . . . Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1  
 WYOMING . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 760, 136½ South Wolcott Street, IOOF Building, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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FEBRUARY 1962

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# LABOR MARKET

and  
Employment  
Security

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, *Administrator*

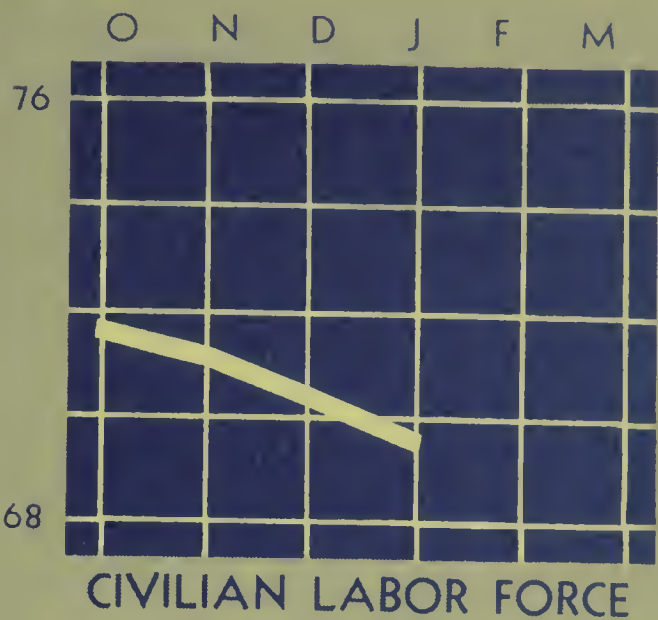
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## LABOR FORCE TRENDS

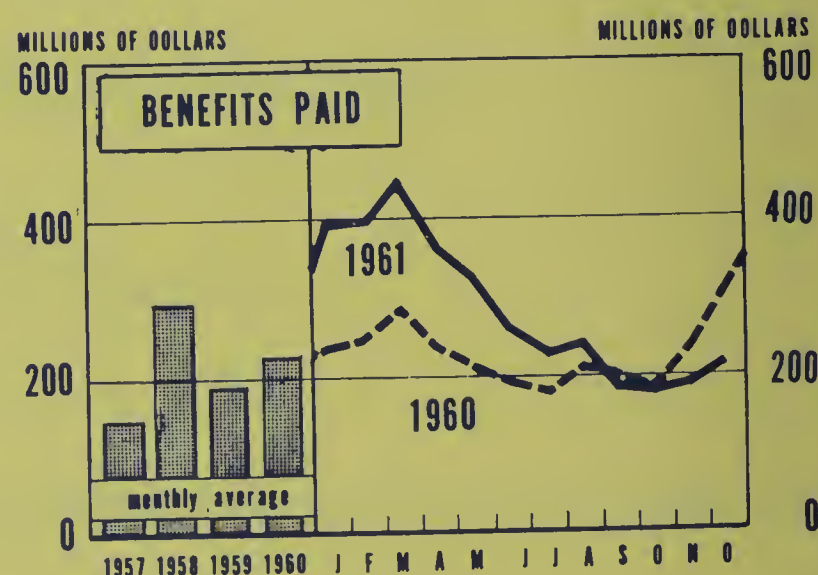
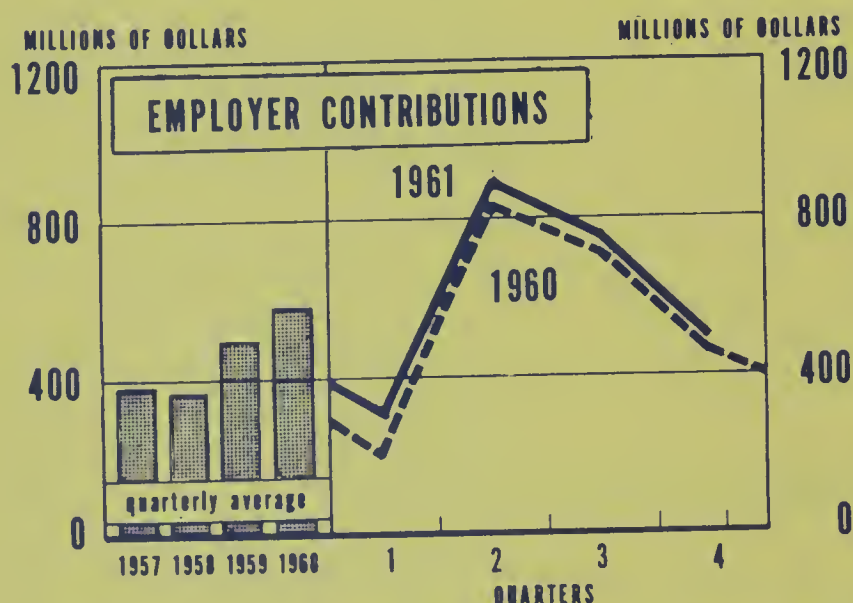
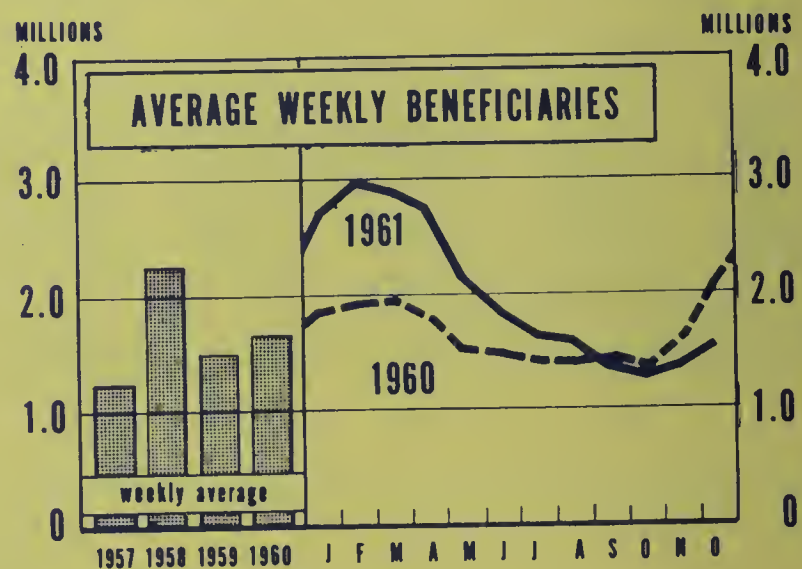
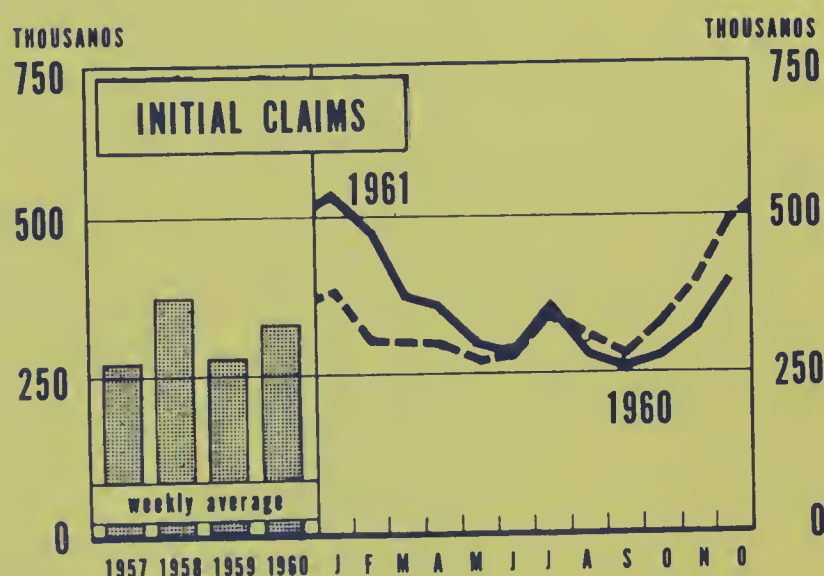
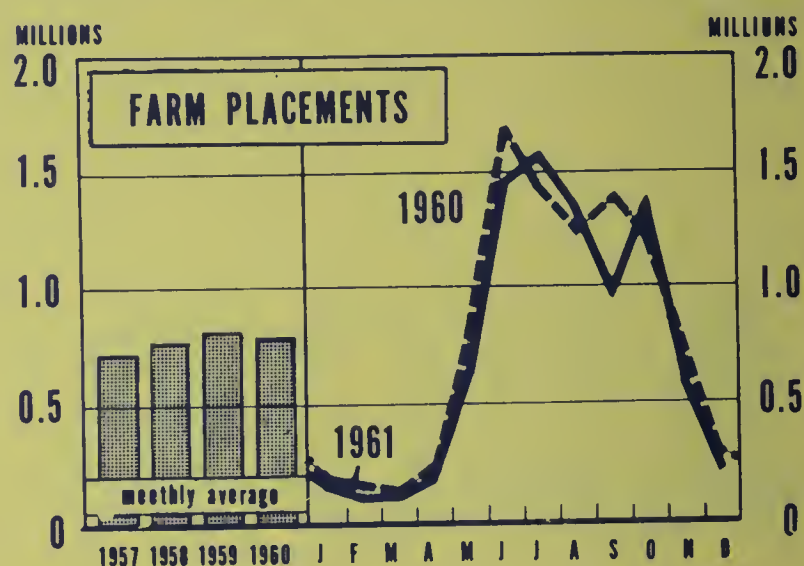
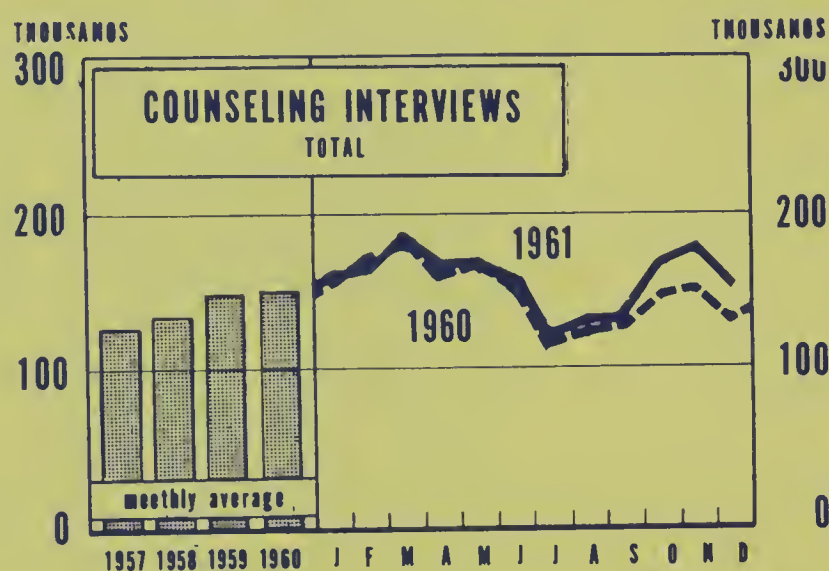
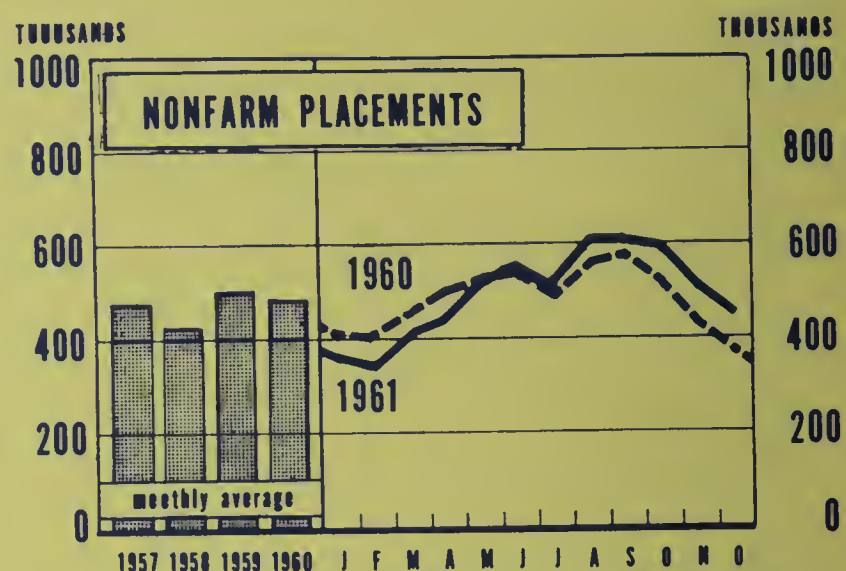
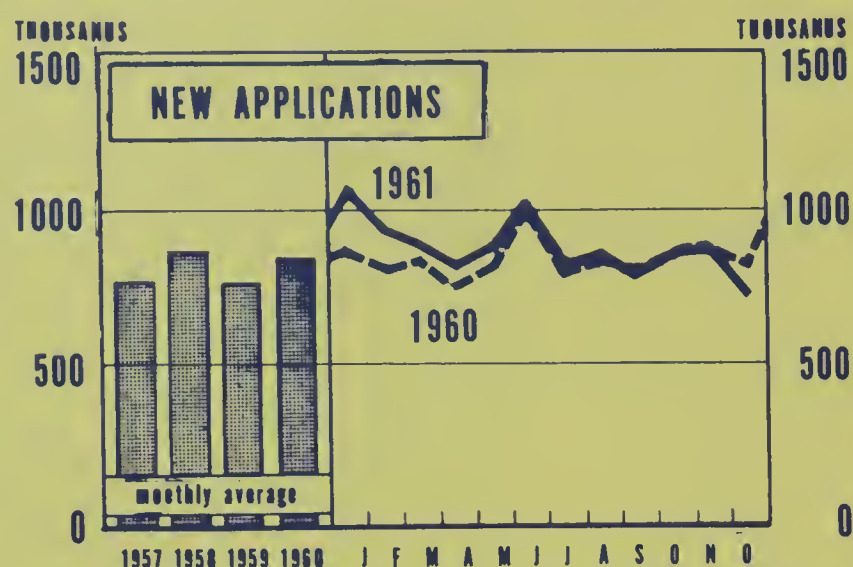
Millions



OCTOBER 1961-MARCH 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions are \$4.00.

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# President Sets Goal of Full and Sustained Prosperity Without Inflation

President Kennedy, in his first Economic Report to the Congress, transmitted on January 20, reviewed the progress toward recovery made in 1961 and prospects for 1962. Measures aimed at maintaining a strong and growing economy were included.

Portions of the report which are of greatest interest to those concerned with the employment security programs are quoted below.

My first Economic Report is an appropriate occasion to re-emphasize my dedication to the principles of the Employment Act. As a declaration of national purpose and as a recognition of Federal responsibility, the Act has few parallels in the Nation's history. In passing the Act by heavy bipartisan majorities, the Congress registered the consensus of the American people that this Nation will not countenance the suffering, frustration, and injustice of unemployment, or let the vast potential of the world's leading economy run to waste in idle manpower, silent machinery, and empty plants.

\* \* \*

## PROGRESS IN 1961

Last January the economy was in the grip of recession. Nearly 7 percent of the labor force was unemployed. Almost one-fifth of manufacturing capacity lay idle. Actual output was running \$50 billion (annual rate) short of the economy's great potential. These figures reflected not only the setback of 1960-61 but the incomplete recovery from the recession of 1957-58. The task before us was to recover not only from one but from two recessions.

\* \* \*

These five aims for 1961 have been achieved:

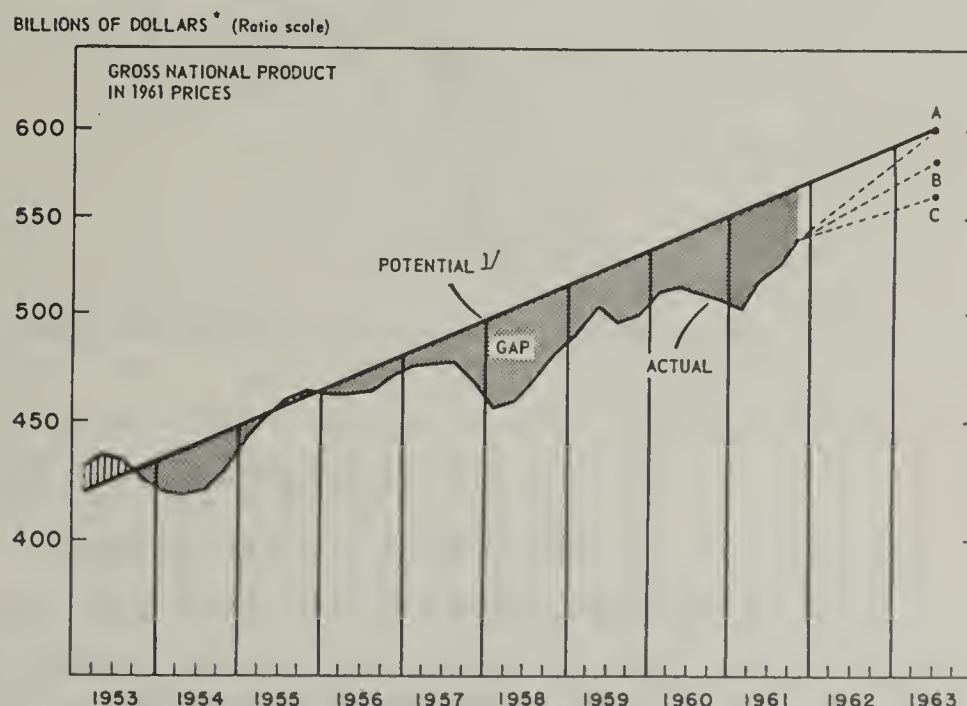
(1) The downtrend was reversed. Gross national product (GNP) grew from \$501 billion (annual rate) in the first quarter to a record rate of \$542 billion in the last quarter. In July, industrial production regained its previous peak, and by the end of the year it showed a total rise of 13 percent.

(2) These gains brought into productive use nearly half the plant capacity which was idle at the beginning of the year. The growth of GNP narrowed the overall gap of unused potential from an estimated 10 percent to 5 percent.

(3) Unemployment dropped from 6.8 to 6.1 percent of the labor force. The number of areas of substantial labor surplus declined from 101 in March to 60 in December.

(4) Price stability has been maintained during the recovery. Since February, wholesale prices have fallen slightly, and consumer prices have risen only one-half of 1 percent.

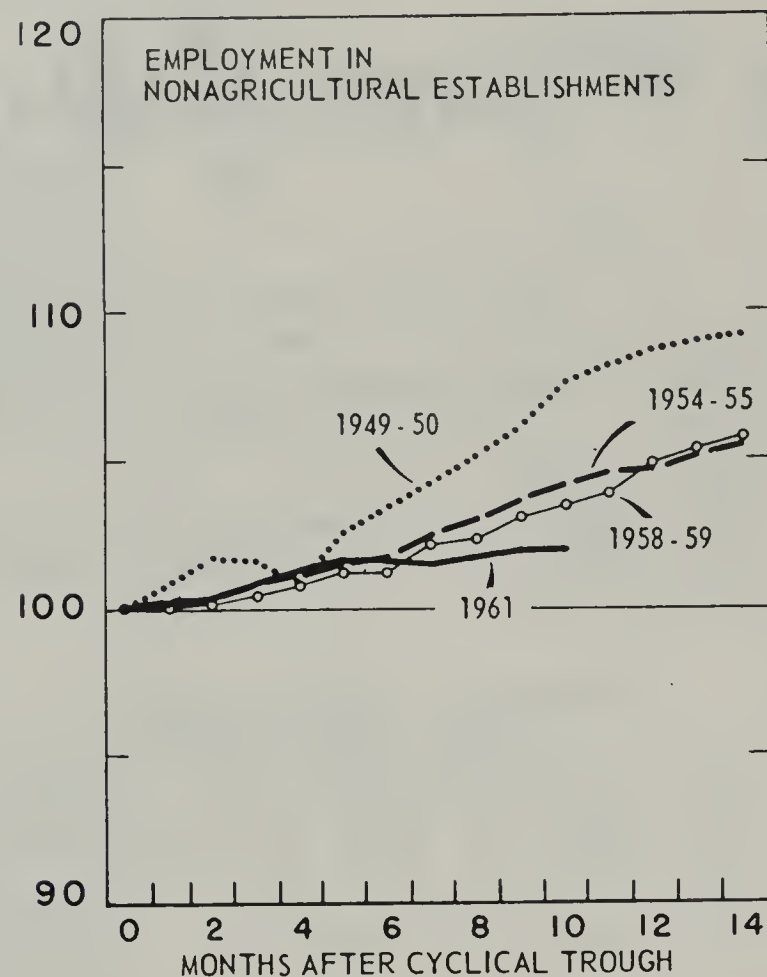
Gross National Product, Actual and Potential, and Unemployment Rate



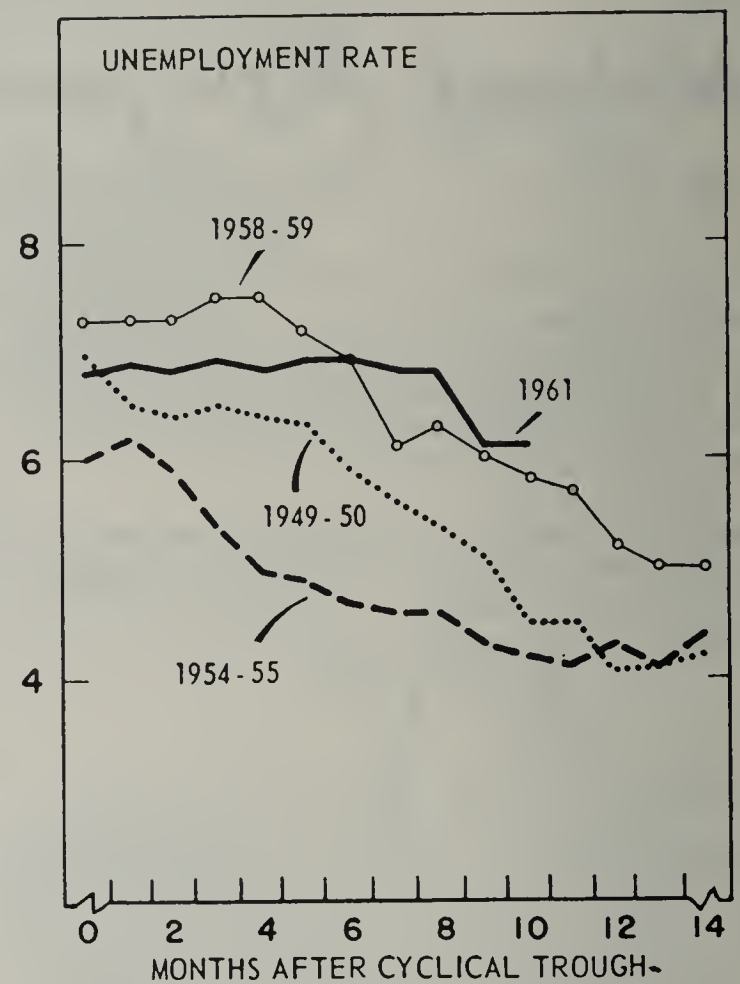


# Employment, Production, and Income in Four Postwar Recoveries

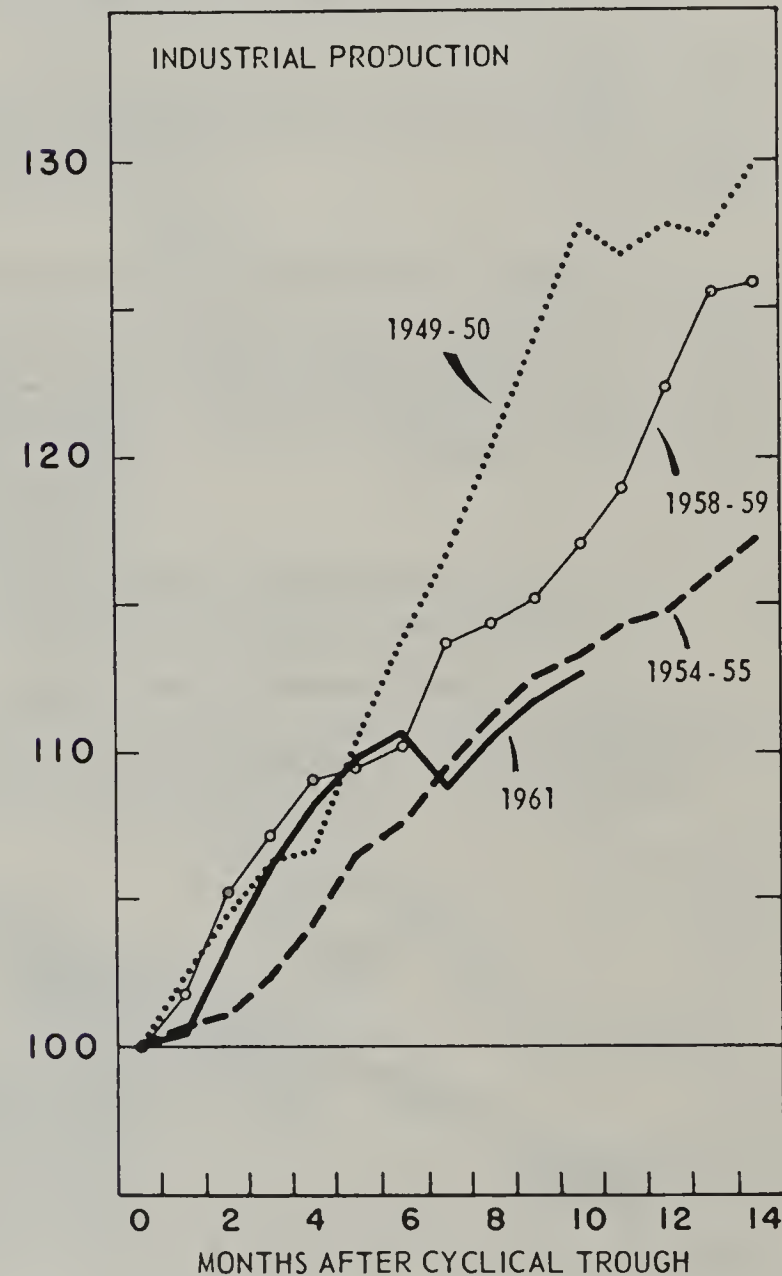
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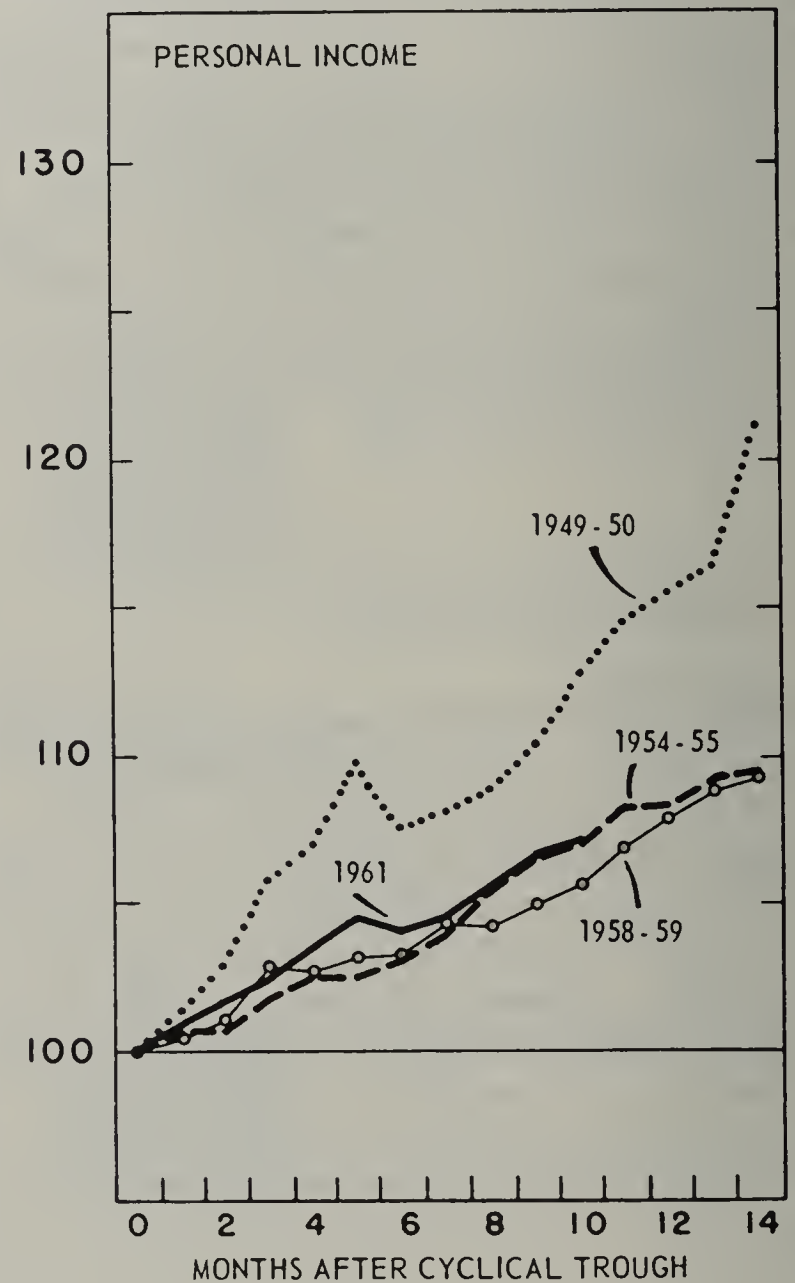
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE



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CYCLICAL TROUGH = 100



NOTE: INDEXES AND RATE BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA.

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.



(5) Confidence in the dollar has been restored. Our gold losses were cut from \$1.7 billion in 1960 to less than \$0.9 billion in 1961. The deficit in 1961 in our basic international transactions was about one-third as large as in 1960.

\* \* \*

Labor, business, and farm incomes rose as the economy recovered. Wages and salaries increased by \$19 billion (annual rate) from the first quarter to the fourth. Corporate profits after taxes recovered sharply, receiving about 15 percent of the gains in GNP. With the help of new programs, farm operators' net income from farming increased from \$12 billion in 1960 to \$13 billion in 1961, and net income per farm rose by \$350. The after-tax incomes of American consumers increased by \$21 billion, or \$92 per capita, during the year. Since consumer prices rose by only one-half of 1 percent, these gains in income were almost entirely gains in real purchasing power.

One million jobs were added by non-agricultural establishments during the expansion. But employment did not keep pace with production and income. Productivity rose rapidly as capacity was more fully and efficiently utilized. And more workers on part-time jobs were able to work full time.

\* \* \*

As 1961 ended, actual output was still \$25 to \$30 billion short of potential, and unemployment was far too high. But much of the industrial manpower, machinery, and plant that lay idle a year ago had been drawn back into productive use. And the momentum of the 1961 recovery should carry the economy further toward full employment and full production in 1962.

\* \* \*

## POLICIES FOR 1962

### Prospects for 1962

The Nation will make further economic progress in 1962. Broad advances are in prospect for the private economy. The gains already achieved have set the stage for further new records in output, employment, personal income, and profits. . . .

In the first half of 1962, we may therefore expect vigorous expansion in production and incomes, with GNP increasing to a range of \$565-570 billion in the second quarter, employment continuing to rise, and the unemployment rate falling further.

\* \* \*

For 1962 as a whole, GNP is expected to rise approximately \$50 billion above the \$521 billion level of 1961. This would be another giant stride toward a fully employed economy. The record of past recoveries and of the U. S. economy's enormous and growing potential indicates that this is a gain we can achieve. In the perspective of our commitments both to our own expanding population and to the world, it is a gain we need to achieve.

\* \* \*

### A Program for Sustained Prosperity

I recommend that the Congress provide stand-by authority to the President to accelerate and initiate up to \$2 billion of appropriately timed capital improvements when unemployment is rising. . . . Before invoking this authority, the President must make a finding that current and prospective economic developments require such action to achieve the objectives of the Employment Act. . . . Grants-in-aid would be made under rules prescribed by the President to assure that assisted projects (a) were of high priority, (b) represented a net addition to existing State and local expenditures, and (c) could be started and completed quickly.

\* \* \*

### Strengthening Our Manpower Base

The labor force of the United States is its most valuable productive resource. Measures which enhance the skills and adaptability of the working population contribute to the overall productivity of the economy. Several legislative proposals to serve these ends have already been put before the Congress.

(1) I urge speedy passage of the proposed Manpower Development and Training Act. A growing and changing economy demands a labor force whose skills adapt readily to the requirements of new tech-



nology.... A few hundred dollars invested in training or retraining an unemployed or underemployed worker can increase his productivity to society by a multiple of that investment--quite apart from the immeasurable return to the worker in regaining a sense of purpose and hope.

(2) For the same reasons, I urge enactment of the Youth Employment Opportunities Act.... In the current decade, young men and women will be entering the labor force in rapidly growing numbers. They will expect, and they deserve, opportunities to acquire skills and to do useful work. The price of failure is frustration and disillusion among our youth. This price we are resolved not to pay.

\* \* \*

(3) I again urge the Congress to strengthen permanently our Federal-State system of unemployment insurance. My specific recommendations include

(1) Extension of the benefit period by as much as 13 weeks for workers with at least three years of experience in covered employment;

(2) Similar extension of the benefit period when unemployment is widespread for workers with less than three years of experience in covered employment. This provision could be put into effect by Presidential proclamation when insured unemployment reaches 5 percent, and the number of benefit exhaustions over a three-month period reaches 1 percent of covered employment;

(3) Incentives for the States to provide increased benefits, so that the great majority of covered workers will be eligible for weekly benefits equal to at least half of their average weekly wage;

(4) Extension of coverage to more than three million additional workers;

(5) Improved financing of the program by an increase in the wage base for the payroll tax from \$3,000 to \$4,800;

(6) Reinsurance grants to States experiencing high unemployment insurance costs;

(7) Provisions which permit claimants to attend approved training or retraining courses without adverse effect on eligibility for benefits.

Wider coverage, extended benefit periods, and increased benefit amounts will help society discharge its obligation to individual unemployed workers. And by maintaining more adequately their incomes and purchasing power, these measures will also buttress the economy's built-in defenses against recession. Temporary extensions of unemployment compensation benefits have been voted by the Congress during the last two recessions. It is time now for permanent legislation to bring this well-tested stabilizer more smoothly into operation when economic activity declines.

\* \* \*

(4) I am asking the Congress for more funds to increase the effectiveness of the U. S. Employment Service. This important agency has already strengthened its operations, improving its staff and placement services particularly in the largest urban centers, and concentrating on labor market problems of nationwide significance--especially those connected with technological displacement of adult workers and the employment of youth. But the matching of jobs and workers is especially difficult and especially important in a rapidly changing economy, and more can be done. When unfilled jobs and qualified unemployed workers coexist--but do not make contact because the flow of job information is not sufficiently free--the employer, the worker, and the country lose. I urge the Congress to reduce that loss in the most effective way--by revitalizing further the agency charged with disseminating information about job opportunities and willing workers.

\* \* \*

Though the postwar record is free of major depression, it is marred by four recessions. In the past fifteen years, the economy has spent a total of seven years regaining previous peaks of industrial production. In two months out of three, 4 percent or more of those able, willing, and seeking to work have been unable to find jobs. We must do better in the 1960s.



# *Excerpts from the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers*

## THE OBJECTIVE OF MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT

The great depression led this Nation, and most other nations of the free world, to assume national responsibility for the human tragedy and economic waste of involuntary unemployment. . . .

There are three principal reasons why involuntary unemployment is a national concern: (1) the human obligation to prevent and to relieve economic distress, (2) the basic principle of a free economy that an individual should be able to choose freely how to use his time, whether to work for pay or not, and (3) the economic waste of leaving productive resources idle.

\* \* \*

Unemployment is not a perfect measure of the incidence of economic distress. Failure to find work does not entail poverty for some unemployed persons: women whose husbands have good jobs, young people who can fall back on well-to-do parents, older people who have assured livelihoods from property incomes or annuities, people who earn an adequate annual income from work at a seasonal occupation during part of a year. On the other hand, there are many causes of economic distress other than unemployment. Some persons, though employed, suffer from reduced and inadequate incomes resulting from failure to obtain more than part-time or occasional work, or to earn decent returns from long hours of self-employment on the farm or in the shop. Other individuals are not regarded as unemployed simply because, discouraged by a lack of suitable opportunities, they have abandoned the search for jobs. Included in this group are individuals with personal disabilities who can find jobs only when labor markets are tight.

Nevertheless, changes in unemployment are indicative of changes in the over-

all magnitude of economic distress. The same conditions of general prosperity which lead to lower unemployment figures also lead to lower rates of involuntary part-time idleness, to better rewards from self-employment, and to more job opportunities for persons on the fringes of the labor force. While effective measures to provide adequate job opportunities will not solve all problems of economic distress, they will solve a substantial share of them. And without successful policy against general unemployment, other attacks on poverty and insecurity stand little chance of success.

Assuring free choice. The second reason for national concern over unemployment is the basic principle of a free economy, embodied in the Employment Act, that "useful employment opportunities" be afforded "for those able, willing, and seeking to work." A free society abhors forced idleness as well as forced labor. This principle does not apply a means or needs test for jobseekers. It acknowledges that mature individuals should be able to choose for themselves how they spend their time, as between gainful employment, housework, leisure, and education. Involuntary unemployment can destroy morale and freedom of choice whether or not the individual is in economic need. Americans want to work. Neither welfare programs nor personal means can erase the frustration of the individual who is forced to conclude that society does not need or want his contribution. The general preference for gainful work over unemployment, however well compensated, is demonstrated by the low levels of unemployment in areas with buoyant labor markets, in occupations with ample job opportunities, and in the population at large during years of prosperity.



Avoiding economic waste. Finally, excessive unemployment is a waste of productive resources. When these resources are left idle, the useful goods and services they could have produced are forever lost to the Nation. . . . Changes in the unemployment rate are roughly indicative of changes in the "gap" between realized and potential production. The same measures of policy which will lower unemployment will also raise national output closer to

capacity to produce. The national economic losses associated with unemployment are, of course, quite independent of the individual circumstances of the unemployed. If housewives, elderly persons, and teenagers on vacation from school are eager and able to produce useful goods and services, it is foolish and wasteful for the Nation to forego their contributions.

\* \* \*

## IMPROVING THE MOBILITY OF RESOURCES

Maximum employment and production depend not only on the success of stabilization policy in maintaining demand at appropriate levels but also on the mobility of labor and other productive resources in response to changes in demand and cost. If frictional and structural unemployment can be diminished, demand can be pressed further before encountering bottlenecks and price increases. Thus, measures to improve the mobility of resources enable stabilization policy to aim at, and to attain, higher levels of employment and production. Such measures are a basic part of the Administration's economic program.

### Labor Market Policies

Changes in technology and tastes are constantly altering the pattern of demand for labor in our economy. New industries appear and expand while old ones decline; job opportunities multiply in one region and disappear in another; new skills are required as old ones become obsolete. The more rapidly an economy grows and changes, the greater the flux in its labor markets.

A high level of over-all demand is a prerequisite for the efficient allocation of labor resources in a dynamic economy. It furnishes the most important single incentive for economically desirable labor mobility--the magnetic attraction of available job openings. However, a high level of demand will not by itself ensure the best possible degree of occupational, industrial, and geographic labor mobility, for it will not eliminate some important impediments to the desirable response of labor to job opportunities. Certain features of seniority, pension, and other ben-

efit rights may serve to hold labor in industries and areas experiencing declining demand. Lack of knowledge of job openings and lack of the skills required to fill them constitute important barriers to labor mobility, and the high cost of moving is an insurmountable obstacle to the migration of many low-income families to areas of expanding employment. It is in the best interest of the economy, as well as of the individuals involved, that these impediments be reduced and that every wage earner be in a position to select the most favorable alternative from the widest possible range of employment opportunities.

Employment exchange. Letting employers know about available workers and telling workers about available jobs are difficult administrative and technical problems in a labor market as complex as ours. Yet doing this well can significantly reduce the number and size of labor shortages and help eliminate pockets of unemployment and underemployment.

A major effort has begun to improve the United States Employment Service so that it can do a better job in matching job vacancies with people. The staff has been substantially expanded, particularly in the metropolitan areas where most workers and jobs are concentrated. This staff will need, most importantly, to emphasize improvement in the quality of its counseling and placement work. The flow of information about jobs should be made nationwide through more extensive exchange of job information among the State agencies. Also, since the performance of the important labor exchange function should not suffer from the tremendous administrative problems of administering unem-



employment compensation, these two activities should be separated where the volume of work permits.

As the United States Employment Service succeeds in improving its services, more people will use it. The larger the number of employers and workers using the Employment Service, the more complete will be the knowledge of the labor market available to each of them. A greatly strengthened United States Employment Service will facilitate an expanded rate of economic growth and contribute to the effectiveness of such specific government programs as Area Redevelopment, Rural Redevelopment, and the proposed programs for Trade Assistance and Manpower Development and Training.

Training. The economic need for facilitating labor mobility through education and training programs is evidenced by the simultaneous existence of very low unemployment rates in various skilled, technical and professional occupations and relatively high unemployment among the less skilled groups. Programs for education and training should be directed particularly toward new entrants into the labor force and the training of adults for positions of increased productivity and income. Racial discrimination in training, as well as in hiring, must be eliminated. It is wrong—that is reason enough—and it is also an enormous waste of human talent.

The Administration is proposing a program to provide useful employment training for young people through three pilot programs financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government. These programs provide for on-the-job training, public service employment and training, and employment, training, and educational opportunities through service in a Youth Conservation Corps. Special training programs for young people are contemplated; such programs are urgently needed in urban slum areas. Some of these programs for the training of youth should help, directly and indirectly, to stimulate and guide the flow of migration from the farm; in April 1960, 43.8 percent of the entire farm population and 59.0 percent of the nonwhite farm population were under age 20.

\* \* \*

The Administration's key proposal for manpower development and training provides for the establishment of programs for selection, placement, and on-the-job training, and for improvement of State training facilities. Although intended primarily for the unemployed and underemployed, these programs would also be open to other qualified persons desiring to improve their skills or to acquire new skills.

Compensation for workers participating in a training program is essential. At present, many individuals are confronted with the hard choice between compensation without training and training without compensation; the necessity for this choice should be eliminated. Unemployed workers in most States are still disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits if they participate in education and training programs. Moreover, workers receiving benefits are required to be continuously available for job placement. Compensation for training would make it financially possible for an unemployed individual to complete a full course of training or retraining. Under the proposed program, allowances would be provided for certain trainees not receiving unemployment compensation benefits. Thus a large part of the cost of trainees compensation under the program would be offset by reductions in unemployment compensation payments and various other public assistance expenditures.

A major feature of the proposal is the provision for government studies on a national and local basis to determine the future requirements of the economy for various occupations and skills, to anticipate prospective manpower shortages, and to assure that workers are trained for occupations where opportunities will exist.

#### Resource Use In Agriculture

The agricultural population has long been a major source of manpower for U. S. industry. Many more children are born and raised on farms than will be needed to produce the Nation's food and fiber. They must be educated, trained, and guided to nonagricultural employment. Many adults now earn substandard incomes in farming. They are not in a technical sense structurally unemployed, but their



distress is nevertheless a symptom of structural maladjustment. Programs of the kind just discussed--to facilitate labor mobility and training--can and should help

many of these individuals to find new employment.

\* \* \*

## PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH

### Executive and Administrative Actions

#### Government Procurement in Areas Of Substantial Unemployment

On February 2, the President announced that he was directing the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Labor, and the General Services Administration to take steps to improve the mechanism for channeling Federal contracts to firms both in areas of substantial unemployment and in areas of substantial and persistent unemployment. Accordingly, the Federal Procurement Regulations have been amended (1) to provide procedures for the setting aside of appropriate procurements for award to firms which will perform a substantial proportion of the contracts in areas of substantial unemployment and areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, (2) to assure that concerns in such areas are afforded an equitable opportunity to compete for subcontracts under government prime contracts, and (3) to clarify and strengthen the preference for firms in such areas in procurements where equal low bids are received. Similar instructions have been issued in the Armed Services Procurement Regulation.

#### United States Employment Service (USES)

On February 2, the President directed the Secretary of Labor to expand and improve services to jobless applicants registered with the USES. Placement services, especially in metropolitan areas, have been realigned to meet the needs of workers and employers in all occupations. The Bureau of Employment Security and affiliated State agencies have increased program emphasis on job development for the unemployed, and testing, counseling, and placement activities for young people out of school and out of work.

#### Manpower Retraining

In anticipation of passage of the proposed manpower development and training act, the Secretary of Labor on November 27 requested all States to develop plans for immediate implementation of the law. In addition, the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have coordinated plans for effectively carrying out their responsibilities under the act.

### Legislative Recommendations and Actions

#### Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

The President requested the Congress to increase temporarily the period during which unemployment insurance benefits might be paid. The Congress enacted this proposal. The legislation establishes, on a self-supporting basis, a temporary program of extended unemployment compensation to persons who have exhausted their benefits under State and Federal laws. It provides for agreements with States to pay

temporary extended unemployment benefits for any worker who exhausts his State benefits between June 30, 1960 and March 31, 1962, equal to 50 percent of the amount received in State unemployment benefits or 13 times his weekly benefit amount. The increases in benefits are being financed by an increase of 0.4 percent in the unemployment tax rate for the calendar years 1962 and 1963.

In addition, the Congress authorized a temporary self-supporting program of



extended railroad unemployment insurance to workers who have exhausted normal benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance act.

#### Unemployment Compensation

The President, on June 13, proposed major changes in the Federal-State unemployment compensation system. . . .

\* \* \*

The Congress took no action on the Administration bill in 1961.

#### Aid to Dependent Children

The Congress was requested to extend the program of aid to dependent children by providing benefits to children who are needy because of the unemployment of their parents. A bill was passed by the Congress and signed by the President on May 8. It is estimated that expenditures of about \$100 million in fiscal 1962 are being made under this program.

#### Social Security Liberalization

The President proposed legislation to improve the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and public assistance programs. Such legislation was passed by the Congress and approved by the President on June 30 to provide, among other things, increased minimum social security benefits, an earlier retirement age for men, and increased benefits for widows. To meet the increased benefit costs the Federal Insurance Contribution Act taxes were increased, effective January 1, 1962, by one-eighth of 1 percent each on employers and employees.

#### Manpower Retraining

The President proposed a manpower development and training program, providing for counseling, training, relocation assistance, and vocational education. The Administration's bill provides for retraining unemployed persons who cannot reasonably be expected to secure full-time employment without retraining and for upgrading the skills of other members of the work force. It also provides for continuing review and assessment of the Nation's manpower requirements, for appropriate methods of testing, counseling, and se-

lecting workers for training, for determining the skills in which they should be trained, for referral of workers for training, for placement services after completion of training, and for financial assistance during the training period for those unemployed workers who cannot undertake a training program without it.

The Senate approved a manpower retraining bill, and a bill was reported out by the House Education and Labor Committee. The House Rules Committee postponed giving a rule for debate on the bill until 1962.

#### Youth Employment Opportunities

The President recommended the enactment of a Youth Employment Opportunities bill. The proposal includes on-the-job training programs conducted in cooperation with both private and public groups, public service employment programs established in cooperation with State and local public and nonprofit agencies, and a Youth Conservation Corps which would perform conservation and related work pursuant to agreements with State and Federal conservation agencies.

Both Senate and House Committees reported out bills on the subject in 1961, but no further action was taken.

\* \* \*

#### Area Redevelopment

The Administration proposal to aid areas with substantial and persistent unemployment was enacted and signed by the President on May 1. The Area Redevelopment Act provides loans to commercial and industrial enterprises, loans and grants for community facilities and urban renewal, all designed to increase employment opportunities in these areas. In addition, the Act provides for the training and retraining of unemployed and underemployed residents of these areas and for the payment of retraining subsistence benefits while in training.

In 1961, 359 redevelopment areas and 9 Indian Reservations prepared and submitted plans for their over-all economic development. Of these, plans cov-

(continued on page 46)





Photo courtesy U.S. Army  
*The "Red-Eye" missile demonstrated by a soldier.*

## MISSILES AND AIRCRAFT--

**T**HE missiles industry in August 1961 had grown to become the third largest manufacturing industry in the Nation. Its 565,000 workers, surpassed in numbers only by the steel and auto industries, had even outgrown the aircraft industry (excluding missiles) from which it was spawned approximately a decade ago.

As national defense emphasis continued to shift from manned aircraft to missile production, employment in reporting establishments manufacturing missiles and aircraft expanded by 32,200, or 3.4 percent, to a total of 982,400 in the year ending August 1961. Further employment increases--mostly in missiles--were expected to continue through the early months of 1962. More recent information indicates industry gains in this period may be somewhat larger than originally anticipated. Preliminary data show total aircraft and parts employment alone has increased by about 25,000 between August and November 1961.

Employment gains in reporting establishments in the year ending August 1961 were achieved despite a decline of 15,400 (-3.6 percent) in aircraft, excluding missiles. In the missiles sector, employment in reporting plants surveyed by Statistical employment security agencies increased by 47,600, or 9.2 percent, to an August 1961 total of 565,400.

Roughly equal over-the-year percentage increases in employment were reported in the missiles sector of the aircraft industry (+9.9 percent), and by missile producers listed in electrical machinery, ordnance and other industry groups (+9.9 percent). There were about 425,100

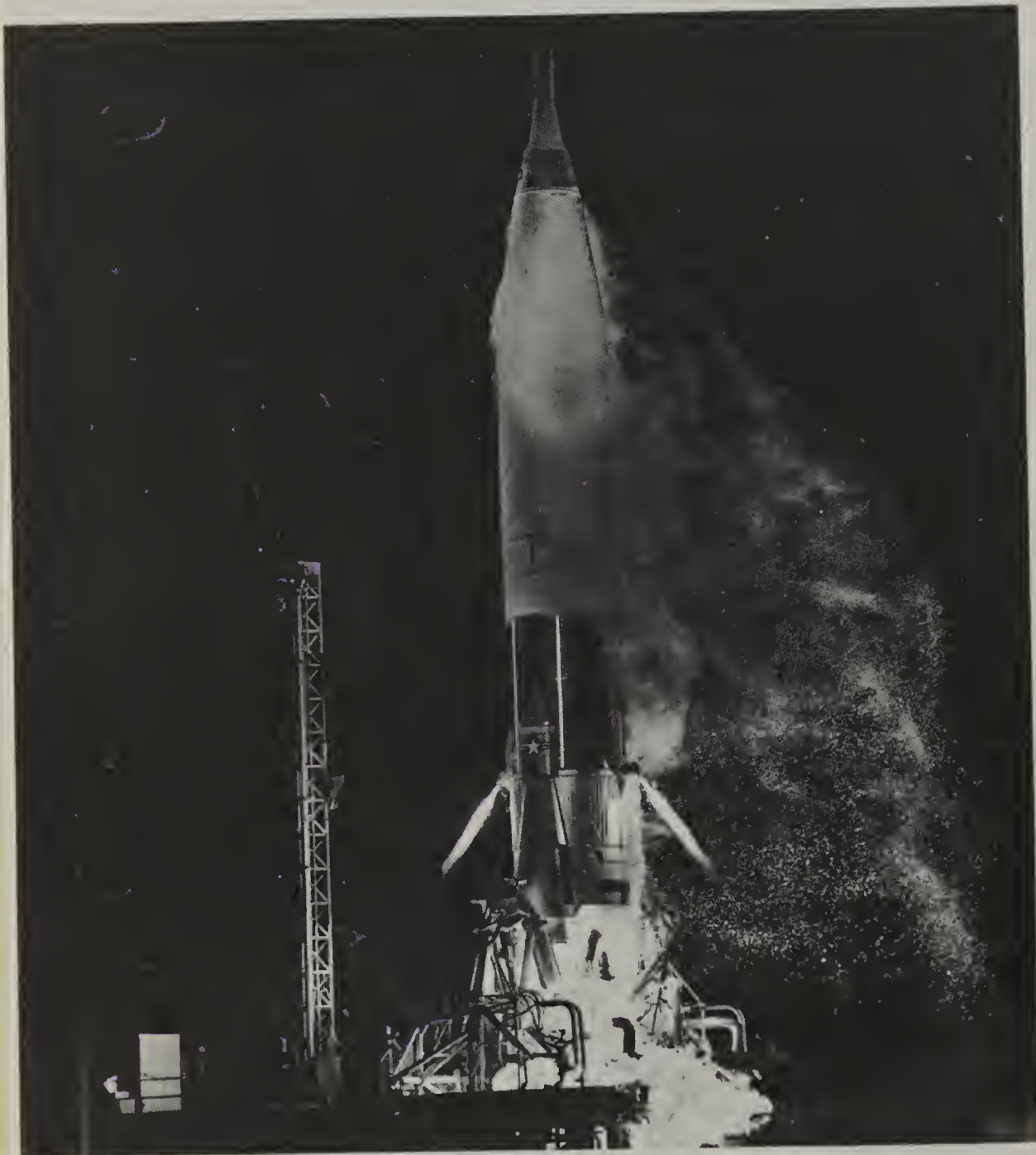


Photo courtesy U.S. Air Force  
*An Atlas missile throws off a coating of ice as it lifts from its pad at Cape Canaveral. Approximately 360,000 pounds of thrust were developed during the take-off.*



## A Space-Age Industry Continues to Grow

Workers--or three-fourths of the missiles job total--employed in the 19 major industry groups, other than aircraft, which produce missiles or missile components. Four-fifths of the gain in missiles employment was reported in seven major labor market areas with the Los Angeles-Long Beach area accounting for about one-third of the overall pickup. The Seattle, San Jose, San Diego, Baltimore, Sacramento, and Denver areas also reported gains of 2,000 or more workers.

Reporting establishments in the aircraft industry as a whole experienced a slight decline in employment between August 1960 and August 1961. Since then this decline has been arrested, however. Los Angeles-Long Beach, Seattle, and a number of the industry's other key production centers reported a pickup in aircraft employment in the closing months of 1961.

Missile producers in industries other than aircraft were expected to account for more than three-fourths of the additional hiring for missiles work by February 1962, with the most sizable requirements reported by establishments in electrical machinery, equipment and supplies. Principal needs were scheduled in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Boston, San Diego, and Philadelphia.

Difficulties in recruiting engineers, especially in the electrical field, were reported by firms employing two-thirds of the missile workers covered in the survey. The survey also indicated significant needs for electronics technicians, mathematicians, physicists, machinists, and machine operators.



Photo courtesy U.S. Navy

*A Tartar service-to-air missile is launched from the fantail of the USS Norton.*

This is a brief summary of a report based largely on an August 1961 survey of 543 individual establishment reports gathered in August 1961 by the State employment security agencies affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service. The survey included major missile producers, both prime contractors and principal subcontractors, as listed primarily by the Department of Defense, and all aircraft plants (1957 Standard Industrial Classification Code 372) with 500 or more employees. Employment in surveyed aircraft establishments accounted for about 85 percent of the aircraft industry's estimated total employment.

For purposes of the study, missiles activity was defined as including research, development, or production of complete missiles (including rockets), missile airframes, launching devices, ground control and testing units, propulsion units, warheads, fuel, re-entry vehicles, electronic components, and other parts designed for inclusion in the missile or in ground support equipment; satellite production, research and development were also included because of the close association with missiles developments. The survey included government-owned facilities for research, development, testing and production, but excluded those segments of the military services or of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration engaged purely in administrative activities such as planning and procurement. Also excluded are construction activities involved in the building of missile launching bases or test sites.

The complete report, prepared by Benjamin Goldstein, with the assistance of Lloyd Feldman, of the BES Office of Program Review and Analysis, appears in Industry Manpower Surveys, No. 102, available on request.





# *Farm Labor Market Developments in 1961 and Outlook for 1962*

**P**EAK employment of seasonal hired farm workers declined for the second consecutive year in 1961. As in the previous year, the percentage decline was greater for foreign contract workers than for domestic workers. The increasing use of cotton-harvest machines was the greatest single reason for these declines, as more foreign and domestic seasonal workers are used for producing cotton than for any other crop. Machines are also displacing workers in other activities, notably harvesting vegetables and grains and cultivating sugar beets. Further increases in mechanization are likely to cause more displacement of seasonal hired workers. Programs for the training of some of these displaced workers for other jobs were being developed in 1961 under the provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act.

## Cotton Predominates in 1961 Seasonal Employment

Employment of seasonal hired farm workers in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security rose from winter levels of a third of a million workers in January to a peak of 1,305,000 in late September, and averaged about 769,000 for the year. Use of seasonal hired labor in cotton far outweighed that in any other single crop, accounting for almost 25 percent of the total of over 9 million man-months of seasonal labor for all crops. Production of vegetables required 22 percent of all man-months and fruits, 17 percent.

Fourteen crops had peak employment of more than 45,000 workers. Cotton employment reached a peak of 578,000 in October, while strawberries, beans and tobacco each had maximum employment of

more than 100,000 during the summer. Of the other 10 crops, manpower needs were greatest in the summer for bushberries, peaches, sugar beets, hay and grain and in the fall for tomatoes, potatoes, apples, and grapes. The peak for citrus employment occurred in December.

## Floods and Machines Keep 1961 Seasonal Employment Below 1960

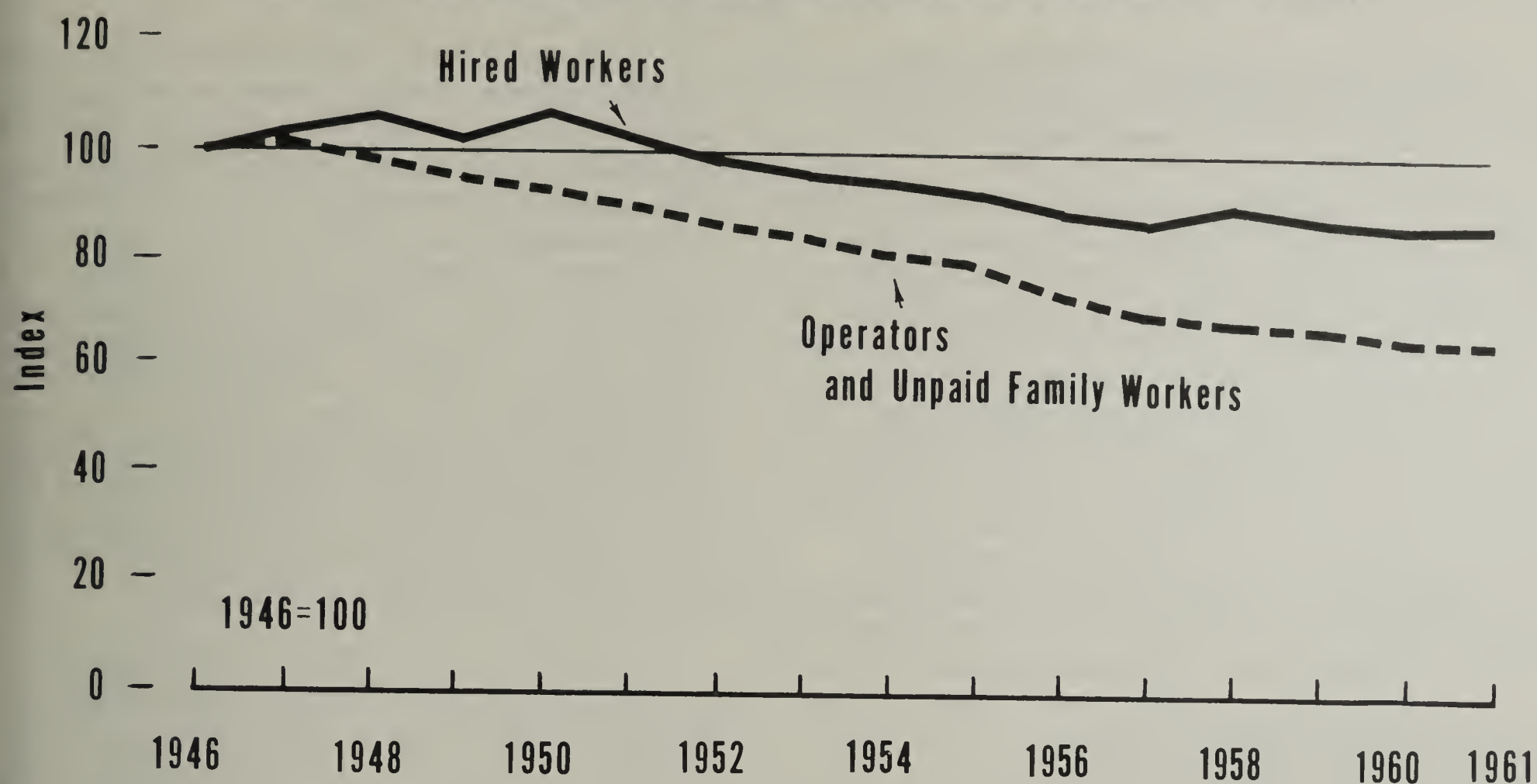
The late-September peak employment of seasonal hired farm workers was 6 percent lower than the late-September peak of 1960. Employment dropped below corresponding 1960 levels in every month of 1961 except March, July, and August. Average employment for the year as a whole was about 2 percent lower than in 1960.

Employment changes in cotton activities were far more important than those in other crops in lowering employment totals and changing the seasonal pattern. The 1961 peak employment in cotton activities was 7 percent less than the peak of 623,000 in October 1960. The total number of man-months used for cotton activities in 1961 was approximately 10 percent less than in 1960, even though 1961 cotton production was about the same. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the 1961 crop was 14,304,000 bales compared with 14,272,000 in 1960.

Peak employment of seasonal hired workers in vegetable activities reached 313,000 in August, up 1 percent from 1960, mainly because of increased production of beans in Oregon and cucumbers in Michigan. Adverse weather at other critical times held employment slightly below comparable 1960 periods.



Annual Average Number of Family and Hired Farm Workers, 1946-1961



Average employment in fruit activities was slightly lower than in 1960. Peak employment, at 257,000 in June, was 7 percent lower than in 1960 because of changes in the timing of the strawberry season.

Although 15 percent more acres of sugar beets were planted in 1961 following the lifting of acreage restrictions, average employment was only slightly higher than a year earlier because of increased use of monogerm seed and mechanical cultivators. Average sugar-cane employment was more than 20 percent higher than in the previous year, however, because of increased production in Florida. Increased tobacco acreage and a record-high yield raised average employment in that crop about 5 percent.

#### Domestic Migratory Workers Employed in 47 States

At the 1961 peak in late July, some 91,000 migrant workers were employed in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. This included 176,000 interstate workers, 9,000 intrastate workers, and 16,000 offshore Puerto Ricans. Peak employment was about 4,000 lower than the peak of 295,000 reached in 1960.

Interstate migrant employment exceeded 100,000 from June through October 1961, when the northern fruit and vegetable harvests were most active. In the early summer interstate employment tended to be concentrated in the Western States. In July interstate employment grew rapidly along the Eastern Seaboard as workers moved northward from Florida and other South Atlantic States. Later in the summer some of these workers moved to New York where they were joined by thousands of other Florida workers who came to harvest beans, potatoes, and tomatoes. Interstate employment in the North Central States rose sharply in July and August with the Michigan fruit harvests and the small-grain harvests of Kansas and Nebraska. Most of the workers came from Texas and other South Central States. Later they found employment in the tomato harvest of the Great Lake States.

Most States reported some intrastate employment, but the bulk of these workers were in Texas and California. The Texas migration was primarily associated with the cultivation and harvest of cotton. In September and October, California's intrastate employment reached its height



with the tomato and grape harvests in the northern areas.

Most Puerto Ricans were employed on the Eastern Seaboard, particularly in New Jersey, for vegetable work.

The hired farm working force of 1960 included 409,000 persons who did migratory farm work at some time during the year according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The average migrant, excluding casual workers, worked 123 days at farm jobs in 1960, earning \$819 for this work. By comparison, the average nonmigrant with 25 days or more of farm wage work earned \$889 from 142 days of farm employment. However, workers with less than 25 days of farm wage work accounted for 44 percent of the nonmigrants but only 22 percent of the migrants.

#### Cutback in Foreign-Worker Employment Continues in 1961

Because of the cutback in seasonal-labor requirements with little change in the availability of domestic labor, fewer foreign workers were required in 1961 than in 1960. About half of the total reduction of 225,000 man-months of seasonal hired labor was accomplished by using fewer foreign workers.

Smaller foreign-worker employment was related not only to lower labor requirements but also to administrative actions by the Bureau of Employment Security and affiliated State agencies. Such actions included tightened restrictions on the admission of foreign labor, improved practices for recruiting domestic labor, and "adverse-effect" determinations which sustained wage levels in some areas and helped to make more domestic workers available.

Some 309,000 foreign nationals were admitted for work on American farms in 1961, including 291,000 Mexicans, 8,900 British West Indians, 8,600 Canadians, and a small number of Japanese. The total number of admissions compares with 335,000 in 1960 and 455,000 in 1959.

The employment of foreign workers fell below corresponding 1960 levels in every month of 1961 and averaged about 14 percent lower than in 1960. The October peak of nearly 221,000 was 26,000

less than the 1960 peak and 87,000 less than in 1959.

The year-to-year trend was predominantly influenced by changes in employment of Mexican labor, which accounted for 90 percent of the annual average employment of all foreign workers. Employment of Mexican workers reached a peak of 209,000 in October and averaged 96,000 during the year. Over a third of the Mexicans were engaged in cotton activities, primarily in Texas, Arkansas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Most of the remainder harvested fruits and vegetables in California and other States. The number of Mexicans diminished in practically every activity, but the bulk of the cutback was in cotton and vegetable activities.

British-West-Indian employment reached a peak of 12,000 in December. These workers were used primarily in Florida for harvesting sugar cane, citrus fruits, and winter vegetables, and in other Eastern Seaboard States for vegetable and tobacco work. A slight increase over 1960 stemmed from higher sugar-cane production in Florida.

At peak, 8,600 Canadians worked in September at the time of the Maine potato harvest, where most of them were employed. Japanese employment averaged about 1,500 in California vegetable harvests.

#### Unemployment Rates In Agriculture

As usual, unemployment rates in agriculture were higher than for the labor force as a whole in 1961, averaging 9.3 percent as compared with 6.7 percent for all workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The highest rate for farm workers was 17.4 percent in January, while the unemployment rate for the labor force as a whole did not rise above 8.0 percent.

The rate of joblessness for farm workers is affected by opportunities in the nonfarm as well as the farm sector of the economy since many agricultural workers seek nonfarm jobs. The 9.3 percent average unemployment rate in agriculture for 1961 compares with 8.0 percent in 1960, reflecting the effects of the 1960-61 recession.



Underemployment was also more common among farm workers. During the first 11 months of 1961, the proportion of agricultural wage and salary workers who worked less than 35 hours per week for economic reasons ranged from 9.8 percent in October to 18.0 percent in August. In nonagricultural industries, the range was from 4.0 percent to 5.6 percent.

#### Rising Productivity Cut Farm Employment

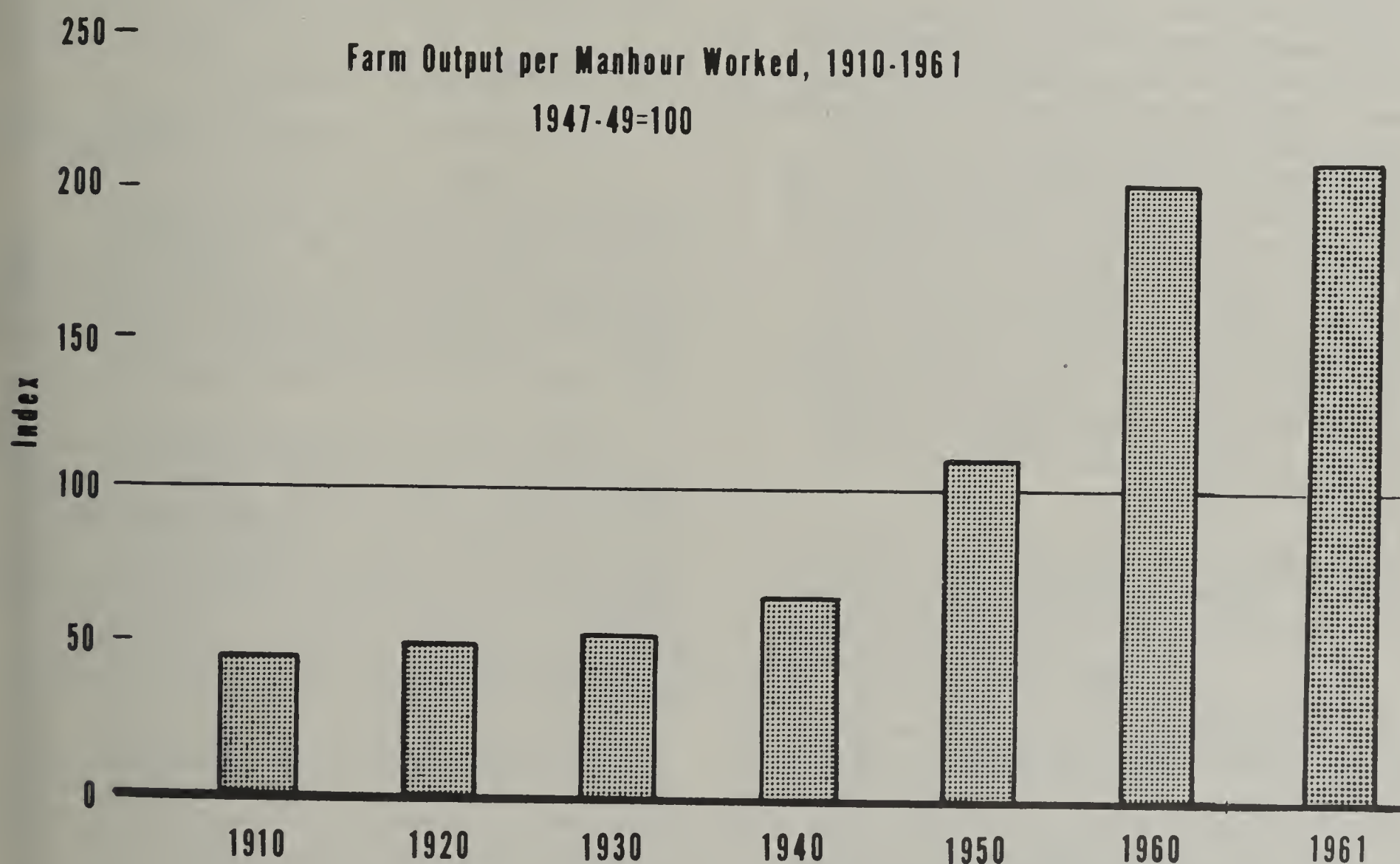
During 1961, total farm employment averaged 7.0 million, including 5.1 million family workers and 1.9 million hired workers, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Continuing long-term trends, total employment and family-worker employment declined by 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively, between 1960 and 1961. This was related to greater use of labor-saving devices which pushed up output per man hour. For the first time in several years, hired-worker employment departed from its long-term downtrend with an increase of about 1 percent. The rise is attributed to temporary factors.

#### Further Decline in Seasonal Employment Expected in 1962

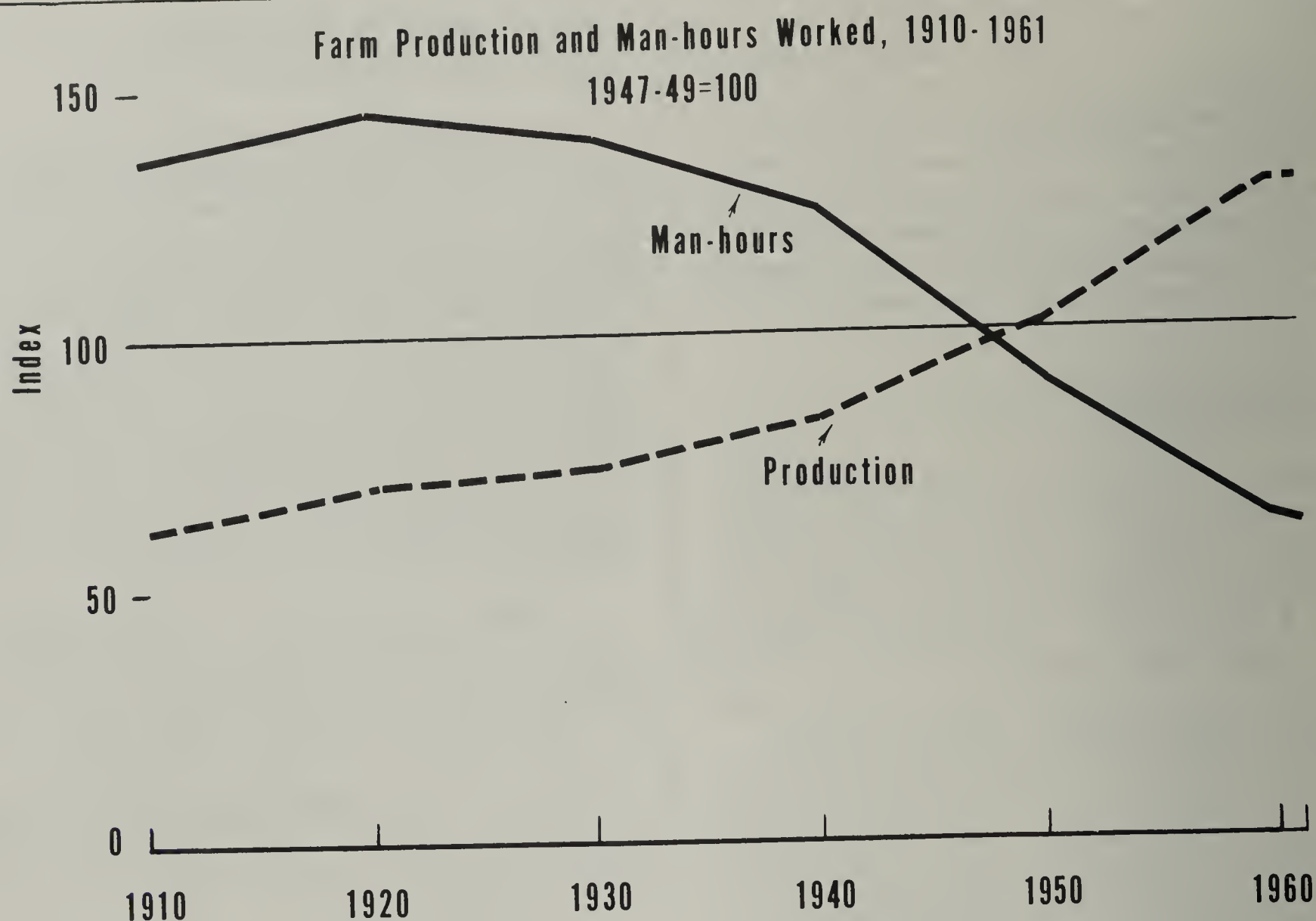
The further penetration of cotton-harvest machines is likely to have a greater effect on total seasonal employment levels in 1962 than any other single factor. Cotton production will probably not change significantly from 1961. While the allotted acreage for 1962 is 18.1 million compared with 18.5 million in 1961, this might be offset by an increase in yield per acre. However, if mechanization increases at the same rapid rate as in recent years, average employment in the cotton harvest might be reduced by 10 percent or more.

The strong market for vegetables, expected this coming year, is likely to induce growers to plant and harvest a larger crop than last year. Plans for further mechanization, chiefly for potatoes, tomatoes, and lettuce, suggest that higher production levels can be achieved without significant increases in the number of workers employed.

A heavy production year is expected for the two crops which use the largest numbers of fruit workers: citrus fruits







and strawberries. The indicated 1962 strawberry acreage is 97,000 compared with 94,000 in 1961. The 1961-62 crops of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit promise to be larger than 1960-61 production. Peach production is expected to continue its long-term upward trend, but grape production, which fluctuates from year to year with the weather, may not reach the 3 million tons which the ideal weather of 1961 produced. Changes in the output of other fruits are not expected to have an appreciable effect on fruit-harvest employment. Because of the relatively slow rise in productivity for fruit-harvesting, employment trends are likely to follow production trends more closely than is true of other crops.

Sugar-beet and sugar-cane acreage in 1962 will depend primarily on the capacity of the processing plants to handle the product. Following the lifting of acreage restrictions in 1961, sugar-beet acreage was expanded to meet existing plant capacity. Due to the construction of a few new plants, a further acreage increase of about 3 percent is likely to occur in 1962, but this will probably not be large enough to counteract the technological displacement of workers. However, sugar-

cane acreage and production may increase enough to offset the effect of rising productivity on employment because of new mills being built in Florida.

#### Labor Supply Will be Ample

The economic recovery which started in 1961 is expected to continue in 1962. The improvement in employment opportunities may encourage the shifting from farm to nonfarm jobs, but the continued breakup of the sharecropper system in the South will provide replacements for those who leave the hired farm labor force.

The further mechanization of the cotton harvest, administrative adverse effect determinations, and the new amendments to Public Law 78 are expected to have an impact on the number of Mexicans needed. Mexican workers may not be used in non-seasonal occupations or for operating power-driven self-propelled machinery.

While the amount of employment available to Mexican workers may drop, the expected substantial expansion of sugar-cane production in Florida may require a greater number of British West Indians in 1962.



## Employers Plan Job Gains in Most Major Areas by Early Spring

AT THE turn of the year, most of the Nation's major labor market areas were experiencing improved labor market conditions and were expecting further employment gains by spring. Many industrial centers reported job totals at or near record highs at the end of 1961. Recent employment gains were spurred by continuing increases in such important durable goods industries as autos, electrical equipment, nonelectrical machinery, aircraft, and fabricated metals. Unemployment still remained at high levels in some areas at the close of the year, but was below year-earlier totals in about two-thirds of the 150 major production and employment centers regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies. However, most areas reported a slight seasonal rise in unemployment in early January--reflecting winter-season curtailments in food processing, construction, and other outdoor activities, as well as the usual post-holiday layoffs in trade.

Following the midwinter lull, employment is expected to rebound by early spring, according to employer hiring plans reported to local public employment offices in the 150 surveyed areas. These reports indicated that job increases were scheduled in about two-thirds of the Nation's principal industrial and employment centers. Gains during the first quarter of 1962 are expected to be centered mainly in manufacturing, paced by expansions in durable goods industries--principally as a result of continued hiring in nonelectrical machinery and electrical equipment. Increases in primary and fabricated metals, shipbuilding, ordnance, furniture, and instruments are also looked for by

mid-March. Auto industry payrolls are expected to remain relatively stable, however, following sharp advances during the closing months of the year.

Among nondurable goods industries, the employment upturn forecast during the first quarter is expected to be due primarily to seasonal influences, with gains expected mainly in apparel, textile, chemicals, and food processing centers. A moderate pickup also appears in the offing for construction employment in most areas during the next few months. On the other hand, because of the late Easter season this year, many centers look for some decline in retail trade employment between mid-January and mid-March.

The Bureau of Employment Security's January 1962 classification of major areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply largely reflects the customary midwinter seasonal slowdown in outdoor activities and some nondurable goods lines, as well as the offsetting improvement in the situation and outlook in most nonseasonal industries. Only four major areas were shifted to new classification ratings in January. At this time last year, mainly as a result of the recession, some 48 major areas were shifted to new classification categories--all of them to groupings indicating higher unemployment and a less favorable labor market outlook. There were movements in both directions this year, with three areas shifting to categories reflecting higher unemployment--partly as a result of seasonal developments--while one area moved to a lower unemployment category.

All of the classification changes this January involved areas with relatively

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available on request.



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

JANUARY 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
    Little Rock, Ark.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
    Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
    Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
    East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Davenport, Iowa-  
    Rock Island-  
    Moline, Ill.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Wichita, Kans.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.

GROUP C (cont.)

Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
    St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
    Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
    tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Greensboro-  
    High Point, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
    Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Allentown-Bethle-  
    hem-Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.

GROUP C (cont.)

El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Newport News-  
    Hampton, Va.  
Norfolk-Ports-  
    mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
Los Angeles-Long  
    Beach, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
    Riverside-  
    Ontario, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Lawrence-  
    Haverhill, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
    Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
    Heights, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.

GROUP D (cont.)

Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
    Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
    Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
    Warren, Ohio  
Portland, Oreg.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
    Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
    Arthur, Tex.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Fall River, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Duluth, Minn. -  
    Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
    Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.  
Ashland, Ky.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.  
Wheeling, W. Va.



high unemployment (Group D, E, and F classifications). Fall River and New Bedford, Mass. shifted from Group D to E, as local unemployment totals rose to seasonal mid-winter peaks, while Wilkes-Barre--Hazelton, Pa. shifted from Group F to E. New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N. J. moved from Group C (moderate unemployment) to Group D (substantial unemployment) mainly as a result of a shutdown of a large transportation equipment plant in a nearby area, which had employed a sizable number of local residents. This change raised the number of major areas listed as having relatively substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F) from 60 in December to 61 in January.

A summary of the January 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas is shown below.

Labor Supply Group	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1959
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150	149	149
Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	4	4	4	4	25	3
Group C	85	86	86	70	93	70
Group D	47	48	47	49	22	48
Group E	10	7	8	21	4	17
Group F	4	5	5	6	5	11

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, three smaller areas were added to the "substantial unemployment" list in January, while four others were removed as local employment conditions improved. During the month, new information on commuting also became available which revealed that the labor market definition of one area--Marion-Dillon, S. C.--should be revised to reflect changes in worker commuting patterns. As a result, this area was subdivided and deleted from the list of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

The net effect of these changes on the list of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" was to decrease the number of areas so classified to 199 in January, compared with 201 in December and November.

In 20 of the 61 major areas of substantial unemployment and in 101 of the

199 smaller areas, high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years.

There are now 461 areas--20 major centers, 101 "smaller" areas, and 340 "very small" areas--officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

#### Durables to Lead Gains By Early Spring

Employer estimates of their labor requirements in the 150 major areas point to a slight employment increase by early spring, with gains expected in about two-thirds of the surveyed areas. Manufacturing increases are also expected in about two-thirds of the areas, with durable goods industries dominating the anticipated uptrend. Nonelectrical and electrical machinery, primary and fabricated metals, ordnance, shipbuilding, and furniture are among industries anticipating gains, the area reports indicated. Relatively stable payrolls are looked for by key auto centers.

The largest employment advance over the next 2 months in the durable goods manufacturing sector is anticipated in nonelectrical machinery. The scheduled increases are distributed among a variety of products, including farm machinery, refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, office machines, metalworking machinery, engines and turbines, and vending machines. Areas predicting the most significant machinery job gains are Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Los-Angeles-Long Beach, and Detroit.

A further moderate expansion in payrolls also appears in prospect in most basic steel centers between January and March. Steel producers attributed the expected increases during the first quarter to both improved economic conditions and inventory buildups of some products as a hedge against the possibility of a labor dispute shutdown at mid-year. Areas forecasting significant steel gains over the next few months include Chicago, Johnstown, Baltimore, San Francisco-Oakland and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.



Area reports point to the likelihood of a moderate overall increase in the related fabricated metals industry between mid-January and mid-March. Advances are scheduled mainly in metal food containers, construction hardware and metal stampings in Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, St. Louis, Milwaukee, San Francisco-Oakland, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Some partially-offsetting losses appear possible in Detroit (auto stampings) and in Philadelphia during the same period.

Electrical machinery centers also anticipate a net gain in payrolls for this industry by early spring. Largest increase is scheduled by the Los Angeles-Long Beach area in the production of electronic components for missiles and aircraft. Smaller advances are also scheduled over the next 2 months in military and civilian electronic equipment, electric measuring instruments, and household appliances in the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Denver, and Brockton areas. However, slight-to-moderate job losses may be in the offing in Chicago (radio-TV), Dayton (motors and generators), and St. Louis (electric wiring equipment).

Employment in the aircraft industry--which registered its largest increase in 3 years this past autumn--may show a slight further advance between January and March. As usual, however, developments in many of the industry's leading production centers will be strongly influenced by government procurement actions and contract backlogs. On the basis of the contracts at hand, gains are projected for Los Angeles-Long Beach, Atlanta, and St. Louis. The net effects of the anticipated pickup in these areas on overall industry payrolls may be substantially offset, however, by decreases in Wichita, Baltimore, and Fort Worth.

Among other durable goods industries, ordnance employer reports forecast a moderate increase in hiring as work on missiles, spacecraft, and other military hardware accelerates. Los Angeles-Long Beach, Cleveland, Denver, San Jose, Baltimore, and Scranton are the areas most likely to be affected this spring. Furniture employment should also expand moderately in the next few months, with gains expected in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Chicago, Miami, and Philadelphia. Slight

payroll advances also appear likely in the shipbuilding industry between now and mid-March, with the main impetus being supplied by new contracts awarded in Baltimore. Job levels in instruments may edge upward, too, during this period, principally in Los Angeles-Long Beach and Rochester (N. Y.).

Some gains in nondurable goods industries--primarily seasonal in nature--are likely during the coming months. Substantial hiring is predicted by apparel factories in most garment centers as many establishments begin production of spring and summer styles. The bulk of the payroll additions are expected in the important New York City area--which employs about one-quarter of the apparel industry's workers--but significant gains are also forecast for Los Angeles-Long Beach, Boston, Newark, Jersey City, Fall River (Mass.) and Greenville (S. C.).

Major food producing centers are also looking for moderate seasonal gains in employment. Largest increases are expected on the West Coast among such areas as Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Jose, San Francisco-Oakland, and Stockton. Slight seasonal advances in textile factory payrolls in the coming 2 months were also foreshadowed in the area reports, with the largest hiring anticipated in Philadelphia. Other significant gains in this industry are scheduled in Chicago, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, and Reading (Pa.). A slight seasonal employment upturn also appears in prospect for the chemical industry--especially in plants manufacturing fertilizers. Advances probably will take place in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Chicago, Norfolk, and Charleston (S. C.).

On the other hand, moderate seasonal declines in tobacco payrolls are likely over the next few months, as further layoffs of seasonal workers in Durham, Winston-Salem, and Richmond are only partially offset by hiring advances in Tampa. St. Petersburg (recalls in cigar factories). Little change in employment levels is expected in major petroleum and shoe production centers.

Among nonmanufacturing industries construction payrolls are expected to expand seasonally in most areas between



now and mid-March. Trade payrolls, however, are expected to undergo a moderate downturn by March in some areas as temporary personnel held over from the holiday season for inventory-taking and January sales are released. Since Easter occurs late this year, hiring in department stores and other retail trade establishments may be delayed in some centers until late March and April.

### Occupational Shortages Again Widely Reported

While overall labor supply continued to be greater than current and anticipated labor requirements in nearly all of the country's major employment centers, most of the areas reported increasing stringencies in various professional, clerical, and skilled occupations at the turn of the year.

Persistent shortages of qualified applicants in the engineering fields remain a dominant feature in the labor supply situation among professional, scientific, and technical occupations in many of the surveyed centers. The greatest demand, and an increasing one, is for electrical and mechanical engineers by firms in the development or production of missiles, electronic equipment, and nuclear energy. However, unmet needs for other kinds of engineers--metallurgical, chemical, civil, industrial, and aeronautical--have also been rising during recent months. Nearly one-half of the 150 reporting areas specifically indicated unfilled openings in one or more of the engineering categories.

Hard-to-fill job openings also existed in many areas in other professional and technical occupations in early winter. Shortages of nurses continued to be reported by a large number of the Nation's major labor markets. Stringencies of accountants also were frequently noted and appeared to be increasing in some areas as firms sought such workers for the coming "tax season." Architects, chemists, librarians, social and case workers, natural scientists (physicists, mathematicians, biologists), and social scientists (psychologists, statisticians, and economists) were also listed in short supply in some centers. Among the semi-professional occupations, requirements continue to be heavy for draftsmen--in-

cluding detailers and tool designers--and medical, laboratory, and electronic technicians. The increasing use of electronic computers in many fields of economic activity resulted in shortages of project planners, programmers, and systems analysts in some areas.

### Upsurge in Demand for Skilled Metal Workers

The pickup in durable goods production in recent months has tightened the labor supply-demand situation for skilled metal workers in a large number of the reporting areas. Over one-third of the areas--well distributed across the Nation--reported shortages of skilled machinists or machine tool operators in December. The widespread nature of this demand contrasts to the situation last spring, when such shortages were largely concentrated in a few major metal-working centers. Most of the unfilled orders for machine tool operators were for highly-skilled workers who can read blueprints and set up machines.

Relatively widespread shortages of tool and diemakers were also reported during the winter months, with openings for such workers in most of the country's important metal-working centers. Scattered unmet needs for other skilled workers in the metal trades include pattern and model makers (New Haven, Atlanta, Muskegon-Muskegon Heights), welders (Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, New York City, and Kansas City), and sheet metal workers (Philadelphia, Columbus (Ohio), and Seattle). Shipbuilding skills were also reported to be needed in Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Diego, and New York City.

Shortages of skilled mechanics and repairmen also continued unabated in most centers. The greatest demand was for skilled auto mechanics, radio-TV and electric appliance repairmen. Unfilled openings for other repairmen included such occupations as locksmiths (New York City and Norfolk-Portsmouth), knitting machine repairmen (Greensboro, N. C.), and propeller mechanics (Binghamton and San Francisco-Oakland).

Local shortages of skilled workers were noted in a number of nonmetalwork-

(continued on page 27)



# *Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits*

## THE PROBLEM OF VOLUNTARINESS IN QUIT CASES

**A**N ANCIENT philosophical dilemma haunts the unemployment insurance program: How to distinguish between the voluntary and the involuntary acts of people. Although many of the State unemployment insurance laws no longer include a preamble or policy statement, or have been amended so as to avoid this, most of them still contain policy statements which justify the need for unemployment insurance in terms of the problems created by involuntary unemployment or express the objective of paying benefits to persons "unemployed through no fault of their own." The question of volition is even more categorically presented for unemployment insurance by the specific provisions of the quit disqualifications. In the laws of all but three States (Connecticut, Louisiana, and Montana), "voluntary" is one of the operative words in the quit disqualification provision.

In the "unrestricted" good cause States whose laws require disqualification for voluntary leaving only if the quit is without "good cause," which permits considering good "personal" cause for leaving, it is usually possible to avoid deciding whether a claimant's quit is involuntary. Under such a provision, for example, a woman who quits her job to care for her husband who is at death's door will, in all likelihood, not be disqualified.<sup>1/</sup> Whether this conclusion is reached because her separation is considered to be an involuntary leaving or a voluntary leaving but with good cause becomes a somewhat academic question.

<sup>1/</sup> She may, however, be denied benefits under the availability for work provision.

A quite different situation is presented if a State unemployment insurance law requires disqualification for voluntarily leaving work unless the individual has quit with good cause that is attributable to the employment or connected with the work. Under such a provision the precise significance given to the word "voluntarily" becomes crucial when the quit is for personal reasons. Does the woman who quits her job to care for her dying husband quit voluntarily? Is it a voluntary quit if you leave work because you have married your boss and the company rules prohibit the continued employment of a supervisor's close relatives?

A variety of approaches to the meaning of "voluntarily" and its function appears in the decisions of the courts and tribunals. At one extreme is the view that gives the word "voluntarily" no greater meaning than an indicator of who initiated the work separation. In decisions which take this view, it is common to find statements that the claimant left voluntarily because he took the action that terminated the employment relationship. In essence, such an approach suggests that the phrase "voluntary leaving" is a redundancy. Yet another expression of similar thinking considers the entire phrase "voluntarily left his work without good cause attributable to his employment" as a single concept to be translated in its entirety rather than through analysis of its component parts. Such a view urges that the phrase "attributable to the employment" colors the meaning of the word "voluntarily." It suggests that unless it is for good cause attributable to the employment, no leaving can be involuntary so as to provide an escape from disqualification.



At the other extreme is the approach that insists that "voluntarily" refers to a free exercise of the will, subject to no external compelling circumstances. A dissenting opinion in a 1961 Michigan Supreme Court decision (Lyons v. Appeal Board (108 NW (2d) 849) includes a good exposition of this point of view. Lyons was a cutter grinder employed by the Chrysler Corporation at its Trenton Engineering Division plant in Michigan. He was laid off for lack of work on July 15, 1957, and about a month later obtained employment at Chrysler's Indianapolis plant. While he was employed in Indianapolis, his wife and his children remained in their home in Trenton, Mich. The claimant stated that it was his understanding that the Indianapolis job would only be temporary, since his seniority and recall rights continued at the Trenton plant. After 2 1/2 weeks the claimant quit this job. The car he needed for transportation had broken down; the friend with whom he had planned to commute between Indianapolis and Trenton on weekends had become ill and quit; the claimant had received no overtime work or pay as he had anticipated; and his 15-year old son had left home.

The Appeal Board had disqualified the claimant on the ground that he had left his job in Indianapolis voluntarily and for purely personal reasons. This was reversed in the Circuit Court on the theory that the Michigan voluntary leaving disqualification was inapplicable to a separation from work outside the State.

The Michigan Supreme Court unanimously rejected this theory. It divided, however, on the question of whether Lyons should be disqualified. Two of the judges joined in an opinion that the Appeal Board's conclusion that the claimant had left voluntarily and without good cause attributable to the employer was a finding of fact. As such, it should not be disturbed by the court so long as the record contained "some evidence upon which it may be said that there is a legally rational basis for the decision of the appointed administrative authority."

The remaining six judges of the court divided evenly. Three of them concurred in the conclusion to reverse the Circuit Court, on the ground that the claimant had

left voluntarily. These three members of the court said that:

\* \* \* the action was not impelled by the condition of his health or any other circumstances that rendered it impossible or impracticable for him to continue his employment in the Indianapolis plant. Presumably he considered that he was justified for the reasons urged by him in leaving his employment. Such reasons, however, were wholly personal and the fact is obvious that his action was voluntarily taken without good cause attributable to the employer. Such being the situation, the disqualifying provision of the statute clearly applied, and required the order entered by the Appeal Board of the Employment Security Commission.

The remaining three judges, who dissented and voted to affirm the Circuit Court's conclusion, said:

This appeal requires interpretation of one of the disqualification provisions of the employment security act. Ultimately, it turns upon a single word. Yet, that word expresses a concept which through the ages has provoked vast dispute among the world's greatest philosophers. It is the word "voluntary."

\* \* \*

In seeking the meaning of this last word, we make no attempt to draw a precise line between those philosophers writing on freedom of will who seem to imply that man is the servile creature of circumstance, and those bolder souls who appear to proclaim that a man of true character can control all destiny to his purpose. But customary usage of language and prior employment by the courts provide some guidance.

Webster supplies the following as its first 2 definitions of "voluntary":

"1. Proceeding from the will, or from one's own choice or full consent; produced in or by an act of choice; as, voluntary action.

"2. Unconstrained by interference, unimpelled by another's influence; spontaneous; acting of oneself or itself; free. 'Our voluntary service he requires.' Milton." Webster's International Dictionary (2d ed.), p. 2858.

The courts' most frequent occasion to deal with the word "voluntary" comes in relation to the admission of confessions in criminal trials. Repeatedly and unanimously, courts have held that confessions induced by compulsion and duress were not admissible because not voluntary. [citations omitted]

In two leading cases concerning unemployment disqualification clauses, we find comment on the nature of the word. The Minnesota Supreme Court said:

"An act of necessity may not be a voluntary act. See Duncan v. Preferred Mut. Acc. Assn. 36 NT St 928, 13 NYS 620; Town of Cleveland v. Industrial Comm. 232 Wis 147, 286 NW 558. We cannot escape the conclusion that where, as here, an employe is impelled because of sickness and disease to terminate employment because continuance thereof would endanger his health and personal welfare, such termination is an involuntary rather than a voluntary act on the part of the employe within the meaning of S 4337-27 (A)." Fannon v. Federal Cartridge Corporation, 219 Minn 306, 311 (18 NW 2d 249, 252).



In Sturdevant Unemployment Compensation Case (Bliley Electric Co. v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review), 158 Pa Super 548, 556 (45 A 2d 898, 903, the court said:

"Willingness, wilfulness, volition, intention reside in 'voluntarily.' "

And in Thomas v. Employment Security Commission, 356 Mich 665, 669, this Court recently, in construing the word "voluntarily," held claimant's "purpose or intent" to be controlling.

\* \* \*

We take it all would concede that a decision to refuse or to leave work compelled by law, or by the over-whelming force of a hazard of nature, or the equally awesome power of serious illness, would not constitute a "voluntary" quit. Nor do we believe that a quit compelled by the iron hand of physical and economic circumstance is "voluntary" either.

The physical circumstance in this case is the fact that the job was 273 miles from claimant's home and family. Cases involving distance and transportation problems in relation to refusing or leaving work are not novel. Many such cases have held refusal or leaving justifiable on the grounds of infinitely less physical distance than is involved here.

In Industrial Commission v. Lazar, 111 Col 69 (137 P2d 405), the Colorado supreme court held two miners who were offered mining jobs 175 miles away from their homes and families were not disqualified for refusal of the jobs.

And we find none where the administrative agencies or courts have construed the disqualification clauses of an employment security statute as imposing the duty of accepting or continuing employment 273 miles from his home and family.

The compelling economic circumstances bear upon the question of overtime as it related to claimant's ability to maintain his family and himself in separate cities and get back and forth between them. On the only dispute of facts in this case, the referee and appeal board found that claimant was not "guaranteed" overtime. We accept this finding as not being against the great weight of the evidence. Michigan Tool Co. v. Employment Security Commission, 346 Mich 673; Palmer v. Unemployment Compensation Commission, 310 Mich 702; CL 1948 S 421. 38 (Stat Ann 1960 Rev S 17.540). Obviously, however, claimant had hoped for more hours of work (and hence more pay) than he got. Obviously, too, he had hoped his friend's car would continue to serve to transport them 273 miles to Indianapolis, and 273 miles back home each week end. Disappointed on both these scores, he concluded, "I just couldn't make it, that's all"--a conclusion which perhaps a wiser or less daring man might have reached earlier, and a conclusion which nothing in this record disputes.

\* \* \*

For a factory worker with seven children and a home in the Detroit area to take a job 273 miles distant in Indianapolis is to attempt something almost impossible. With his optimistic hopes of excess earnings dashed, and his means of transportation removed, the "almost" was eliminated.

We hold that the word "voluntary" as used in Section 29 (1) (a) (1) must connote a decision based upon a choice between alternatives which ordinary men

would find reasonable--not mere acquiescence to a result imposed by physical and economic facts utterly beyond the individual's control.

In complete contrast to the views of the dissenting judges of the Michigan court is the approach taken by the St. Louis Court of Appeals in Bussmann Manufacturing Company v. Industrial Commission of Missouri and Violette Pogue (335 SE (2d) 456 (1960)). Mrs. Pogue, a coil winder employed by the Bussmann Company, left her employment on February 28, 1958 because of her pregnancy. When she left her job, she asked for a leave of absence but was refused. She was told at that time that when she wished to return to work, she would be rehired if there was anything for her to do. Her child was born on March 8. About 2 1/2 months later, her doctor released her as ready to return to work. She then applied to the company and was told that no work was available to her.

A Missouri statute makes it unlawful for any person, firm or company knowingly to employ a woman or permit her to be employed within 3 weeks before childbirth. A Missouri referee, the Industrial Commission, and the St. Louis Circuit Court all relied upon this provision for their conclusion that Mrs. Pogue's separation was not for a disqualifying reason. The Circuit Court said that:

The termination of employment of a pregnant woman 3 weeks before childbirth, in Missouri, is coercive under State law and therefore not voluntary.

\* \* \* There is no basis for any splitting of this clause into separate requirements, and still less for the argument that only one of the two elements thus created need be proved by the claimant. We have no authority to supply or insert words in a statute unless there is an omission plainly indicated and the statute as written is incongruous or unintelligible and leads to absurd results. \* \* \* This status is not of that character. What respondent would have this court do is to judicially legislate the word "or" into the clause here involved, after the word "voluntarily," so that it would read in the disjunctive, requiring proof only upon one of the two elements then stated therein. \* \* \* If such had been the legislative intention, it would have been easy of accomplishment, but they did not do so, and we are not empowered to contort their plain, clear language. To rule as respondent urges would be to negate the use of the words, " \* \* \* without good cause attributable to his work or to his employer." \* \* \* By the use of the words employed in this clause, the legislature recognized that when the pressure of real, not imaginary, substantial, not trifling, reasonable, not whimsical, circumstances compel the decision to leave employment, the decision may be said to be voluntary in the sense that the worker has willed it, and sought to avoid such semantics in defining when a leaving was voluntary or involuntary



by further restricting that term by adding " \* \* \* without good cause attributable to his work or to his employer." [citations omitted]

A variation of this approach appears in a decision of the New Hampshire Supreme Court (Grace Putnam v. Department of Employment Security No., 4940, Nov. 30, 1961, CCH-NH Par. 8145). The New Hampshire law disqualifies an individual if he "has left his work voluntarily without good cause in accordance with the rules and regulations of the district." Regulation 21 of the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security provides that "an individual shall be considered to have left his work voluntarily and without good cause if of his own choice or volition he terminates the employee-employer relationship for a reason which is not attributable to the employer."

The claimant lived at Jeffrey and was employed by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., at its plant in Hillsborough, about 27 miles away. Originally, she had traveled to work in her own car. When it became inoperable, she rode to and from work with a fellow employee. This fellow employee moved to California; as a result, the claimant left her job since there was no public transportation between her home and the plant, and she was unable to find other transportation to and from work.

The court took cognizance of the claimant's contention that her separation was in effect involuntary.

This argument may have merit in theory and has been approved under the provisions of some unemployment compensation acts. However, we are necessarily limited in our review of this decision by the provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law of this State and the regulations promulgated thereunder which are more strict than exist in other jurisdictions.

The court then referred to the New Hampshire voluntary leaving statutory provision and the pertinent regulation. Pointing out that the regulation is an integral part of the statute, the court then said:

The regulation by its terms states that a "voluntary quit" without good cause exists when the employment is terminated for a reason "which is not attributable to the employer."

Thus the court considered the claimant's loss of transportation as not consti-

tuting good cause under the New Hampshire law. The court made no reference to the applicability of the words "if of his own choice or volition he terminates" which appear in regulation 21. Instead, it translated "voluntary leaving without good cause" under the New Hampshire law to mean leaving for a reason not attributable to the employer.

The effect to be given to separations from employment required under collective bargaining agreements has focused attention frequently in recent years on the meaning of the word "voluntarily" as used in unemployment insurance laws. Previous articles in this series have considered some of these decisions, principally in the area of mandatory retirements prescribed by a union-management pension agreement. In 1961, the Alabama Court of Appeals (Reynolds Metal Co. v. Thorne, No. 8, Div. 738, May 19, 1961, CCH-Ala., Par. 8263) allowed benefits in the case of a claimant who was retired at the age of 65 as a result of an agreement between his employer and his union. The agreement required that any employee who attained the age of 65 be retired if he was eligible for old-age benefits under the Social Security Act or retirement under the agreement's pension plan. If he was not then eligible for either of these, he was to be retired as soon as he did become eligible. Exceptions were provided in case both the company and the union agreed that the employee could continue working. When Thorne reached the age of 65, the union agreed that he should continue to work, but the employer insisted that he retire. Thorne wanted to continue to work, but he was not permitted to do so.

The Alabama court reviewed the conflicting views that have been taken by the courts of other States and concluded that it must look beyond the terms of the pension plan to whether, at the particular time of separation, the claimant's retirement was, in fact, voluntary. Recognizing that the claimant and the union at that time wished to continue the employment relationship, but the employer elected to have the employee retire, the court concluded that the claimant had left work voluntarily.

A similar decision was made by the Arizona Supreme Court in 1961 (Employ-



ment Security Commission v. Magma Copper Company, No. 7165, November 8, 1961, CCH-Ariz., Par. 8268). This case involved three employees of the Magma Co., respectively 69, 70, and 72 years old, who were retired in 1958 after the company and their union entered into a pension agreement. This agreement provided that employees should normally retire at 65 but could, upon the company's request, continue in service until they were 68. The Arizona court, like the Alabama court, reviewed the decisions on this question that had been rendered by the courts of other States and concluded that the better view was one which would "focus upon the volition and intent of the individual workman at the time his employment is terminated."

Although the Arizona law contains a policy statement expressing concern regarding involuntary unemployment and declaring the legislature's intent to create "unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own," the court made no mention of these aspects of the Arizona Employment Security Act's policy statement. Instead, it said:

The Arizona Employment Security Law declares "economic insecurity due to unemployment . . . [to be] a serious menace to the health, morals and welfare of the people of this State." One is just as unemployed and necessitous between jobs at 65 (or older) as he is at age 25. And an increasing segment of our labor force is now made up of those, such as claimants here, above the age of 65.

Of course, the short term benefit provided by unemployment insurance is at best a poor substitute for any comprehensive solution of the problem of the aging worker. But if it helps in any small measure to ease the plight of those forced to change occupations after a lifetime of service the legislative purpose is fulfilled.

An opposing approach emphasizing a "contract" concept of voluntary quit is reflected in the decision of an Iowa District Court (Albertson & Co., v. Iowa Employment Security Commission and Jeanette D. Birkes, Woodbury County, No. 74240, Oct. 18, 1960). The claimant worked for Albertson & Company from 1957 to October 16, 1959. At the time she was hired, it was explained to her that the company did not hire or retain in its hire married women. She was told that if she was engaged or had intentions of marrying, the company would not consider her for employment. At the time she was hired the

claimant was not engaged and did not have any intentions of marrying. When later she did become engaged, she gave the company notice, as required by the company's policy, that she was leaving due to the fact that she had intentions of getting married. The appeal tribunal and the Commission both affirmed the initial determination which allowed benefits to the claimant without disqualification. The appeal tribunal said:

The claimant in this case, having decided to enter upon a state of matrimony, had no other moral or legal course than to inform the employer of her intentions and to separate herself in accordance with the established company policy. In the opinion of the appeal tribunal, it was the company which operated to effect the claimant's severance, and not the claimant's own desires to cease working, this being shown by the claimant's search for work during the time for which she has filed for benefits and the fact that she has subsequently obtained other employment.

The Commission similarly concluded that the claimant's separation in accordance with the company's policy was not a voluntary leaving.

The district court, however, took a different view, and denied benefits. The court said:

In the instant case it is clear that Claimant was aware at the time she was employed of the company rule or policy regarding married women, she having so testified herself. There is no dispute as to this. At this point she could have accepted or rejected the employment. Having accepted employment with full knowledge of the rule it then became a question for her own determination as to whether her employment would continue with the company, insofar as the rule or company policy was concerned. If she remained single she could remain employed. When she accepted employment with full knowledge of the rule became a part of the employment contract.

Therefore, when she made the decision to marry, it was made voluntarily, by her alone, with no fault or compulsion by the employer. If it can be said that there was any fault causing the loss of employment it rested with her since the decision to marry was hers. She must be held to have intended the necessary consequences of her voluntary act, and she voluntarily elected to place herself in an unemployed status.

It will be seen that the Iowa District Court equated the claimant's voluntary decision to marry with a voluntary decision to separate.

It will be seen from the decisions recited in this article that the struggle over the meaning of the word "voluntary" in the quit disqualifications raises questions that span a great variety of labor relations.



To say that a voluntary separation may be imputed to a worker by reason of actions taken by his collective bargaining agent, together with his employer, in arriving at terms of employment raises questions that go to the heart of unemployment insurance. What if the terms of employment so reached provide that at given levels of economic activity, employees in the claimant's category shall be laid off? Would this be a voluntary separation? If an employer's rule that requires separation upon the occurrence of a specific event within the claim-

ant's control, such as marriage, makes the separation, when it occurs, a voluntary quit, is this now unemployment due to the claimant's fault? Assuming even that "fault" is given no connotation of blame but of responsibility only, how much responsibility is a worker expected to assume? Does the responsibility expected of him transcend the normal duties of fulfilling his work obligations to his employer and include reshaping his normal personal life to accord with the employer's rules of retention?

#### AREA CLASSIFICATION--JANUARY 1962

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ing industries. Cabinet makers were in demand in Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, San Antonio, and several other areas. Skilled shoe stitchers were listed in important shoe-producing centers, such as Manchester and Brockton, while in Binghamton, inability to recruit such workers reportedly prevented hiring other workers for the local shoe industry. Loom fixers and weavers are needed by the textile industry in such areas as Manchester, New Bedford, Providence-Pawtucket, and Durham. Sock knitters, loopers, and knitting machine fixers are in demand by the hosiery industry in Winston-Salem.

##### Unfilled Clerical. Openings Also Rise

Available openings for competent office personnel have also increased in number during the past few months. Over one-third of the 150 major areas specifically indicated needs for well qualified, experienced secretaries, stenographers, and typists.

Other significant clerical needs listed in the area reports were for bookkeepers (Cedar Rapids, Augusta, Newark, and Saginaw), office machine operators (St. Louis, San Jose, and Philadelphia) and key-punch operators (Hartford, Little Rock-North Little Rock, and Augusta). Terre Haute, Ind., a substantial unemployment area for many years, reported that experienced key-punch operators could not be found when a local concern recently expanded its operations. To al-

leviate this situation, an 8- to 10-week training program for such operators was instituted by the company with a class of 80 women, with jobs guaranteed upon successful completion of the course.

##### Only Limited Semiskilled Shortages Reported

Shortages of semiskilled workers in most sections of the country generally continued to be limited to occupations in the apparel, textile, and shoe industries. Sewing machine operators continued to be listed in short supply in a number of major labor market areas over the past few months, with several areas indicating new training courses have been established to alleviate these stringencies. Openings for qualified semiskilled textile and shoe workers were noted in Manchester and Lowell; textiles workers were also needed in Providence-Pawtucket, Reading, and Durham.

While there was no difficulty in filling available job openings in most areas, New Haven reported some unfilled orders for electrical assemblers, testers, silver solderers, polishers, and screw machine operators. Asheville and San Francisco-Oakland needed experienced electrical assemblers; San Jose reported that some jobs were available for such semiskilled workers as floor assemblers, drill press and centerless-grinder operators, glass-lathe operators, and electronic and sheet metal assemblers.

(See "Area Labor Market Indicators" beginning on page 69.)



# Improved Job Outlook for Veterans During 1961

THE sharp business downturn which began in mid-1960 was halted in the early months of 1961, and by spring nearly all signs pointed to a strong recovery. The improvement in the economy gained momentum in the ensuing months, and by the end of the year industrial production was at record levels. Despite the gains in general economic activity and total employment during the year, the rate of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) persisted at nearly 7 percent from January through October. Only in the last 2 months of the year was substantial improvement shown; the rate dropped sharply to about 6 percent.

Veterans were markedly affected by the shifts in the economy during 1961, since they constituted about one-third of the total labor force and about one-half of all employed men. In addition, veterans predominate in the heavy goods and construction industries, which were hit harder than other sectors of the economy during the business downturn. For calendar year 1961, employment of World War II male veterans averaged approximately 13.3 million, about 200,000 less than in 1960. This average reflected the economic weaknesses during the first few months of the year, the lag in rehiring activities in the early stages of recovery and finally, the employment improvement which took place as the recovery gained momentum.

Unemployment among World War II veterans, at a 1961 average of 654,000, was 120,000 or 22 percent above 1960. The rate of unemployment for veterans was 4.7 percent in 1961 compared with 3.8 percent in 1960. For each month through September the number of jobless veterans was higher in 1961 than in 1960. However, in the last quarter of the year, the number averaged about 100,000 under the level in October-December 1960.

Throughout 1961, the unemployment rate for veterans in the 35-44 age group remained below that for male nonveterans in the same age group. Veterans in this

age group began the year with a 5.7 percent unemployment rate. With a few interruptions, the rate thereafter declined, reaching 2.9 percent in October. November and December showed the customary seasonal rise to 3.4 percent in the latter month. In comparison, the unemployment rates for male nonveterans in the 35-44 age group, for the same periods, were 7.8 percent in January, 4.9 percent in October, and 6.9 percent in December.

## Veterans' Applications Unchanged from 1960

Veterans filed some 1.6 million applications for work in calendar year 1961, around the same number as in the preceding year. This contrasted with a 5-percent increase in the number filed by male nonveterans between 1960 and 1961 (up 238,300 to 4.7 million). Work applications from handicapped veterans decreased by 2,700 to 128,100. At the close of the year, some 76,700 active applications of disabled veterans were on file in the local employment security office, about the same number as in December 1960.

Job counseling interviews with veterans in 1961 continued the gradual downward trend of recent years. Both total and initial interviews showed decreases of about 2 percent to 196,900 and 107,700, respectively. First-time interviews with disabled veterans numbered 42,500--some 1,300 below the previous year's figure.

## Nonfarm Placements of Veterans Decline Moderately

Nonfarm referrals of veterans, at 1.9 million, approximated the 1960 total, but placements decreased by about 4 percent in 1961 to 1.1 million. Declines were shown in all industry divisions except service. Placements of veterans in manufacturing totaled 206,800 during the year--about 20,000 fewer than in 1960. There was also a decline of nearly 20,000 in

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## *Insured Unemployment in 1961*

**R**EFLECTING the employment down-trend which started in durable goods manufacturing in mid-1960 and spread to other sectors of the economy by the end of the year, total joblessness in early 1961 stood at the highest level in the past two decades. Peak unemployment was reached in February with a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.8 percent. During the following months, the rate continued at approximately the same high level, until November and December, when it dropped to 6.1 percent. From the February high, the total unemployment volume in December was down by 28 percent, a somewhat greater than usual decline for the period.

However, insured unemployment, (which does not include new entrants to the labor force and which reflects claimant exhaustions) showed a somewhat different pattern during the year. The peak rate of 6.3 percent (seasonally adjusted) reached in February, remained unchanged in March, and moved down to 5.3 percent in June and 5.1 percent in September. December heralded the low point of the year--4.8 percent. Compared with the February high of 3.4 million, insured joblessness was down by 41 percent to 2.0 million in December. This contrasted with the usual drop of 22 percent over this period.

For the year as a whole, insured unemployment averaged 2.3 million per week and represented 5.6 percent of the covered work force. While this volume was above the averages of 1.9 million in 1960, and 1.7 million in 1959, it was below the 2.5 million figure for the recession year of 1958.

During the January-June period of 1961, developments in insured unemployment showed two distinct patterns. The

first 3 months mirrored the continuing large scale job losses in the metals and metal-using industries which began in 1960, as well as the seasonal employment changes in apparel, textiles, food processing, and trade, and in construction and other outdoor activities. Seasonally adjusted, the rate of insured unemployment for this quarter averaged 6.2 percent, compared with 4.4 percent in the first quarter of 1960. Insured unemployment showed a sharp decline during the next 3 months as a growing improvement in the Nation's economy led to accelerated hiring in hard-goods industries; a substantial increase in seasonal employment was also noted. The seasonally adjusted average rate for the quarter fell to 5.6 percent.

As the economy showed vigorous improvement in the second half of 1961, employment in durable goods industries continued to expand, and the average insured unemployment fell to the year's low of 1.5 million in October. The decline in insured joblessness each month in the July-October period equaled or bettered seasonal expectations, while the increase in November was about seasonal and that in December was less than usual for the month. December insured unemployment, which usually rises about 28 percent from November, increased by 21 percent.

### Insured Unemployment Levels Higher in Nearly All States

Nationally, average weekly insured unemployment rose between 1960 and 1961 by some 384,600, with all States except Kansas contributing to the increase. In Kansas, the averages for the 2 years were about identical. The largest rise--38,000--was in Michigan, followed closely by Pennsylvania (37,300), California (37,100), and



New York (35,000). Together, these four States accounted for nearly two-fifths of the total rise in the Nation. Five other States--Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin--noted increases ranging from 10,500 to 26,300.

Insured unemployment in Michigan averaged 131,900 during 1961. The decline from the beginning of the year to December was about 55 percent, in contrast to a normal decline of 9 percent for this period. Most of the drop occurred in the first 6 months of the year. Peak insured unemployment of 228,000 was reached in March, with the volume falling sharply each month through June. The decline from January to June was about 48 percent, instead of the usual 6 percent drop. In the second half of the year, insured unemployment continued its downward trend, but at a slower pace. Earlier-than-usual layoffs for auto model changes raised the July volume slightly above the June figure, but the level declined each month thereafter until December. The decline from July to the end of the year approximated 28 percent; usually insured unemployment falls 10 percent.

Pennsylvania's rise of 19 percent between 1960 and 1961 brought the State's annual average to 234,900. Much of this increase was among workers who had formerly been employed in steel mills and in construction. The seasonally adjusted level of insured unemployment during the year hit a peak in February and moved down each month until September, when it showed a slight rise. The decline was resumed in October and through the rest of the year. The volume of insured unemployment at the end of the year was down by 37 percent from the February peak in contrast to a drop of 19 percent, usual for this period.

California reported a rise of 37,100 from the previous year's average to 243,800. Insured unemployment developments in this State in both 1960 and 1961 differed sharply from those of the Nation as a whole and of all other industrial States. The recession peaked earlier and lasted longer. The economy began to decline in the early months of 1960; by October of that year, the seasonally adjusted

rate of insured unemployment climbed to 7.7 percent, when the national rate was 5.7 percent. California's insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted), in contrast to the trend in other States, showed no improvement in the second and third quarters of 1961. In fact, the situation worsened, and in September, the adjusted level was higher than in the early months of the year, and about the same as in September 1960. During the last 3 months of 1961, some improvement was shown in the State's economy, as indicated by successive decreases in the adjusted levels of insured joblessness. In December, the adjusted rate was 5.3 percent, compared with a national average of 4.8 percent.

The January 1961 insured unemployment average of 400,100 in New York was the highest on record for any State in any month, and accounted for about 12 percent of the Nation's insured jobless. From this peak, insured joblessness fell sharply each month through October; the small increases in November and December were somewhat below the usual rises for these 2 months. Insured unemployment in December was down by 32 percent from January, almost double the usual decline for the period.

#### Higher Insured Unemployment Under Federal Programs in 1961

For 1961 as a whole, the number of insured unemployed ex-servicemen averaged about 66,700 per week; in 1960 the weekly average was 54,500. The average of 33,400 jobless Federal workers during the year was about 700 more than in 1960.

#### Total Benefits Paid Well Above 1960

Benefits paid to jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) totaled \$3.8 billion during 1961--about \$770 million more than in 1960. Approximately \$3.4 billion was paid out under State programs, \$700 million above the amount in the preceding year. The sum disbursed under the railroad program totaled \$201.9 million, and that under the two Federal programs \$166.3 million.



During 1961, totally unemployed workers under State programs received weekly checks averaging \$33.80--some 93 cents more than in 1960. As usual, the average check varied among the States because of differences in State laws and the industrial composition in the States. The average check was more than \$40 in California, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and less than \$22 in North Carolina and Puerto Rico.

Approximately 8 percent of the beneficiaries under State programs received weekly checks for partial unemployment during 1961. These averaged \$19.98 for the year--39 cents more than in 1960. The proportions of those receiving weekly checks for partial unemployment varied among the States, ranging from a high of 15 percent in Massachusetts and North Dakota to a low of 2 percent in the District of Columbia.

#### Exhaustions of Benefit Rights Higher Than in 1960

Exhaustions started to rise sharply in the last months of 1960 and continued to increase through May of 1961, when the number reached 261,900--about 80 percent more than a year earlier. For 1961 as a whole, some 2.5 million exhaustions under the regular programs were reported--about 47 percent more than in 1960. Exhaustions under State programs accounted for 95 percent of the total.

#### New Temporary Extended Benefits Program Started

To provide additional weeks of benefits to the increasing numbers of claimants exhausting their rights under regular programs, the Temporary Extended Benefits program (TEC) was put into effect in early April 1961. Jobless workers who had exhausted their benefit rights under the State and Federal programs after June 30, 1960 were eligible under the new program to receive up to 13 additional weeks of benefits for total unemployment (or the equivalent in partial unemployment). However, the total weeks of compensation for any individual (including the benefits paid under the regular programs) could not

exceed 39. The amount of additional benefits payable to a claimant were limited to one-half the compensation he received under the regular programs.

Because of the very large number of exhaustees still unemployed in April, a total of 865,500 first claims were filed during the first full month of the program (April 9 through May 6). This represented about one-half of the jobless eligible to file for extended benefit payments. Following the sharp initial impact, the number of persons filing first claims showed a steady decline, and by June, the monthly filing approximated the number of claimants who had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular program during that month. By the end of the year, some 2.6 million jobless workers had filed first claims, representing roughly 80 percent of those who had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular program after June 30, 1960. As expected, the largest numbers of first claims were filed in the industrial States hardest hit by the 1960-61 recession--California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Nationally, insured unemployment under the TEC program rose steadily from 429,900 in the week ended April 15 (the first week for which such data were reported), reaching the high point of about 765,000 in late May. The volume dropped sharply in the next 3 months and continued to decline, but at a slower rate, through November. The weekly average in December approximated 357,400. Trends in the individual States varied widely, both in the speed with which their peaks were reached and the rate of subsequent decline. In five States (including the industrial States of Indiana and Michigan) the peaks were reached in the fifth week of the program. In New York and Ohio, at the other extreme, peak volumes were attained 13 weeks after the program was launched.

For the April-December period, TEC insured unemployment averaged 490,100 per week; the amount of extended benefits paid out from the start of the program to the end of the year totaled \$567.3 million.



## Employment Service Activities

# December Nonfarm Placements Highest for Month Since 1952

**N**ONFARM placements, which usually move down 7 percent between November and December, fell 12 percent this year. This drop was from a very high November level, however, and the December figure, at 447,800, was 19 percent above the year-earlier volume, and the highest for the month since 1952. The 6.3 million annual rate of nonfarm placements this December compared with 6.7 million in November and 5.6 million in December 1960.

All but five States registered December declines, with the largest in New York (8,200), Texas (6,000), and Massachusetts (4,400). Nine States showed losses ranging from 2,000 to 3,700. Puerto Rico and Wisconsin reported the largest gains--3,700 and 3,400, respectively.

The over-the-month reduction was sharper among men than women--a 13 percent drop to 245,200 for men, and an 11-percent decline to 202,600 for women.

Some 67 percent (301,100) of the placements were of workers in the central age groups (20-44), while those of older work-

ers accounted for less than 20 percent (87,800) of the December total. The number for each of these age groups was down by about 13 percent from November. Some 58,900 placements of teenagers were made about 10 percent fewer than in the previous month.

All industry divisions except one showed placement reductions, with government showing a sharper-than-usual rise for this time of year. The gain was mainly attributable to temporary hiring in post offices for the Christmas season and to a later-than-usual expansion of Puerto Rican public works projects to relieve unemployment. Construction placements fell by 33 percent to 23,300, while those in manufacturing were down 26 percent to 83,300. Compared with December 1960, all industry divisions showed gains. Factory placements rose 37 percent and those in trade and construction, 27 percent each.

The only occupational group that showed a placement rise in December was the clerical and sales category--about 10 percent, compared with a usual rise of 37 percent at this time of year. Placement

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
December 1961

Industry division	Number	Percent change from Nov. 1961	Usual % change between Nov. & Dec. 1/	Percent change from Dec. 1960
Total.....	447,800	- 12.4	- 7.4	+18.6
Construction.....	23,300	- 32.6	- 30.3	+26.5
Manufacturing.....	83,300	- 25.9	- 21.1	+36.7
Public utilities.....	16,000	- 15.1	- 6.8	+ .2
Trade .....	121,600	- 11.3	- 3.4	+26.8
Service.....	159,100	- 13.7	- 10.3	+11.2
Government.....	34,400	+185.7	-146.0	+ 3.2
All other.....	10,000	- 15.5	---	+ 1.4

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
December 1961

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from Nov. 1961	Usual % change between Nov. & Dec. 1/	Percent change from Dec. 1960
Total.....	447,800	-12.4	- 7.4	+18.6
Professional and managerial.....	15,000	-12.9	-13.6	+26.9
Clerical and sales ...	102,200	+ 9.7	+37.1	+11.4
Service.....	142,000	-10.3	-10.3	+15.0
Skilled.....	23,900	-23.7	-18.8	+42.4
Semiskilled .....	52,900	-23.2	-17.2	+40.8
Unskilled .....	111,900	-21.3	-20.5	+16.3

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	December 1961		Jan. - Dec.	
		% change from		(in thousands)	
		Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	1961	1960
New applications .....	712,600	-17.7	-13.0	10,502	10,117
Counseling interviews--total .....	154,900	-12.7	+16.9	1,876	1,778
Initial counseling interviews .....	94,200	-15.5	+16.4	1,093	1,036
Individuals given tests .....	148,900	-27.6	+24.6	1,979	1,757
Placements--total .....	685,400	-37.6	+4.3	14,708	15,267
Nonfarm .....	447,800	-12.4	+18.6	5,902	5,818
Farm .....	237,500	-59.6	-15.1	8,806	9,454

losses in the professional and managerial, unskilled, and service occupations were about seasonal, while those in skilled and semiskilled jobs were sharper than normal for December. Compared with December 1960, all occupational groups showed placement rises with the most pronounced increase among skilled and semiskilled workers (42 and 41 percent, respectively). A gain of 27 percent was registered for the professional and managerial group.

Employment Service local offices made 5,902,100 placements in calendar year 1961. In addition, some 228,400 applicant-holding acceptances were reported, bringing the combined total to 6,130,500--about 1 percent above last year's figure. During each of the last 6 months of 1961, placements were substantially higher than for the corresponding period in 1960, and the 3,266,300 total for the July-December 1961 period set a peacetime record for the 6 months. Nearly 67 percent of placements in 1961 were of workers in the central age group (20-44), slightly under the proportion for that group in 1960. Older workers accounted for the same share of total placements as in 1960 (nearly 20 percent). The remainder, (over 13 percent) were placements of teenagers, only fractionally higher than the teenage share of total placements in 1960.

Placements in construction, services, and trade in 1961 were up by small amounts from 1960, while those in manufacturing fell 2 percent, and those in public utilities nearly 10 percent. All major occupational groups, except unskilled, showed a rise in placements between 1960 and 1961. The largest numerical increase was among

skilled--39,900--raising the level by 13 percent to 351,200, while the sharpest gain--15 percent (25,700)--was in the professional and managerial group, upping the total to 197,400.

### Promotional Activities Slack Off in December

Nonfarm promotional telephone contacts were down 5 percent from November to 179,700 in December but were about 28 percent above the year-earlier total. Employer visits also declined in December, dropping by 17 percent to 122,500. The

#### Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division and Major Occupational Group Calendar years 1960-1961

Industry division	Number		Percent change from 1960
	1961	1960	
Total .....	5,902,100	5,818,200	+ 1.4
Construction .....	414,300	409,200	+ 1.2
Manufacturing .....	1,302,700	1,329,900	- 2.0
Transportation and other public utilities .....	214,100	236,700	- 9.5
Trade .....	1,349,800	1,271,400	+ 6.2
Services .....	2,215,800	2,153,300	+ 2.9
Government .....	256,600	267,900	- 4.2
Other 1/ .....	148,800	149,800	- .7
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total .....	5,902,100	5,818,200	+ 1.4
Professional and managerial .....	197,400	171,700	+15.0
Clerical and sales .....	934,800	915,800	+ 2.1
Service .....	1,947,500	1,916,900	+ 1.6
Skilled .....	351,200	311,300	+12.8
Semiskilled .....	769,400	760,700	+ 1.1
Unskilled and other .....	1,701,800	1,741,800	- 2.3

1/ Includes mining, forestry and fishing, finance-insurance-real estate, and unclassified.



number, however, was still about 54 percent higher than in December 1960.

For the year as a whole, approximately 2.1 million telephone contacts were made with nonfarm employers--some 438,000, or 26 percent, more than in 1960. Most of the increase occurred in the last 6 months of the year; the July-December total of 1.1 million was 272,000 higher than in the last half of 1960. Nonfarm employer visits were also made at an accelerated pace in the second half of 1961. The year's total stood at 1.6 million--nearly 50 percent above the previous year. In the last half of 1961, nonfarm employer visits numbered 881,100, compared with 537,000 in the July-December period of 1960.

#### Farm Placements Drop By Three-Fifths in December

Placements of workers in farm jobs fell by 60 percent in December to 237,500, reflecting the seasonal decline in agricultural activities. Forty-eight States made fewer placements this month than last, with the largest reductions in Mississippi (134,500), Tennessee (37,400), Louisiana (31,600), North Carolina (18,700), Arkansas (13,700), Missouri (12,800), Texas (12,400), and California (10,000).

Pool-type placements (of jobseekers gathered at an established assembly point for a single day's work) totaled 160,100 in December--61 percent less than in the preceding month. Crew-type placements (those of workers recruited by, and often working under the supervision of, a leader) dropped by 58 percent to 48,400.

Approximately 62,100 foreign workers were employed on the Nation's farms at the end of December--30 percent fewer than in November, and about 6 percent below the number a year earlier. Some 78 percent of these workers were Mexican nationals--a somewhat lower proportion than in December 1960.

Some 8.8 million farm placements were made during calendar year 1961--about 648,300 less than in 1960. Of the total, approximately 5.1 million or 58 percent, were pool-type. The number of foreign workers employed on the Nation's farms averaged 107,000 per month during 1961--14 percent less than in the previous

#### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over

December 1961

Industry division	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all placements
Total.....	87,800	100.0	19.6
Construction.....	4,900	5.5	20.9
Manufacturing.....	11,600	13.3	14.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities ..	3,100	3.5	19.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	18,500	21.1	15.2
Service .....	42,900	48.8	26.9
Government.....	5,200	6.0	15.2
All other.....	1,600	1.8	15.6
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total.....	87,800	100.0	19.6
Professional and managerial.....	3,400	3.8	22.5
Clerical and sales .....	11,800	13.5	11.6
Service.....	39,200	44.7	27.6
Skilled.....	6,400	7.3	26.9
Semiskilled .....	6,700	7.6	12.6
Unskilled and other.....	20,300	23.1	18.1

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

year. Practically all of the over-the-year decline was among Mexican nationals, whose employment averaged 96,000 in 1961

#### New Applications Drop Sharply in December

The number of jobseekers filing new work applications with local employment security offices was down 18 percent from November to 712,600. The decline was considerably greater among women than men--29 percent compared with 10 percent. All except four States reported fewer new registrants than in November, with the largest reductions in California (20,200) and Ohio (12,000).

One out of every 20 new registrants in December was a handicapped jobseeker. The number, at 33,100, was down by 16 percent from the preceding month but about the same as a year earlier.

For calendar year 1961, some 10.5 million new work applications were filed--400,000 more than in 1960. About 20 percent of the 1961 new registrations were filed by teenagers, and 19 percent by workers age 45 and over. Handicapped workers accounted for 4 percent of the new applications in 1961.



Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Under 20 Years of Age  
by Occupational Group  
December 1961

Occupation	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	58,900	100.0	13.2
Professional and managerial.....	500	.8	3.0
Clerical and sales .....	25,700	43.5	25.1
Service.....	12,800	21.7	9.0
Skilled.....	1,000	1.7	4.3
Semiskilled .....	6,700	11.3	12.6
Unskilled and other.....	12,400	21.0	11.1

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Counseling Interviews  
Down Seasonally

As usual, the Christmas holidays cut the number of counseling interviews held with high school youth. The total of 154,900 this December was down 13 percent from November but 17 percent more than a year earlier. Over three-fifths of the December counseling interviews were with men, about the same proportion as in the preceding month.

Some 94,200 of the job counseling interviews in December were initial, or first-time--about 16 percent below the number in November. Approximately 57,000 of the initial interviews were with men, of whom 15 percent were veterans.

For calendar year 1961, there were some 1.9 million job counseling interviews--nearly 6 percent more than in 1960. During the last 6 months of 1961, however, counseling interviews were up 12 percent over the corresponding period in 1960. About 58 percent, or 1.1 million, of the 1961 interviews were initial--nearly 6 percent higher than the number in 1960. Teenagers accounted for 52 percent of the first-time interviews, and older workers for 11 percent.

Testing Shows Usual  
December Decline

The 121,200 individuals given aptitude tests in December represented a 28 percent decline from the November total. The December level, however, was 29 percent above that of a year earlier.

For 1961 as a whole, the number of individuals tested showed a 13 percent

rise to 1,372,100. Nearly half of the individuals involved, as in 1960, received general aptitude tests. The increases reflected, in part, an intensification of the school counseling programs.

IMPROVED JOB OUTLOOK FOR  
VETERANS DURING 1961

(continued from page 28)

public utilities, where the number totaled 89,800. Smaller losses occurred in trade and construction, with volumes of veterans' placements falling by about 6,000 each to 261,100 and 134,300, respectively. Placements in government were off nearly 3,100 to 69,900. Placements of veterans in service industries showed an increase of 6,000 during the year to 319,400.

Despite the overall decline in placements of veterans between 1960 and 1961, the number made in skilled jobs showed a 13-percent rise to 128,100, while those in the professional and managerial category were up 8 percent to 33,400. Placements in service occupations, at 211,900, approximated the preceding year's level. Most of the drop in veterans' placements was among unskilled workers, where the number declined by nearly 52,000 (9 percent) to 499,700. Placements in semi-skilled jobs moved down 4 percent to 137,100, while those in clerical and sales declined 8 percent to 99,000.

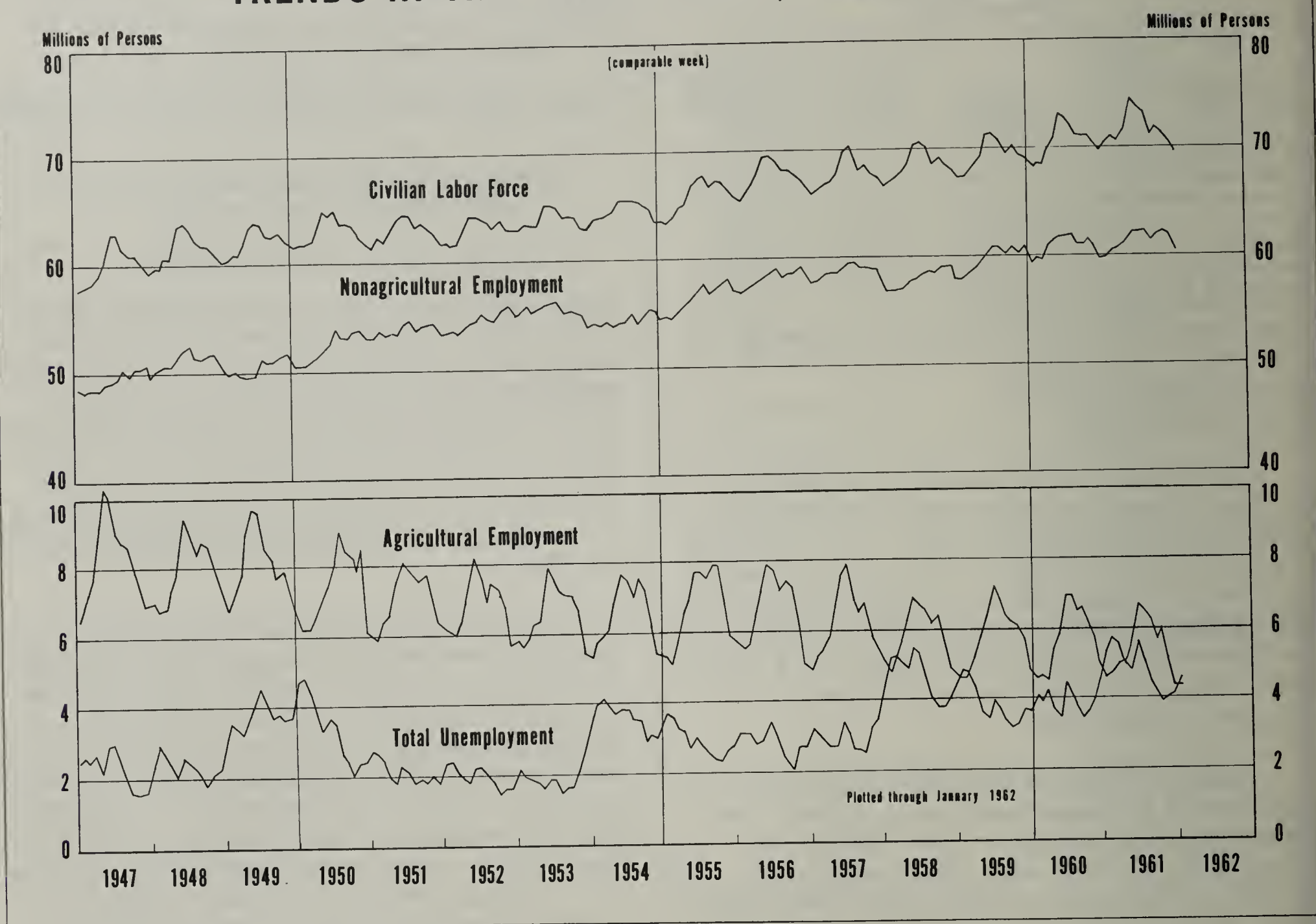
Unemployment Insurance Activities  
For Ex-Servicemen

Some 338,000 initial claims were filed under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation program in 1961--nearly the same number as in the previous year. Insured unemployment for ex-servicemen, however, was substantially above the 1960 level. The weekly average of 66,700 in 1961 compared with an average of 54,500 in 1960.

Benefits paid to ex-servicemen under the UCX program totaled \$107.5 million in 1961--more than one-fourth above the total in 1960. The volume reached a high of \$12 million in April, but with one exception, declined each month thereafter to a low for the year of \$6 million in December.



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (Persons 14 years of age and over) December 1961, January 1962, and January 1961

Employment status	Jan. 7-13 1962	Dec. 10-16 1961	Jan. 8-14 1961	Net change	
				Dec. 1961- Jan. 1962	Jan. 1961- Jan. 1962
Civilian labor force	69,721,000	70,559,000	69,837,000	-838,000	-116,000
Employed	65,058,000	66,467,000	64,452,000	-1,409,000	606,000
Agricultural	4,417,000	4,418,000	4,634,000	-1,000	-217,000
Nonagricultural	60,641,000	62,049,000	59,818,000	-1,408,000	823,000
Unemployed	4,663,000	4,091,000	5,385,000	572,000	-722,000
Not in the labor force	56,554,000	55,570,000	54,364,000	984,000	2,190,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The civilian labor force declined seasonally by 800,000 over the month to 69.7 million in January, virtually unchanged from the unusually high year-earlier level. This is the third month in which the labor force has shown little or no over-the-year gain.

Total employment, declining seasonally, totaled 65.1 million in January. The drop of 1.4 million over the month was entirely in nonagricultural employment, which was at a record level for the month and about 850,000 higher than a year earlier. The number of nonfarm employed with full-time jobs has risen sharply by 1.4 million over the year, reflecting sharp reductions in unemployment among adult men and the declining numbers on involuntary part-time for economic reasons. The great majority--6.4 million--of the 8.5 million nonfarm workers on part-time in January were those who regularly work part time by choice. This group of voluntary part-time workers has been growing steadily during the postwar period and was 400,000 larger in January than a year ago. It is composed mainly of women and teenagers in trade and service industries.

Unemployment rose by 600,000 from December to January, a less than seasonal increase. Of the 4.7 million jobless in January, 2.0 million had been seeking work less than 5 weeks. This total, up seasonally from December, and providing a measure of newly developing spells of unemployment, was 200,000 below a year ago and about down to pre-recession levels (after allowance for seasonal variation). The 1.3 million without jobs for 15 weeks or longer was about the same as in December, whereas normally there is a moderate increase. Long-term unemployment, declining since July, was still about 50 percent higher than before the 1960-61 recession, but at virtually the same level as at a comparable stage during the 1958-59 recovery.

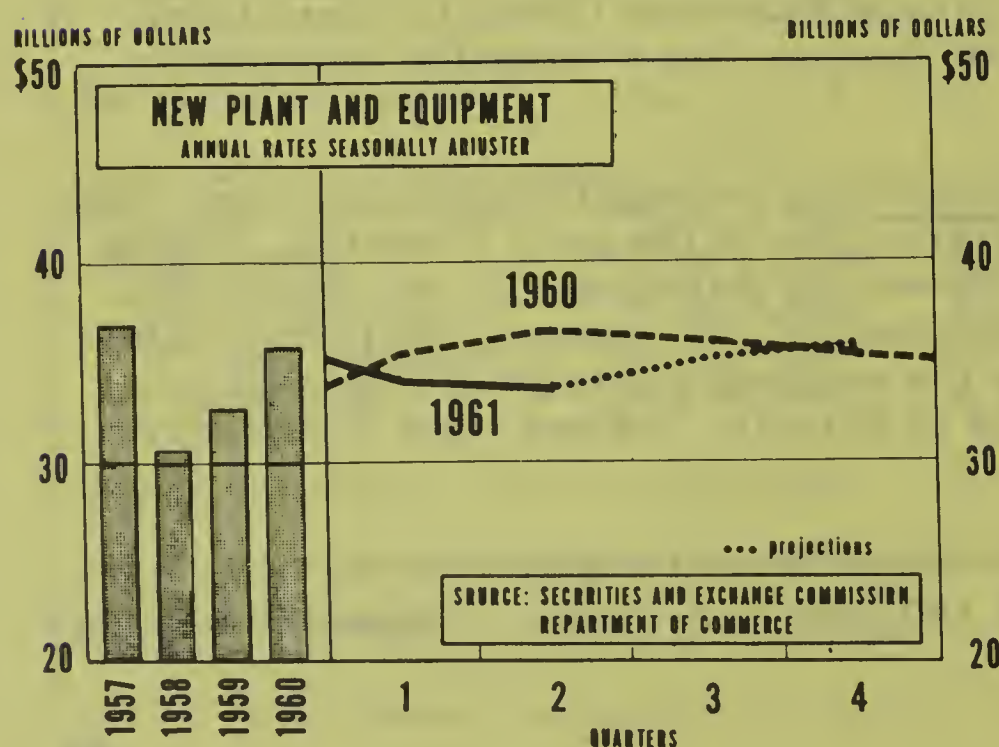
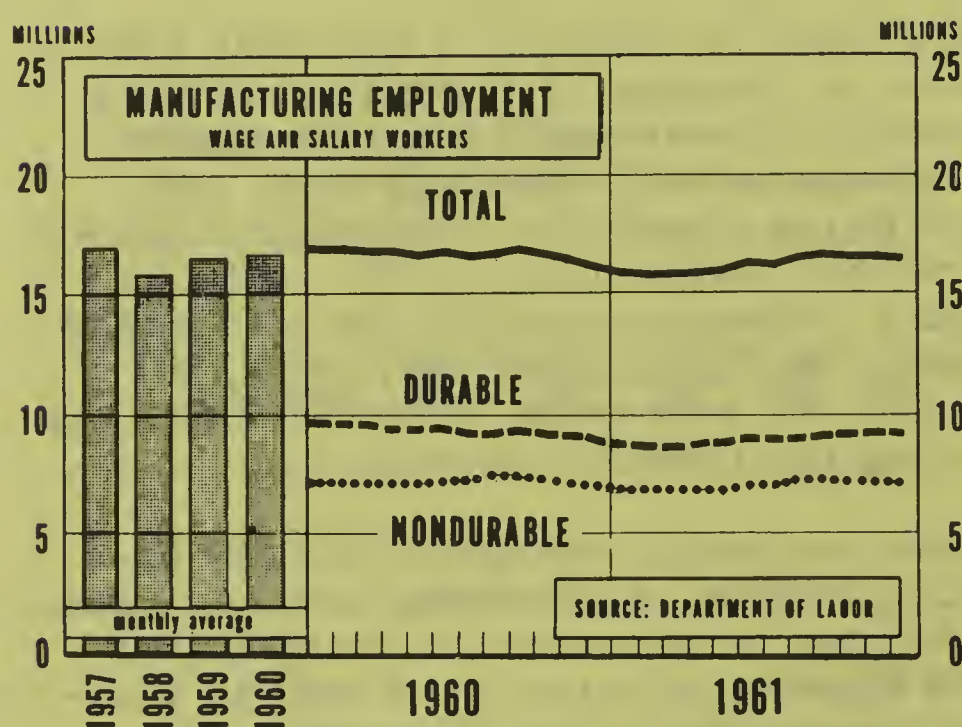
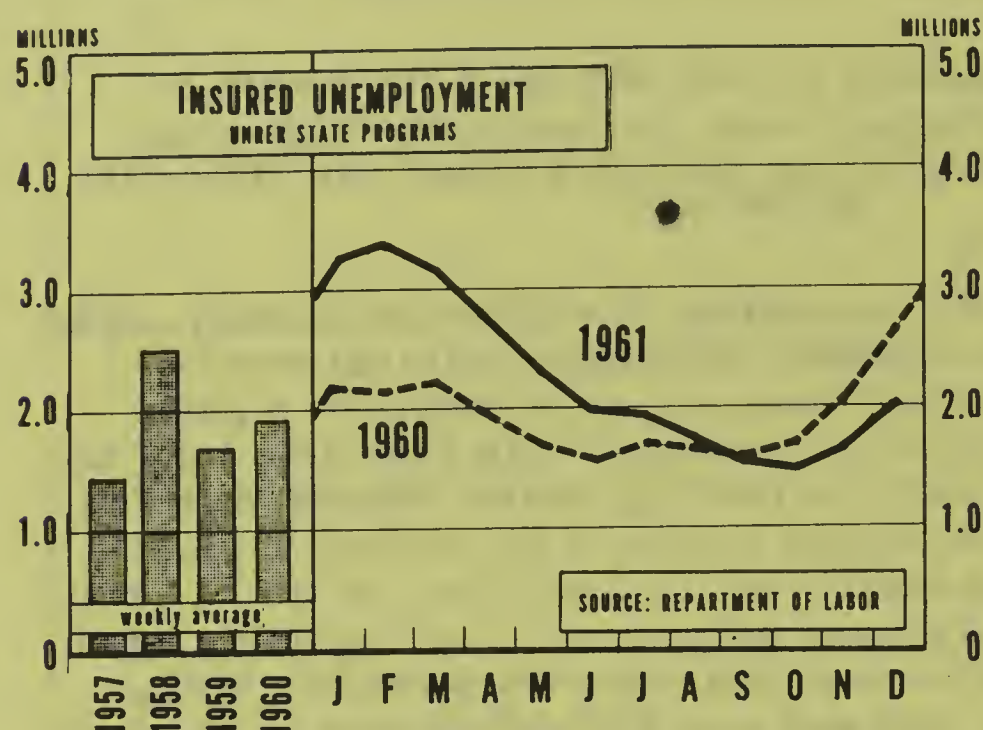
Insured unemployment under regular State programs was up by 550,000 between December and January to nearly 2.5 million, a somewhat smaller-than-usual rise for the turn of the year. Midwinter curtailments in construction and other outdoor work, and in trade and apparel industries, as well as year-end plant shutdowns for inventory-taking contributed to the increase. All States except Hawaii reported increases, with four States--New York (78,000), Pennsylvania (47,000), Illinois (34,000), and Ohio (32,000) having the largest. The number of workers who had exhausted their regular State benefits and were claiming benefits under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program (TEC), at 341,000 in January, was virtually unchanged from December.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) rose from 4.8 in December to 6.2 percent in January. As in the past 3 months, Alaska had the highest rate (17.7 percent), followed by Arkansas (11.8), North Dakota (11.4), Montana (10.2), and Washington (10.1). Among the larger industrial States, the rates were well above the national average in Pennsylvania (8.2) and New Jersey (7.5), while rates in Illinois, Indiana, and Texas were less than 5.0 percent.

The number of persons exhausting their State benefit rights rose by about 43,000 over the month to an estimated 180,000 in January. Exhaustions a year ago were 193,300.



# NATIONAL LABOR



WITH the Nation's economy operating at a high level during January and early February, first quarter 1962 output of goods and services promised to set a new record. Both the private and public sectors of the economy were providing the impetus. Durable goods industries, which were most affected by the recession, were sharing in a record flow of orders. Early February steel operations forged ahead of January, when output was the best for the industry in 22 months. Demand for some types of steel is expected to be at capacity during the first half of the year.

While car sales were well below the peak for the month, they were better this January than in the 4 preceding years and not far below those in 1956 and 1957. January output of autos held steady with the high December rate. However, inventories rose to their second highest level, and production schedules were being revised downward early in February.

Reflecting the uptrend in private residential work, spending for new construction in January was at an annual rate almost \$3 billion above 1961's record, and already approaching the level predicted for the year.

The employment situation continued to improve in January. Unemployment rose less than seasonally, from 4.1 million in December to 4.7 million in January. As a result, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment declined from 6.0 percent in December to 5.8 percent in January. This was the first time in 16 months the rate was below 6.0 percent. A year ago in January, the unemployment rate was 6.7 percent.

Most of the improvement in the unemployment situation, as in the past several months, occurred among adult male workers; men aged 20 and over have accounted for almost all of the drop of 700,000 in total unemployment from a year ago. Long-term unemployment, which usually increases between December and January, was unchanged over the month. At 1.3 million in January, the number jobless 15



# MARKET *Keynotes*

weeks or longer was almost 100,000 below its year-earlier level. Included in this group, however, were 700,000 workers jobless for more than half a year, about the same as in January 1961.

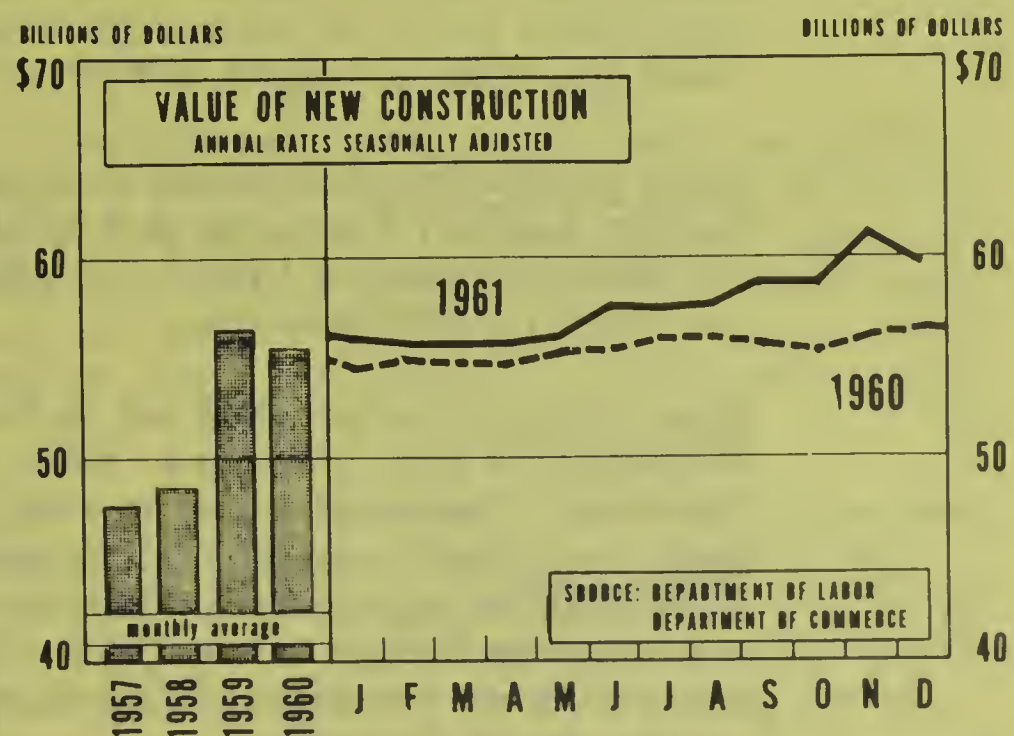
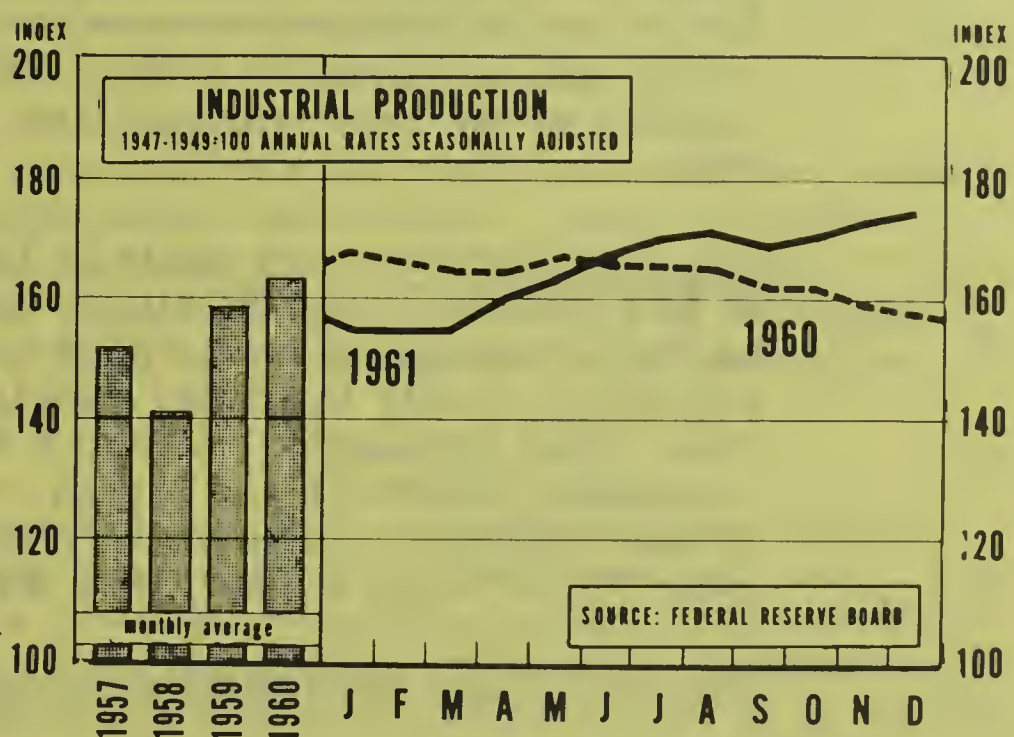
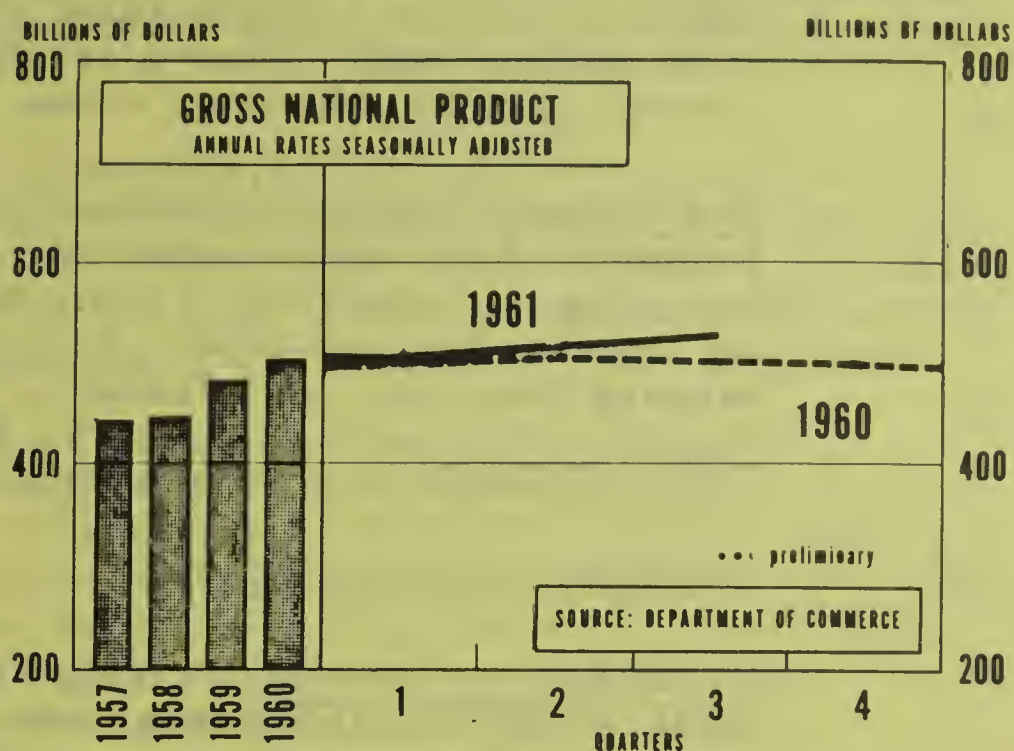
Total employment showed its usual post-Christmas decline, dropping by 1.4 million over the month to 65.1 million in January, a record for the month and 600,000 higher than a year ago. Nonagricultural employment accounted for all of the decrease. Agricultural employment, which had been at unusually low levels in previous months, at 4.4 million showed no further decline in January. Included among the total employed in January were 2.1 million nonfarm workers on part time because of economic reasons. This was 150,000 less than in December and 1 million below the level in January 1961.

Major labor market areas with substantial unemployment numbered 61 in January, compared with 60 in the previous 2 months and 101 at the peak last spring.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 1.8 million from December to 53.7 in January. The decline in the total was seasonal. Overall, the number of nonfarm jobs was at a record level for January and almost 1 million higher, seasonally adjusted, than the recession low of last February. However, there has been little further expansion during recent months. In construction, the normal winter decline was accentuated by unusually frigid weather throughout most of the Nation, resulting in a drop of nearly 300,000. Other large employment declines in January were those of 900,000 in trade, about usual for the post-Christmas season, and 250,000 in government. The drop in government (nearly all in Federal employment) represented the release of temporary Post Office clerks and carriers.

Manufacturing employment was reduced by 200,000 to 16.4 million in January. Job levels were either unchanged or slight-





ly lower in the majority of manufacturing industries, after allowance for seasonal influences. Employment dropped back in the transportation equipment industry (mainly autos), and in the apparel, stone, clay, and glass, and machinery industries. The job situation in primary metals showed continued improvement, and employment in the electrical equipment industry continued at an alltime high. After a relatively sharp pickup in the early stages of recovery, factory jobs have shown little overall improvement since mid-1961.

The factory workweek declined by 0.7 hours over the month to 39.9 hours in January. This was substantially more than the usual reduction. The manufacturing workweek was 1 hour longer than a year earlier, but 0.4 hour below the level in January 1960. Average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$2.38 between December and January, and were 9 cents higher than a year earlier. Weekly earnings declined by \$1.67 to \$94.96 in January because of the shortened workweek, but were still \$5.88 higher than in January 1961.

#### INCOME AND SPENDING

Gross national product, rising sharply in the final quarter of 1961, reached a record \$542 billion annual rate, an increase of \$16 billion over the third quarter. From the first-quarter recession low, the gain was \$41 billion, or 7.5 percent in constant prices. Strong retail sales, particularly of durable goods, rising government defense expenditures, and growing business outlays for plant and equipment were responsible for the year-end expansion. Total gross national product of \$521 billion for the year 1961 reflected the curtailed activity of the recession months, but still set a new record, 3 percent above 1960.

Personal income rose again in December to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$431 billion. The \$2 billion advance over November was only half as large as the increases in each of the previous 2 months. Higher nonmanufacturing payrolls, chiefly in trade, services, and government, accounted for half the rise. The remainder reflected a larger-than-normal increase in year-end corporate dividends and higher transfer payments resulting from a special insurance dividend payment to veterans of the Korean conflict. Personal income for 1961 as a whole was \$416.7 billion, \$14.5 billion above 1960.

#### PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production showed widespread gains in December, with consumer goods, equipment, and materials reaching new highs. Topping the November record by 1 point, the index achieved a record 115 percent of the 1957 average, well above the pre-recession high of 111 percent set in January 1960. The index for 1961 averaged 109 percent, compared with 108 percent for 1960.

Steel production continued to climb in January. The 10.4 million tons melted was up sharply from the 9.6 million tons in December, and the best for any month since March 1960. In January 1961, at the trough of the recession, output was 6.4 million tons,

Auto assemblies leveled off in January at 628,000 units, little changed from December's 627,000 cars, when operations were reduced because of holiday closings. January's output was 51 percent ahead of the same month last year. Auto sales totaled 486,000 in January, down 3.5 percent from the 504,000 cars sold in December. This was about 27 percent above last January and best for the month since 1957. Dealers' inventories, rising in the last few months from the August-October level of 661,000 cars, totaled about 944,000 at the end of January.



Construction expenditures totaled \$4.2 billion in January, down 11 percent from December. As the drop was less than usual for the month, the annual rate of spending on new construction rose to \$60.1 billion, up nearly 2 percent from December and 8 percent above a year earlier. Outlays for private and public construction during 1961 totaled \$57.4 billion, \$2 billion more than in 1960.

Housing starts, public and private, totaled 86,600 in December, down more than seasonally for the second straight month, and the lowest since February 1961. The annual rate of private starts, seasonally adjusted, fell 3 percent from the November rate to 1,306,000, but was 31 percent ahead of December 1960. Construction was begun on 1,354,600 units in all of 1961, compared with 1,296,000 in 1960.

Manufacturers' sales, continuing their upward trend since early in 1961, totaled a record \$32.6 billion, seasonally adjusted, 12 percent above December 1960. Durable goods makers' sales were just under the high of June 1959. Manufacturers' sales in 1961 were a record \$370.1 billion, up 1 percent from 1960. Nondurable goods sales were 3 percent above the previous year, but volume of durable goods factories was 1 percent lower than in 1960.

New orders to manufacturers, up in December for the eleventh straight month, boosted advance business to factories to a record \$33.2 billion, after seasonal adjustment. Steel was responsible for most of the new business, which was 16 percent above the December 1960 level.

Inventories held by manufacturers increased for the sixth consecutive month in December, with stocks \$250 million above November. Value of stocks totaled \$55.3 billion, about 3 percent above the level at the end of 1960. Unfilled orders increased by about \$700 million in December to \$48.5 billion. This exceeded backlogs in December 1960 by 7 percent and was the highest level of unfilled orders since March 1960.

Retail sales fell for the second straight month in January to less than \$18.7 billion, seasonally adjusted, dropping 1 percent from the December total. December's like decline of 1 percent from the November alltime high of \$19.1 billion was attributed to lower auto sales, with other durable goods showing a pickup. The January pattern was reversed and lower sales centered in durable goods other than autos. Compared with the recession low of January 1961, sales were 5 percent higher this year.

## CONSUMER PRICES

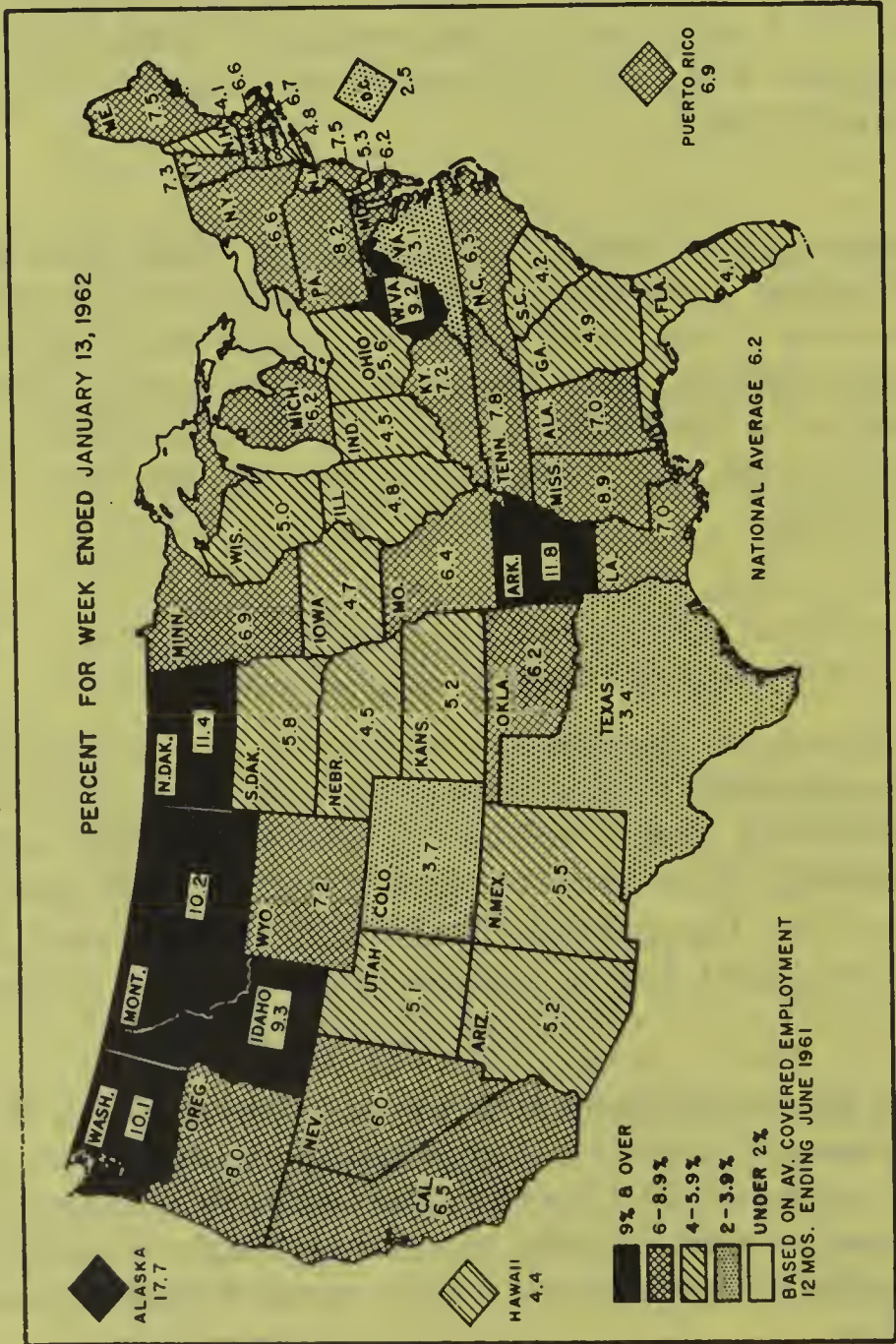
Consumer prices for goods and services declined another 0.1 percent in December. The decrease in the Consumer Price Index to 128.2 (1947-49=100) reflected lower average prices for new and used cars, gasoline, and apparel, which more than offset higher average food prices and a continued small gain in prices for services. The Index for December 1960 was 127.5, and the 0.5 over-the-year increase was the smallest for a comparable period since 1955.

Spendable earnings of factory workers continued at an alltime high in December. The \$85.17 weekly average was about the same as in November, but higher by about \$5.80 than in December 1960, when the workweek was shorter by 1.8 hours because of the recession and hourly earnings were 8 cents lower. The peak level of earnings continued to be reflected in record buying power, up about 7 percent from a year ago.

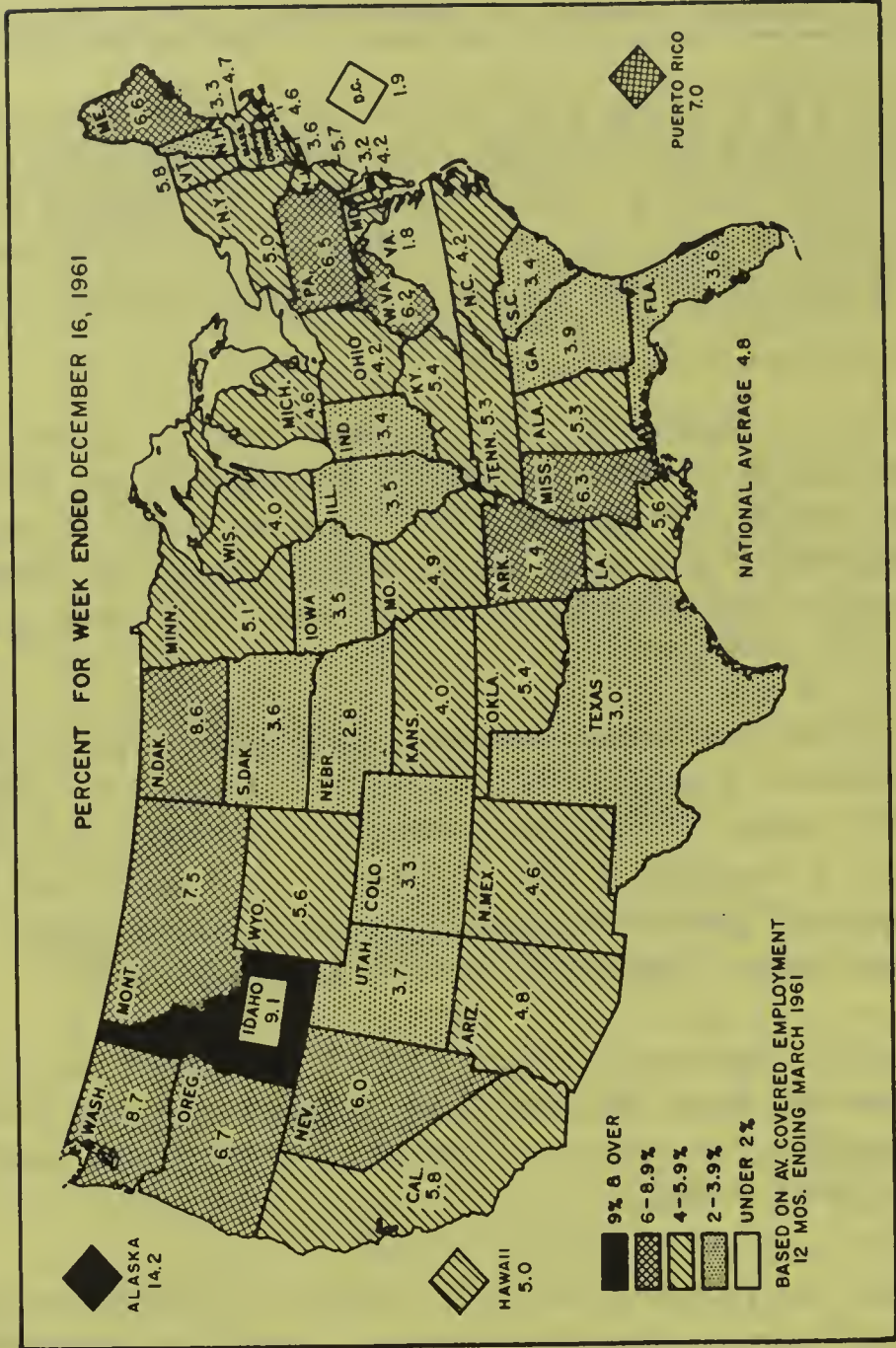


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

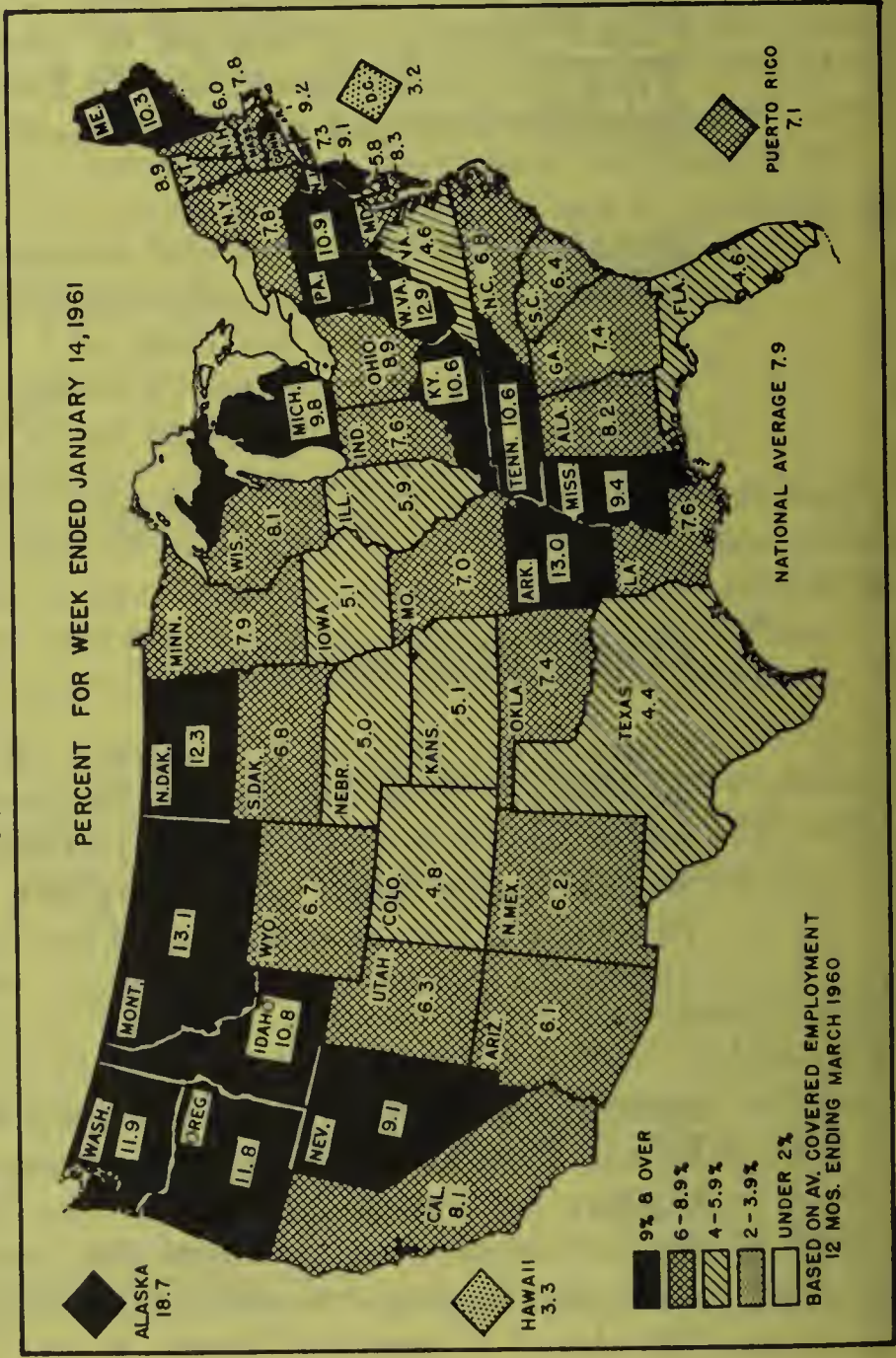
LATEST MONTH



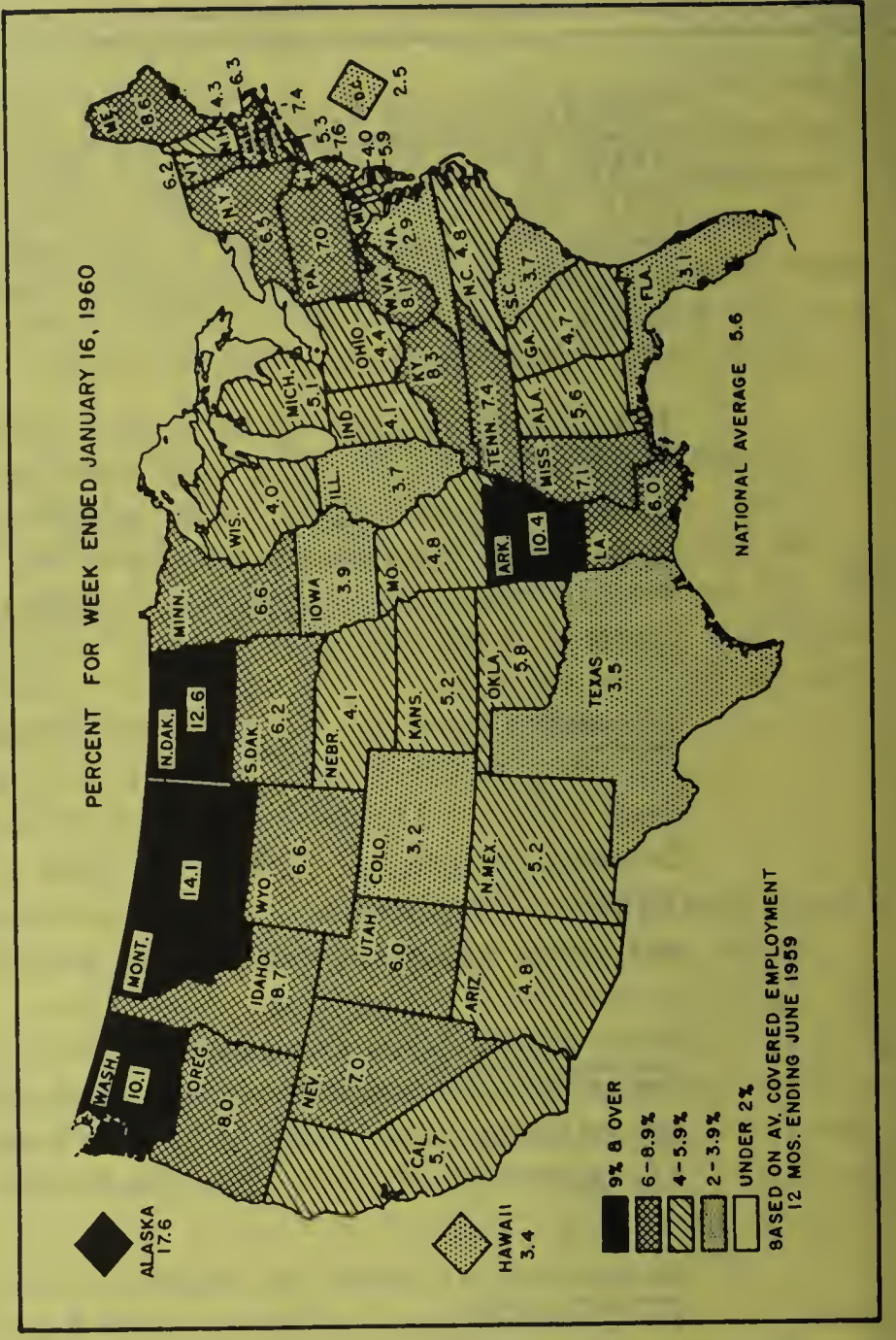
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## Unemployment Insurance Activities

# Insured Unemployment Up in January

UNEMPLOYMENT insured under State programs, at an average of 2,488,600 in January, represented a rise of 23 percent from December--somewhat less than the usual increase at this time of year. The January rise reflected post-holiday employment curtailments in trade and services, seasonal cutbacks in lumbering, apparel, food processing, and construction, and inventory layoffs in a wide variety of industries. Seasonally adjusted, the January level of insured unemployment averaged 1.9 million, compared with 2.0 million in December and 2.5 million last January.

The number of insured unemployed under the two Federal programs also increased in January. Joblessness among ex-servicemen (UCX) moved up by 3,400

to 52,000, while that among Federal workers (UCFE) increased by 4,800 to 35,500. Compared with a year earlier, insured unemployment among ex-servicemen was down by 34,400, and that under the UCFE program by 4,700.

The national rate of unemployment insured under State programs was 6.2 percent (not adjusted for seasonality) in mid-January, up from 4.8 percent in December, but down from the rate of 7.9 percent in mid-January a year ago. The highest rates this January were in Alaska (17.7 percent), Arkansas (11.8 percent), North Dakota (11.4 percent), Montana (10.2 percent), and Washington (10.1 percent). The rates in five States--Idaho, Mississippi, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and

Week ended	Initial claims <u>1/</u>		Insured unemployment <u>1/</u>	
	1961 - 1962	1960 - 1961	1961 - 1962	1960 - 1961
Dec. 2	347,300	448,600	1,796,200	2,311,400
" 9	359,100	468,700	1,849,400	2,386,500
" 16	380,000	490,300	1,942,300	2,557,200
" 23	410,500	492,000	2,026,600	2,699,500
" 30	456,800	595,300	2,295,700	3,044,400
Jan. 6	467,100	597,200	2,455,900	3,289,600
" 13	482,100	564,800	2,486,900	3,211,000
" 20	420,200	488,300	2,523,500	3,232,000
" 27	384,700	491,600	2,488,000	3,293,500
Feb. 3	346,600	496,500		
<b>Weekly averages</b>				
December	394,700	494,200	2,017,500	2,639,100
January	426,532	541,100	<u>2/</u> 2,488,569	3,265,800

1/ Refers to regular State programs only. Included information for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the commonwealth program became part of the Federal State UI programs.

2/ Average through week ending January 27, 1962.



# State Unemployment Insurance Developments <sup>1/</sup>

Activity	December 1961			January-December	
	Number or amount	% change from		(in thousands)	
		Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	1961	1960
Initial claims <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,657,900	+17.9	-23.8	18,187	17,213
Weeks claimed <sup>2/</sup> .....	7,877,100	+11.5	-26.3	119,096	99,229
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	2,017,500	+21.4	-24.1	2,290	1,906
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,576,500	+18.2	-24.3	2,004	1,640
Benefits paid <sup>3/</sup> .....	\$218,476,600	+14.5	-27.4	\$3,422,678	\$2,726,656
Claimant exhaustions .....	147,100	- .6	- 7.3	2,371	1,603

<sup>1/</sup> Data relate to State programs except where otherwise indicated. Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the commonwealth program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

<sup>3/</sup> Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount. Includes payments under extended duration provisions of State laws; two States made such payments in December 1961.

West Virginia--ranged from 8.0 to 9.3 percent. The District of Columbia and Virginia noted the lowest rates--about 2 and 3 percent, respectively. Compared with a year ago, rates were lower in all States except Hawaii, Kansas, and Wyoming.

## Initial Claims Lower Than Year Ago

Initial claims under State programs (representing new unemployment) also rose in January--increasing 8 percent from December to a weekly average of 426,500. This, however, was about one-fifth below the number a year ago. New unemployment among ex-servicemen averaged 5,100 per week in January--about 200 more than in the previous month, but down 3,700 from a year ago. Among Federal workers, initial claims were at a weekly average of 4,000 this January, 1,000 above December, but 300 below last January.

## Nearly All States Report More Insured Unemployment

The number of insured unemployed moved up in all States, except Hawaii, between mid-December and mid-January. Eight large industrial States--California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsyl-

vania--accounted for 56 percent of the Nation's total increase.

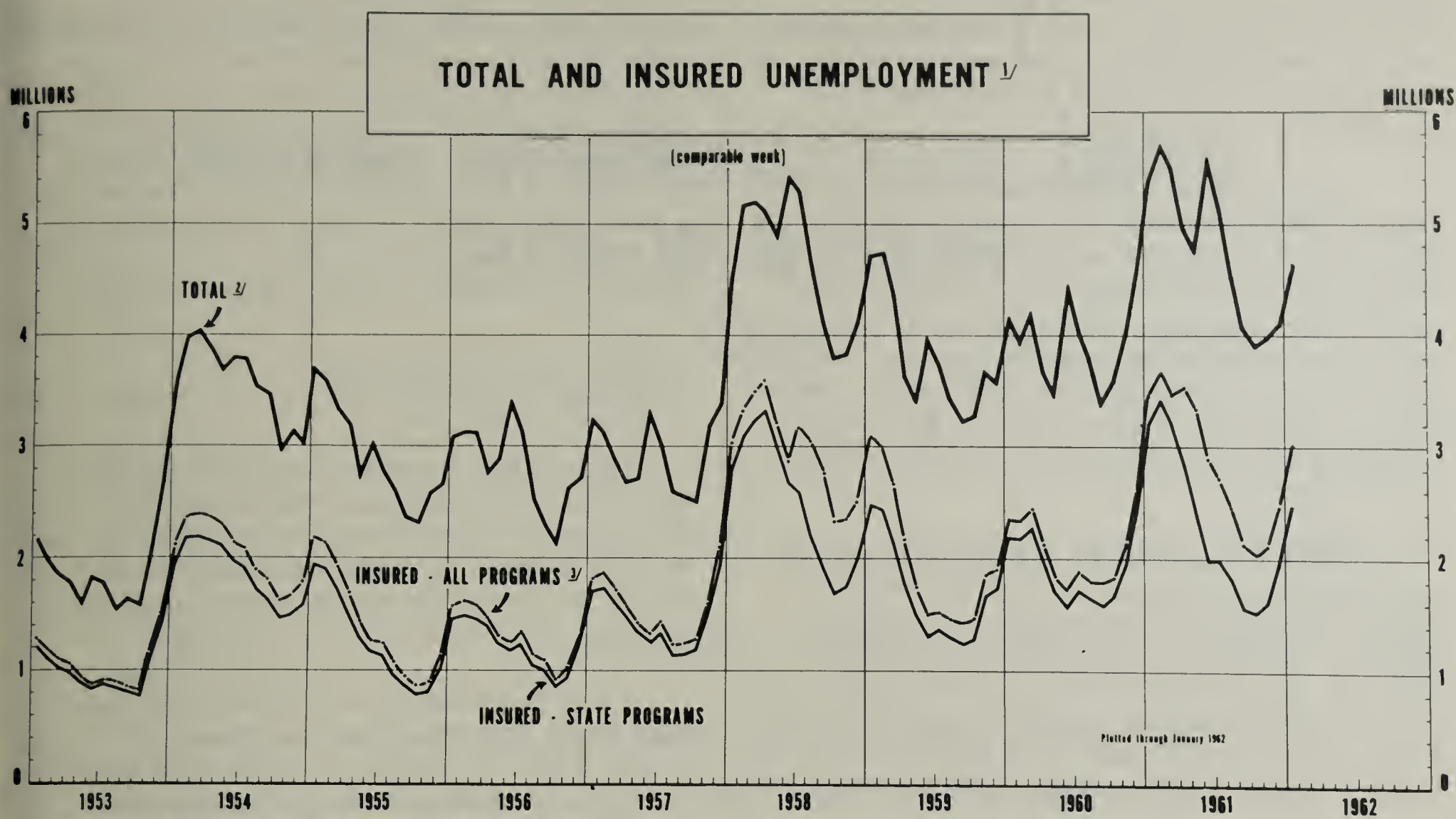
New York's rise of 78,100 to 328,400 was just about seasonal, reflecting the usual employment curtailments in apparel, trade, services, and construction. Compared with a year ago, insured unemployment in the State was down by 61,100.

The second largest over-the-month increase was in Pennsylvania--up 46,700 to 238,800. Approximately one-fourth of the rise was among factory workers, with nearly all industries represented. A substantial part of the increase--about 8,400--was in trade, while jobless service workers increased by about 2,600. Among the States, Pennsylvania showed the largest reduction in insured joblessness from a year earlier--some 84,400.

Insured unemployment in Illinois, at 124,900 in mid-January, moved up by 34,200 from the preceding month. Reflecting cutbacks in trade and construction, the increase was slightly less than usual for this time of year. The insured unemployment rate was 4.8 percent, well below the national average.

Ohio reported a seasonal over-the-month increase of 31,500 to 132,100. This State showed the second largest reduction





- 1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.  
 Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.
- 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.
- 3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.  
 Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

in insured unemployment from a year earlier--some 83,800. Last January, joblessness was pronounced in the metals and metal-using industries, as well as in trade and construction.

California, Massachusetts, and New Jersey reported over-the-month increases ranging from 27,000 to 29,000. The rise in California, although substantial, was far less than usual at this time of year because of some recalls in the apparel and construction industries as well as a decrease in partial unemployment among auto workers. In Massachusetts, the over-the-month increase was more than seasonal, reflecting employment cutbacks in public utilities, and in electrical machinery and transportation equipment manufacturing, in addition to seasonal curtailments in construction, trade, services, and apparel. New Jersey's rise was just about normal for January.

A 25,400 rise in the number of insured unemployed in Michigan brought the mid-January total to 106,800. This rise--

much larger than usual--was due to seasonal cutbacks in construction, trade and services, and to temporary layoffs in some auto plants.

#### Claimant Exhaustions Up Sharply

The number of persons exhausting their benefit rights under State programs rose 22 percent in January to an estimated 180,000. This was some 7 percent less than a year earlier. Exhaustees in January accounted for about 12 percent of the 1.5 million claimants who stopped filing for benefits under the regular State programs during the month. Most of the remainder of the drop-outs presumably were recalled to work, had found new jobs, or left the labor market.

#### Benefits Rise in December

Claimants under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) received a total of \$242.0 million in December--\$27.1 million above the November amount. The



benefits included some \$218.5 million under State programs, \$13.4 million under the railroad program, and an aggregate of \$10.2 million under the UCFE and UCX programs.

The average weekly benefit check for those totally unemployed under State programs in December was \$34.11--44 cents more than in the preceding month. As usual, the average weekly benefit payment varied markedly among the States, ranging from less than \$23 in Arkansas, Maine, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia to more than \$40 in California and Wyoming.

About 8 percent of the beneficiaries under State programs received weekly checks for partial unemployment in December, and these payments averaged \$20.80. The proportion of those receiving such weekly checks varied from less than 3 percent in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to 18 percent in Massachusetts.

#### THE TEC PROGRAM

In mid-January, first claims under the TEC program totaled 41,500, compared with 39,900 in mid-December. Six States reported 2,000 or more first claims--California (4,300), New York (4,200), Pennsylvania (2,700), Ohio (2,600), Illinois (2,200), and Michigan (2,000). From the start of the program in April, about 2.5 million jobless workers had filed first claims by the end of December. More than half of these claims had been filed by the end of June.

Insured unemployment under the TEC program totaled 355,800 in mid-January, about 2,900 less than in the preceding month. Some 25 States showed over-the-month reductions, with the largest declines in Ohio (2,400), and Pennsylvania (1,500). Illinois, Mississippi, and Washington noted increases of somewhat more than 1,000. California had the largest number of TEC insured unemployed (41,600), followed by New York (39,600), Pennsylvania (28,500), and Ohio (22,600). South Dakota had the smallest--about 300.

#### TEC Drop-Outs Decline in December

About 162,000 claimants dropped out of the TEC program during December--

some 5,000 fewer than in November. About 65 percent of these drop-outs had exhausted their extended benefit rights. The number of exhaustees totaled 105,300 in December--13,600 less than in the preceding month. States with the largest number of exhaustions during the month were California (10,100), Pennsylvania (9,500), New York (9,400), Ohio (7,500), Illinois (6,500), and Michigan (6,300).

#### TEC Benefit Payments Down in December

The \$44.0 million in TEC benefits paid out in December was about \$2.5 million less than in November. The average weekly benefit check amounted to \$30.53--about 5 cents less than in the preceding month.

For the April-December 1961 period (the time the program has been in effect), some \$567.3 million in extended benefits was paid out to a weekly average of 490,100 claimants.

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#### EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

(continued from page 9)

ering 247 redevelopment areas and 9 Indian Reservations had been given provisional approval by the end of the year. Eleven projects involving industrial loans, grants and loans for public facilities, and technical assistance contracts were approved. Sixty-six more were under active consideration at the end of the year.

Occupational training programs for unemployed and underemployed persons were initiated in October 1961, under the provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act. As of January 5, 1962, training projects in 17 redevelopment areas located in 7 different States had been approved. These projects provided for the training of 3,500 workers in 45 courses of instruction. Fifty training proposals from as many areas are under active consideration, and an additional 50 are in various stages of preparation in local communities. (Editor's note: The most recent report of the Secretary of Labor released January 31, 1962 shows that 29 programs have been approved covering 4,200 employees in 9 States.)



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Seasonal Curtailments Raise Jobless Levels in December

### HIGHLIGHTS

From November to December

- Regular State insured unemployment rose by 330,000 to 1,940,000.
- Construction worker joblessness jumped by three-fifths--150,000--accounting for 45 percent of total increase.
- Lumbering, food processing, and apparel industries added sizable numbers to the unemployed.
- Unemployment among men went up 26 percent, among women 10 percent.
- TEC insured unemployment edged up 10,000 to 345,000, with nearly all the rise among construction workers.

From December 1960

- Insured joblessness moved down by 460,000 or 20 percent.
- About 275,000 of the decline occurred in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California, Illinois, and New York.
- The number of unemployed factory workers dropped by 420,000--a decrease of one-third.

About 340,000 of this reduction took place among durable goods industries, primarily in metalworking groups.

Nondurable goods unemployment went down 82,000, mostly apparel and textiles.

- Nearly four-fifths (about 360,000) of the total decrease was among semiskilled and unskilled workers.
- Reductions occurred among all age groups except those 65 and over, where there was little change.
- The decline was considerably sharper for workers under age 45 than for older workers--24 percent compared with 11 percent.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

Insured unemployment under regular State programs rose seasonally by 330,000 (20 percent) from mid-November to 1,940,000 in mid-December. The rate of insured unemployment (not adjusted for

seasonality) moved up from 4.0 to 4.8 percent. The sharp rise was due for the most part to seasonal increases in joblessness among construction, food processing, apparel, and lumber workers.



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Beginning in April, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

There were more unemployed persons in every State except Florida, where the number declined slightly. New York reported the largest rise (50,000), followed by California (39,000), and Pennsylvania (19,000). Six States showed increases ranging from about 11,000 to 17,000.

About three-fifths of New York's rise was due to factory layoffs, particularly in apparel, miscellaneous manufacturing (including toys), and textiles. Some 12,500 construction workers were also added to the unemployed rolls, while the number of idle workers from trade and service industries rose moderately.

In California, jobless food processing and construction workers accounted for about one-half of the overall increase. The next largest rises were among workers from service and lumber industries, accounting for 20 and 14 percent, respectively, of the net change. Unemployment of workers from public utilities, apparel, and transportation equipment industries was also at a higher level.

Three-fourths of the rise in Pennsylvania was attributable to the apparel and construction industries. Except for modest increases among stone-clay-glass service, and mining workers, joblessness from all other industries showed little or no change from November.

Primarily because of the sharp curtailments in construction activity, the characteristics of the insured unemployed in November and December differ to some extent. Construction workers accounted for a larger share of the unemployed in December than in November--20 percent compared with 15 percent. Reflecting this change, there was a higher proportion of men--67 percent compared with 64 percent--and slightly higher proportions of skilled and unskilled workers.

#### Nearly Half of Net Jobless Increase From Construction

Insured unemployment among construction workers rose markedly from November to December, moving up near-

### The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States <sup>1/</sup>

Industry division	December 1961			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from Nov. 1961 Dec. 1960		Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960
Total.....	1,942.3	+20.5	-19.3	100.0	100.0	100.
Mining.....	43.3	+32.0	-27.8	2.2	2.0	2.
Contract construction .....	391.7	+60.7	- 0.6	20.2	15.1	16.
Manufacturing.....	868.8	+15.6	-32.9	44.7	46.6	53.
Public utilities.....	81.1	+16.7	- 9.1	4.2	4.3	3.
Wholesale and retail trade....	291.1	+ 1.9	- 3.4	15.0	17.7	12.
Fin., insur., and real estate..	37.6	+ 1.3	- 2.4	1.9	2.3	1.
Services.....	179.0	+17.3	+ 3.0	9.2	9.5	7.
All other.....	40.5	+29.8	-11.6	2.1	1.9	1.
Information not available.....	9.3	----	----	0.5	0.5	0.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	Number (in 000's)	December 1961		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
		Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	1961	1961	1960
Total.....	1,942.3	+20.5	-19.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	68.1	+ 4.6	- 3.8	3.5	4.0	3.0
Clerical and sales.....	239.9	- 3.3	- 5.9	12.4	15.4	10.6
Service.....	171.0	+11.5	0.0	8.8	9.5	7.1
Skilled.....	357.8	+30.4	-17.9	18.4	17.0	18.2
Semiskilled.....	523.1	+25.0	-27.0	26.9	26.0	29.7
Unskilled and other.....	569.1	+28.7	-23.1	29.3	27.4	30.6
Information not available.....	13.3	----	----	0.7	0.6	0.8

/ Includes Puerto Rico.

ly 150,000 (61 percent) to 392,000. This increase was shared by all States.

Factory workers experienced the next largest jobless increase--up 117,000 (16 percent). Sizable rises also occurred among workers from services (26,400), public utilities (11,600), and mining (10,500) industries. However, the number of unemployed trade workers remained at about the November level.

Most of the increase in manufacturing unemployment was due to seasonal layoffs in food, apparel, and lumbering. Joblessness among food processing workers jumped 27,000 (29 percent), with the increase spread through nearly all States. The number of unemployed apparel workers went up by 26,000 (20 percent), with the largest rises in New York (12,900), New Jersey (4,400), and Pennsylvania (3,900). There were about 18,200 more jobless workers from lumbering; of these, over half were in California, Oregon, and Washington.

#### Unemployment 20 Percent Below December 1960

Insured unemployment was 460,000, or about 20 percent, below December 1960. All except seven States showed over-the-year reductions; in those seven States, joblessness rose by no more than a few hundred. For the Nation as a whole,

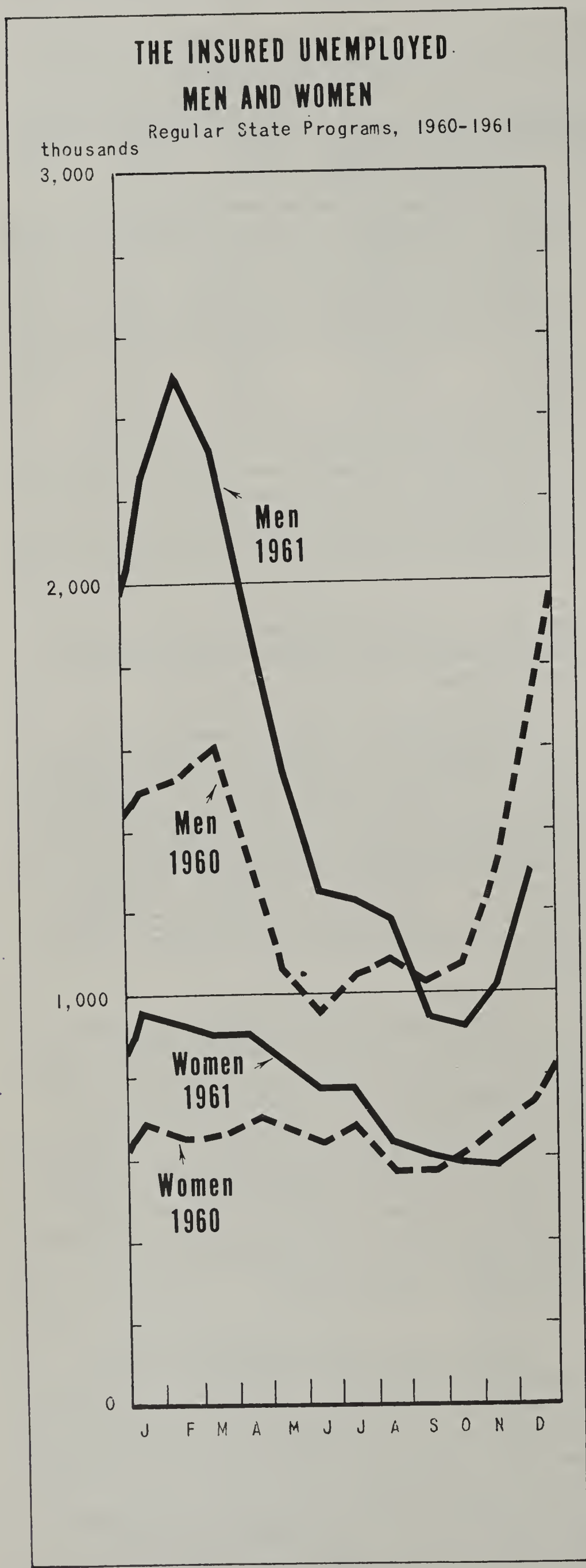
the rate of unemployment was 4.8 percent this December compared with 6.0 percent a year ago.

Three States--Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan--accounted for almost two-fifths of the net reduction in unemployment from December 1960. The number of jobless workers decreased by 69,200 in Ohio, 56,100 in Pennsylvania, and 46,900 in Michigan. California, Illinois, and New York also registered substantial declines--down 37,400, 34,600 and 31,600, respectively.

In Ohio and Pennsylvania, employment gains in primary metals were a major factor in the reductions from the year-ago levels of insured unemployment. In December 1960, steel production reached the low point of the recession and joblessness had increased substantially. Workers from primary metals accounted for about 35 percent of the over-the-year reduction in Ohio and about 60 percent of the drop in Pennsylvania.

In Michigan, declining joblessness among transportation equipment workers contributed materially to the reduction in unemployment from December 1960. The decrease stemmed primarily from stepped-up auto production. The total number of cars assembled this December was about one-fifth above a year earlier and the highest for the month since 1955.





Major reductions in California's unemployment were shared by factory and construction workers, with the largest manufacturing declines in lumber and transportation equipment. In Illinois and New York, the decreases in unemployment were mainly among factory workers. Major reductions in Illinois were among workers from machinery (electrical and nonelectrical) and primary metals, while in New York the largest single decline took place among primary metals workers.

#### Reduced Joblessness Among Hard Goods Workers Key to Over-the-Year Decline

Most of the reduction in unemployment from December 1960 took place among manufacturing workers, particularly those from durable goods industries. Factory workers accounted for about 420,000 of the 460,000 decrease, with the drop among durable goods workers amounting to nearly 340,000. The number of jobless workers from primary and fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, and transportation equipment fell by 50 percent (287,900) from December 1960.

#### Marked Jobless Rise Among Skilled, Semiskilled, and Unskilled Workers

Unemployment among workers experienced in craft and manual occupations rose markedly from November to December. The largest increase occurred among the unskilled--up 127,000. In the semiskilled and skilled categories, the numbers rose by 105,000 and 84,000, respectively. These increases were mainly a reflection of the marked jobless rise among construction, apparel, food processing, and lumber workers.

The number of persons with service occupations showed a moderate increase, while workers with professional and managerial experience edged up only slightly. In contrast, jobless workers with clerical and sales occupations showed a slight decline (8,000).

From a year ago, all major occupational groups (except service which showed no change) registered declines in unemployment ranging from 4 percent to 27



Insured Unemployed, United States <sup>1/</sup>  
Duration, and Age by Sex

Item	December 1961		Dec.
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distrib-	Number 1960 (in 000's)
<u>Duration</u>			
<u>in weeks:</u>			
Total.....	1,942.3	100.0	2,386.5
1-2.....	552.1	28.4	662.9
3-4.....	340.8	17.5	436.3
5-14.....	953.1	38.8	955.6
15 and over...	296.4	15.3	331.7
<u>Age by Sex</u>			
Men--Total.....	1,294.9	100.0	1,651.0
Under 25.....	189.1	14.6	273.2
25-44.....	574.3	44.3	768.9
45-64.....	440.1	34.0	519.8
65 and over...	90.3	7.0	87.7
INA .....	1.1	0.1	1.4
Women--Total..	647.4	100.0	735.5
Under 25.....	99.2	15.3	113.6
25-44.....	304.3	47.0	360.4
45-64.....	220.1	34.0	239.0
65 and over...	23.2	3.6	21.7
INA .....	0.5	0.1	0.8

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.

INA = Information not available

percent. Both the largest and sharpest reduction occurred among the semi-skilled--down 190,000 or 27 percent. The unskilled and skilled groups were down by 168,000 and 78,000, respectively. These declines were largely a reflection of fewer jobless factory workers, particularly from the metalworking industry groups.

Change in Unemployment  
Mainly Among Men

From November to December, insured unemployment among men moved up 269,000 to 1.3 million--a rise of 26 percent. More than half of this increase was due to seasonal curtailments in con-

struction. During the same period, the number of jobless women rose 61,000 (10 percent) to 647,000. This rise was largely a result of factory layoffs, particularly in apparel. Because of the much sharper increase among men than among women, men accounted for 67 percent of all insured jobless in December compared with 64 percent in November.

Workers under age 45 showed a larger percentage rise in unemployment over the month than did older workers--23 percent compared with 17 percent. Increases were sharp in all age groups except for those age 65 and over where there was no change.

Over the year, workers in all age groups under age 65 experienced substantial reductions in unemployment. In contrast, the number of claimants age 65 and over remained about the same as in December 1960. The decline among workers under age 45 was considerably sharper than for the 45-64 age group--24 percent compared with 13 percent.

The number of jobless men dropped by 22 percent (367,000) over the year. For women, the reduction was less pronounced--down 13 percent (93,000).

TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Jobless workers who had received all of their regular State unemployment insurance and were filing for extended benefits under the TEC program totaled 345,000 in mid-December--an increase of 10,000 (3.0 percent) from mid-November. Changes in all States were small, with the largest in California and Pennsylvania. The number of TEC claimants in each of these States rose about 1,800.

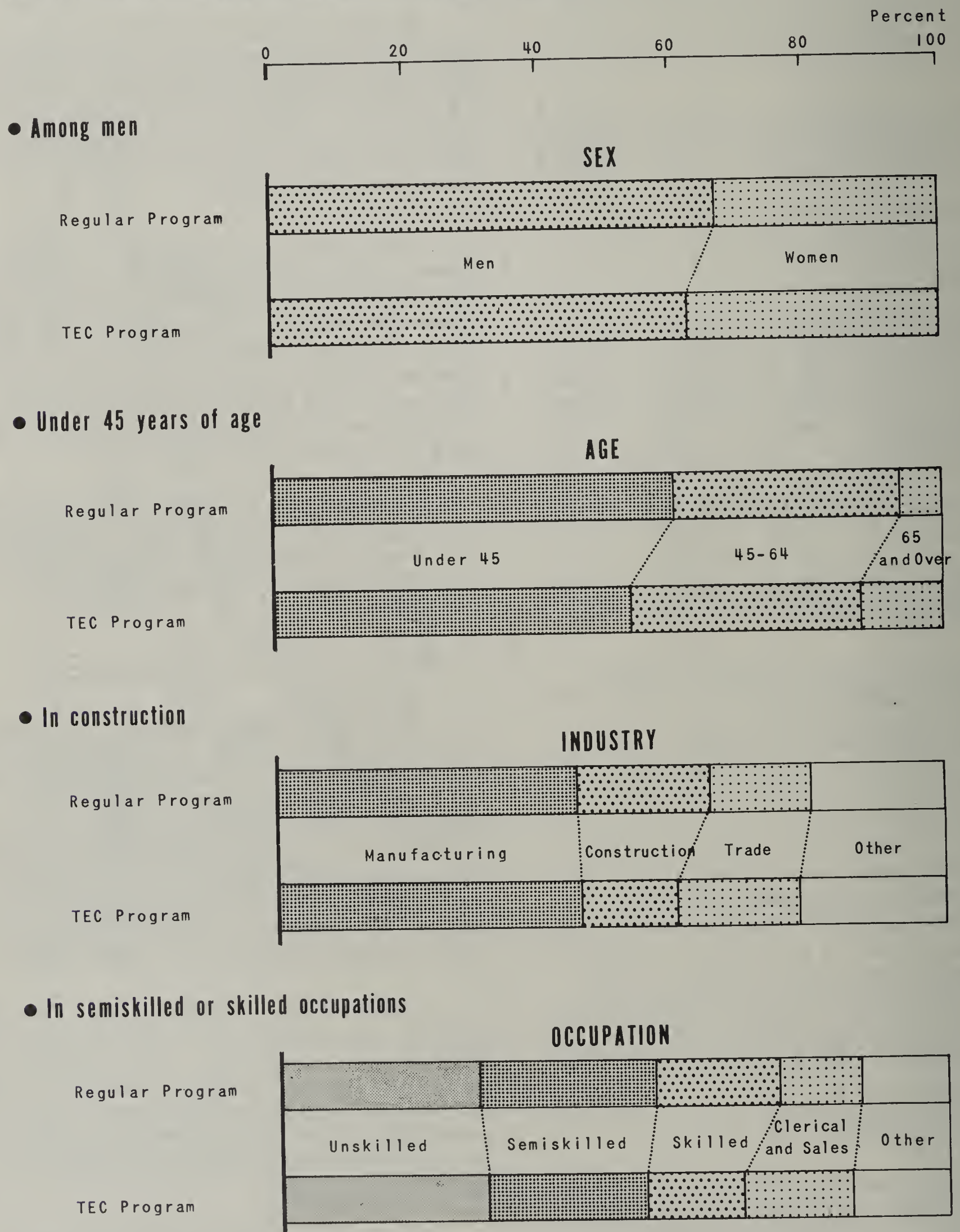
Although the increase from mid-November was small, it reversed the steady decline from last May. The December upturn stemmed primarily from the reentry in the TEC program of persons who had previously filed for extended benefits, had dropped out of the program, and were again unemployed.

Most of the rise occurred among workers from construction--up 8,200 to 50,800. The number of men claiming TEC



LARGELY BECAUSE OF A SEASONAL RISE IN NEW UNEMPLOYMENT, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF REGULAR AND TEC CLAIMANTS SHOWED THE FOLLOWING DIFFERENCES IN DECEMBER 1961

A larger share of Regular than of TEC claimants was :





benefits rose about 11,000, while the number of women declined slightly. All of the increase took place among skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers. TEC joblessness among such workers was up by 13,900 while the unemployed with clerical and sales occupations declined about 4,000.

Unemployed persons who had exhausted their rights under the regular State programs received about \$41.8 million of TEC benefits during the month of December. From the beginning of the TEC program in April 1961 to the close of the year, the amount paid to such beneficiaries totaled about \$540 million.

Those who were claiming extended benefits at mid-December were entitled to an average of \$31.92. A much larger share of the men than of the women--one-third compared with one-tenth--were entitled to \$40 or more per week.

Average Weekly Benefits of the Insured  
Unemployed Under the TEC Program  
United States <sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, December 1961

Industry and occupation	Amount
Total .....	\$31.92
<u>Industry division:</u>	
Mining .....	32.69
Contract construction .....	34.62
Manufacturing .....	32.35
Public utilities .....	33.96
Wholesale & retail trade .....	29.50
Fin., insur., & real estate...	31.88
Services .....	29.57
All other .....	31.18
<u>Major occupational group:</u>	
Professional & managerial ...	39.96
Clerical & sales .....	31.21
Service .....	27.45
Skilled .....	36.72
Semiskilled .....	32.22
Unskilled & other .....	29.62

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> Includes Puerto Rico.

Characteristics of Regular and  
TEC Claimants Differ Somewhat

Characteristics of the insured unemployed under the regular and TEC programs showed several significant differences in mid-December. These differences stemmed in large part from seasonal influences, which had a much greater effect on regular than on TEC claimants.

Because of recent curtailments in construction, workers from such industries made up a larger share of regular than of TEC claimants--20 percent and 15 percent, respectively. On the other hand, 15 percent of the regular claimants compared with 18 percent of the TEC claimants were from trade establishments.

Factory workers, as a whole, comprised the same proportion--45 percent--under both programs. However, of the unemployed from factories, those from apparel industries accounted for a substantially larger share of those insured under the regular than under the TEC program--18 percent compared with 10 percent.

Some differences also existed with respect to the occupational characteristics of the unemployed insured under the regular and TEC programs. About 45 percent of the regular claimants compared with 38 percent of the TEC claimants were skilled or semiskilled workers. On the other hand, some 21 percent and 27 percent of those insured under the respective program were experienced in clerical and sales or service work.

The seasonal rise in construction unemployment was also primarily responsible for a higher proportion of men among the regular than the TEC claimants--67 percent compared with 62 percent. Recent seasonal layoffs have also tended to increase the difference between the two programs in the ages of the unemployed. Since the start of the extended program, TEC claimants were somewhat older than regular claimants; in December, 46 percent of the former compared with 40 percent of the latter were 45 years of age or older. The greatest difference was in the oldest age group--65 and over. They made up 12 percent of the TEC claimants compared with about 6 percent of the regular claimants.



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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Review and Analysis.

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State	Initial claims received 1/			Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/			New applications 5/			Counseling interviews			Placements			
	All claimants 2/		Women 4/	All claimants		Women	Number	Per-centage change from November 1961 3/	Number	Per-centage change from November 1961 3/	Total	Number	Per-centage change from November 1961 3/	Total	Number	Per-centage change from November 1961 3/
	Number	Per-centage change from November 1961 3/		Number	Per-centage change from November 1961 3/											
Total, 54 States.....	1,657,914	17.9	541,914	7,877,113	11.5	2,635,264	71,259.5	-17.7	154,928	94,172	-15.5	685,371	447,843	-12.4		
Alabama.....	18,063	-3.8	317.4	114,993	3.0	2,721.8	7,486	-29.3	957	792	-10.1	6,648	6,133	-22.6		
Alaska.....	2,817	-16.8	30.5	19,353	25.4	2,627.8	1,280	-2.9	376	311	4.3	539	538	-20.5		
Arizona.....	9,573	-1.1	1,456	45,393	7.9	10,179	9,515	-1.4	1,575	885	-3.1	6,433	8,018	-3.7		
Arkansas.....	16,412	24.7	4,295	78,877	25.8	20,454	11,454	-10.0	1,968	1,112	2.9	11,971	6,794	-19.7		
California.....	161,007	-8.1	40,365	920,200	12.7	301,981	9,016	-1.8	1,716	932	-25.3	6,351	4,821	-6.2		
Colorado.....	1,223	4.0	1,232	43,427	28.6	12,088	11,404	-9.4	1,895	1,224	5.5	6,851	6,464	-12.7		
Connecticut.....	2,674.8	57.9	1,204.2	11,168.8	4.2	50,039	1,404	-24.8	1,697	86	-11.1	8,147	8,051	-13.9		
Delaware.....	3,700	25.1	81.6	16,664	16.4	4,490	1,245	9.1	1,397	625	-75.0	372	372	-26.6		
Dist. of Col.....	3,749	16.5	71.6	19,922	12.1	6,653	3,928	-28.0	1,580	962	-50.3	2,957	2,957	-32.2		
Florida.....	24,148	9.9	7,265	137,672	-8.0	45,601	15,387	-19.9	1,827	962	-13.1	34,531	17,088	-10.6		
Georgia.....	19,139	-4.7	7,461	116,256	4.3	51,701	9,975	-63.0	0	1,207	-12.1	10,833	8,688	-30.3		
Guam.....	3,233	-33.8	118.1	3,520.6	-5.7	16,104	2,012	-22.7	242	143	-8.9	723	704	-27.4		
Hawaii.....	7,443	4.7	1,354	38,748	43.6	7,893	3,807	-30.0	899	590	-26.1	20,90	19,66	-30.5		
Idaho.....	7,698.5	24.9	20,480	36,209.3	5.5	10,903	29,362	-12.2	6,890	3,615	-26.4	15,727	15,206	-18.5		
Illinois.....	31,194	16.9	7,194	132,432	4.7	39,108	16,134	-16.2	2,548	1,800	40.8	5,130	5,067	-20.7		
Iowa.....	1,252.0	23.9	3,389	6,398.9	34.2	11,849	7,616	-34.3	2,543	1,802	11.1	7,337	6,540	-2.2		
Kansas.....	1,216.0	29.6	1,596	5,190.7	32.1	12,392	8,099	-4.4	1,888	1,359	3.5	5,604	5,340	-4.1		
Kentucky.....	1,564.2	16.3	2,843	9,901.5	2.6	25,246	9,164	-26.1	2,675	2,043	-12.3	5,533	4,910	-22.6		
Louisiana.....	1,859.4	-2.8	2,146	12,423.5	12.6	20,794	8,231	-19.4	1,418	771	-20.7	16,130	5,497	-12.2		
Maine.....	8,304	-5	2,195	51,585	7.1	21,680	2,885	-24.4	634	330	-28.4	1,615	1,774	-19.5		
Maryland.....	29,079	29.1	8,800	12,740.6	11.6	42,643	10,920	-16.5	1,528	1,008	-28.9	5,113	5,076	-26.8		
Massachusetts.....	77,731	31.4	38,644	299,850	9.7	136,942	20,649	-23.1	4,250	2,519	-21.6	12,516	1,877	-26.8		
Michigan.....	62,853	13.6	10,959	303,183	8.9	67,374	47,480	-7.3	5,410	3,372	-1	17,397	10,937	-22.3		
Minnesota.....	2,513.6	17.7	4,437	13,754.7	42.4	27,560	1,105.9	-34.6	1,652	1,059	-46.1	7,397	6,990	-22.3		
Mississippi.....	14,244	17.5	2,981	16,691.1	18.5	14,284	8,886	-18.3	1,891	1,162	-48.8	6,154	6,540	-16.6		
Missouri.....	4,151.3	-3.3	11,473	18,255.8	8.5	51,562	15,271	-27.6	2,758	1,520	-30.4	14,309	5,939	-22.0		
Montana.....	6,789	18.4	878	29,728	56.2	7,376	3,842	-5.7	1,691	910	-26	2,233	1,896	-19.7		
Nebraska.....	8,720	70.3	1,269	30,243	75.6	9,159	4,656	-18.4	1,183	763	12.5	5,438	4,941	-9.6		
Nevada.....	3,774	-11.0	973	19,032	14.1	6,332	2,421	-21.0	2,882	211	99.1	1,930	1,868	-29.2		
New Hampshire.....	5,349	42.1	2,298	21,354	33.1	10,504	2,600	-12.2	1,093	793	-10.2	1,289	1,031	-10.6		
New Jersey.....	8,648.7	57.0	4,302.6	35,084.6	14.2	169,522	23,563	-8.0	2,555	1,835	-25.9	11,874	1,301	-12.1		
New Mexico.....	6,981	29.0	794	38,926	52.2	6,927	3,974	-9.6	569	366	-25.9	3,763	2,936	-22.2		
New York.....	28,525.1	34.5	13,857.6	101,710.9	12.2	46,887	5,945.2	-20.8	1,422	9,129	-18.4	6,124	6,091	-11.9		
North Carolina.....	29,291	26.4	12,770	115,139.4	17.4	70,662	17,159	-20.6	3,474	2,324	-11.3	2,365	1,068	-22.2		
North Dakota.....	3,794	30.8	308	19,380	86.1	1723	1,910	-22.0	801	646	5.4	1,526	1,458	-20.0		
Ohio.....	81,713	16.4	3,08	41,563	12.5	103,156	42,643	-22.0	1,220	6,860	-8.3	1,781	1,634	-13.4		
Oklahoma.....	11,951.1	14.5	1,551.9	79,135	11.6	26,025	7,054	-15.5	1,878	1,229	-18.9	1,006	8,548	-19.2		
Oregon.....	2,770.9	21.5	4,976	10,923.4	32.3	25,103	8,013	-23.8	2,324	1,135	-46.7	4,022	3,564	-20.6		
Pennsylvania.....	16,814.5	34.1	6,630.2	82,235.6	6.9	255,909	41,931	-6.8	1,468	8,195	-8.3	2,336	2,102	-7		
Puerto Rico.....	8,602	22.7	3,282	60,595	-8.1	17,402	9,870	12.7	2,205	1,210	-26.0	7,480	6,979	-15.3		
Rhode Island.....	15,281	75.9	8,502	44,523	20.5	21,209	3,781	-4.0	886	546	-11.2	2,148	2,146	-19.9		
South Carolina.....	8,967	-11.0	3,411	58,819	12.2	26,150	5,135	-39.4	456	318	-2.8	7,076	4,855	-23.7		
South Dakota.....	2,744	22.7	357	11,035	94.9	16,333	2,057	-15.1	479	239	-33.8	1,306	1,232	-26.2		
Tennessee.....	22,307	4.1	5,804	14,841	2.5	48,813	8,400	-40.1	1,414	925	-19.5	2,645	6,758	-13.1		
Texas.....	34,229	-6.5	6,815	192,181	-3.8	58,380	43,553	-1.3	8,752	4,342	-20.5	5,715	4,017	-20.7		
Utah.....	6,712	39.5	1,256	26,307	35.0	7,914	1,662	-1.2	1,272	1,016	7.3	3,306	3,254	-20.7		
Vermont.....	4,113	52.1	1,334	16,744	17.4	6,497	1,766	-21.0	371	329	-3.5	870	803	-24.4		
Virgin Islands.....	1,353.9	12.5	355.6	5,301.1	16.0	17,489	2,366	-37.7	15	209	-	5,941	5,872	-25.8		
Virginia.....	4,165.5	9.6	9,182	21,501.5	15.0	65,550	12,332	-26.8	3,541	2,098	-9.1	6,993	2,974	-25.4		
Washington.....	11,001	-3.1	1,753	85,780	7.1	17,346	5,391	-29.1	2,319	1,963	-29.6	3,296	6,834	-9.6		
West Virginia.....	2,779.8	21.4	7,116	14,077.4	18.7	43,499	14,259	-31.2	3,663	2,114	-31.4	1,177	1,107	-45.0		
Wisconsin.....	3,340	6.9	485	18,379	12.0	3,605	2,236	15.4	478	306	28.6	1,177	1,156	-15.6		
Wyoming.....																

1/ Includes State programs only.  
 2/ Excludes transitional claims.  
 3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
 4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.  
 5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> December 1961

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States ...	1 20,960	-9.9	26.2	9,697	8,664	-10.0	15.2	3,420	8,619	-8.9	35.1	7,430
Alabama .....	1,085	-24.2	24.3	58	47	--	10.8	17	668	-23.7	23.6	31
Alaska .....	129	8.4	16.4	7	14	--	7.9	2	65	-8.4	28.3	2
Arizona .....	2,566	-7.7	38.3	240	129	-9.1	25.1	54	2,039	2.7	45.9	242
Arkansas .....	1,673	0	21.8	130	95	18.8	14.8	23	1,161	-16.3	29.1	108
California .....	14,759	-11.3	26.5	1,567	1,157	2	19.2	457	12,013	-9.9	43.4	946
Colorado .....	955	-17.4	15.2	66	48	--	3.5	27	969	-8.6	21.4	71
Connecticut .....	1,656	-14.6	24.6	196	169	-20.6	19.2	80	1,285	3.0	28.3	107
Delaware .....	135	25.0	14.9	12	12	--	17.9	5	22	--	11.5	1
Dist. of Col. ....	387	-52.9	14.9	52	60	-34.1	15.8	43	331	-38.4	25.8	36
Florida .....	3,555	-7.7	36.9	372	1,62	-12.4	23.3	70	3,485	-12.3	38.3	271
Georgia .....	1,178	-15.2	19.4	88	108	-6.1	16.2	46	1,173	-38.0	26.3	88
Guam .....	12	--	23.1	0	0	--	0	0	8	--	10.0	0
Hawaii .....	285	-13.1	22.3	25	16	--	14.0	8	165	34.1	38.3	3
Idaho .....	843	-21.1	31.3	56	38	--	10.3	15	478	-22.5	41.9	44
Illinois .....	5,993	2	30.1	474	478	-8.9	21.8	246	4,361	-11.8	45.2	385
Indiana .....	3,058	-11.5	28.6	210	198	-2.0	18.2	62	947	-14.5	36.7	94
Iowa .....	1,308	-30.4	24.8	92	72	10.8	6.7	25	1,980	25.5	43.8	147
Kansas .....	1,582	11.5	28.0	87	80	3.9	10.8	31	1,101	-33.5	32.5	79
Kentucky .....	1,419	-13.0	23.0	105	98	19.5	8.3	42	1,028	-22.0	37.2	65
Louisiana .....	1,506	-21.8	26.8	114	102	-20.3	18.9	42	1,076	-20.6	35.7	99
Maine .....	337	27.2	17.5	16	26	--	12.7	17	217	-18.4	24.5	21
Maryland .....	2,358	-6.9	31.3	136	68	-36.4	10.9	17	869	-25.5	31.7	26
Massachusetts .....	3,849	-10.0	29.4	247	289	-9.1	17.5	161	1,782	-21.0	31.1	76
Michigan .....	10,101	11.4	29.1	459	437	3.6	20.8	145	2,274	-8.6	36.1	193
Minnesota .....	2,130	-22.0	27.6	262	115	6.5	17.5	43	2,181	-12.6	47.8	230
Mississippi .....	1,129	-10.5	19.0	66	36	--	5.1	9	827	-10.5	25.3	36
Missouri .....	2,579	-20.2	25.2	132	144	-15.8	15.4	63	1,005	-16.4	30.9	82
Montana .....	935	9.1	34.4	90	93	1.1	18.5	37	567	-18.9	48.6	65
Nebraska .....	828	-22.0	25.0	53	59	5.4	12.2	14	1,756	15.1	44.8	156
Nevada .....	585	-21.2	37.0	48	9	--	7.1	5	452	-31.1	49.2	14
New Hampshire ...	425	-8.6	31.2	32	163	-6.8	30.9	9	190	-22.1	33.0	32
New Jersey .....	3,404	-23.1	25.5	216	182	-35.5	15.8	96	892	-9.1	19.3	77
New Mexico .....	564	-3.7	21.4	55	29	--	16.2	14	652	-12.0	33.9	78
New York .....	6,952	-6.0	20.6	374	602	-10.5	12.6	136	7,942	-8.0	33.3	630
North Carolina ...	1,930	-9.0	19.4	180	151	-7.4	12.2	47	1,561	-16.2	28.5	142
North Dakota .....	192	-28.9	17.6	22	27	--	7.9	10	287	-10.9	33.9	21
Ohio .....	9,201	-12.7	31.4	487	699	-9.3	16.1	229	3,703	-11.8	38.1	322
Oklahoma .....	1,352	-7.6	28.8	151	73	-29.1	9.9	26	2,446	-22.2	40.0	297
Oregon .....	1,461	-11.5	27.7	194	111	-21.8	15.4	50	853	-19.1	44.2	110
Pennsylvania .....	7,437	3.4	27.3	808	764	-1.7	13.7	376	4,943	5.43	42.1	561
Puerto Rico .....	450	-7.2	7.4	26	32	--	6.3	11	299	49.5	5.2	4
Rhode Island .....	606	-4.0	26.9	113	66	-19.5	18.8	40	292	-1.3	25.0	31
South Carolina ...	735	-35.0	23.8	65	30	--	14.0	23	566	-29.0	24.5	44
South Dakota .....	406	-5.6	26.7	22	13	--	9.1	7	339	-41.5	38.5	15
Tennessee .....	1,360	-30.5	27.5	98	84	-22.2	15.2	32	1,286	-34.9	39.8	173
Texas .....	7,214	-11.9	26.0	630	754	-18.1	26.9	275	7,406	-12.0	31.7	665
Utah .....	975	9.1	30.1	56	76	-44.5	10.6	28	875	-14.0	44.9	57
Vermont .....	274	37.0	23.9	22	23	--	12.7	6	153	-21.9	32.6	10
Virginia .....	1,214	4.7	18.0	60	124	-10.8	11.0	64	666	-28.8	21.3	52
Virgin Islands .....	15	--	12.0	0	1	--	20.0	0	7	--	4.3	1
Washington .....	1,499	-20.1	19.4	200	49	--	4.6	32	1,895	73.5	39.9	173
West Virginia .....	1,287	-16.1	31.8	150	118	-19.2	9.3	36	461	-1.5	46.8	37
Wisconsin .....	2,587	-26.4	27.0	242	117	-16.4	9.8	58	1,926	65.2	31.3	165
Wyoming .....	505	17.2	29.7	34	17	--	9.0	9	267	-16.6	50.6	15

1/ Includes veterans of all wars.

2/ Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age December 1961

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 3 6.3 9 3	5 7,8 9 0	5 4,6 0 7	2 4,3 3 0	5 8,9 3 4	2 9,0 8 5
Alabama .....	1,7 9 5	8 8 8	5 8 6	2 8 7	1,1 1 9	7 5 2
Alaska .....	2 8 3	1 5 4	2 2 4	1 0 8	6 0	3 6
Arizona .....	1,2 5 6	6 1 1	4 2 6	2 2 8	7 0 9	4 6 2
Arkansas .....	2,3 2 1	9 3 0	7 6 0	3 3 3	9 1 4	5 3 7
California .....	1 5,9 1 5	6,8 1 4	4,4 7 0	1,9 0 5	9,6 2 0	4,5 3 4
Colorado .....	1,9 9 8	8 3 6	2,4 6 6	1,2 2 3	9 9 1	3 9 5
Connecticut .....	3,0 9 4	1,4 5 5	4 8 9	1 2 6	1,3 3 6	5 8 3
Delaware .....	1 4 5	3 7	2 1	7	3 7	1 1
Dist. of Col.....	9 0 1	2 8 1	2 9 6	1 3 0	6 8 2	3 6 1
Florida .....	2,3 5 2	1,1 3 6	4 3 5	1 7 3	1,4 0 1	7 4 3
Georgia .....	1,9 3 1	8 7 0	5 7 2	2 7 2	1,1 1 6	7 3 3
Guam .....	2	1	0	0	1 0	0
Hawaii .....	3 3 3	1 3 2	5 1	9	8 8	4 5
Idaho .....	6 9 8	2 4 6	2 8 7	1 1 4	3 1 4	1 7 8
Illinois .....	4,1 1 0	1,8 2 5	1,8 5 6	8 7 5	1,5 1 0	8 1 4
Indiana .....	3,2 9 5	1,2 8 3	1,1 3 3	5 1 1	7 2 9	4 2 4
Iowa .....	2,1 8 0	9 2 0	1,4 5 3	6 5 5	1,0 9 0	4 8 0
Kansas .....	1,8 1 8	7 4 5	9 9 5	4 9 6	6 3 9	2 9 4
Kentucky .....	1,7 9 1	7 5 8	1,6 2 5	8 1 7	7 5 6	4 4 8
Louisiana .....	1,7 9 3	5 9 7	3 4 5	1 2 7	6 0 2	4 1 5
Maine .....	7 7 6	3 2 2	1 6 9	8 9	3 1 1	1 4 6
Maryland .....	1,7 3 1	6 2 3	7 0 1	2 8 7	7 2 6	2 6 3
Massachusetts .....	3,7 0 0	1,4 2 1	1,2 6 2	5 9 3	1,5 8 0	6 9 6
Michigan .....	6,9 0 2	2,6 5 9	1,3 2 3	6 0 3	1,6 6 9	8 8 7
Minnesota .....	2,8 1 8	1,1 1 2	7 7 9	3 5 7	1,0 4 0	5 4 4
Mississippi .....	1,6 7 0	7 6 3	7 6 7	3 6 7	9 3 3	5 3 7
Missouri .....	3,0 3 0	5 4	8 3 2	1 7	8 7 0	2 1
Montana .....	5 8 1	2 4 2	5 3 3	2 7 9	2 8 8	1 2 8
Nebraska .....	9 8 2	3 8 6	4 4 7	2 0 8	6 1 2	1 8 8
Nevada .....	2 1 0	8 7	1 4 5	6 4	1 3 2	9 7
New Hampshire .....	5 6 9	2 8 2	4 9 3	2 0 3	1 5 5	5 4
New Jersey .....	3,4 3 4	1,6 0 0	9 4 5	4 4 1	1,3 0 7	5 4 8
New Mexico .....	6 1 7	2 9 9	2 1 9	1 2 6	3 1 3	1 5 1
New York .....	1 2,6 5 5	6,3 9 6	4,8 0 8	2,1 2 9	4,9 8 8	2,4 3 2
North Carolina .....	3,5 0 8	1,7 9 3	1,7 4 4	8 2 8	1,4 5 0	7 1 8
North Dakota .....	7 9 7	4 2 4	5 3 0	2 7 8	2 3 0	1 1 8
Ohio .....	7,2 7 5	2,9 6 7	3,7 1 5	1,6 2 1	2,0 7 8	1,1 4 2
Oklahoma .....	1,4 5 6	6 3 3	7 0 9	3 3 3	6 8 4	3 1 0
Oregon .....	1,9 2 7	8 0 5	6 0 8	2 8 5	4 5 1	2 8 1
Pennsylvania .....	9,6 7 7	3,7 0 9	4,7 1 9	1,7 3 1	3,0 2 8	1,5 5 1
Puerto Rico .....	1,8 4 6	9 6 9	7 7 7	4 6 4	5 9 8	2 1 3
Rhode Island .....	6 6 1	2 8 8	2 0 1	7 3	4 0 6	1 8 3
South Carolina .....	9 9 2	4 3 8	1 8 5	6 6	7 4 5	4 3 1
South Dakota .....	4 7 7	1 8 0	1 7 5	7 9	1 8 1	8 3
Tennessee .....	1,5 9 9	7 6 4	6 6 9	3 1 5	9 2 9	6 3 4
Texas .....	7,5 5 2	3,3 4 0	1,6 0 6	7 1 3	5,0 3 2	2,4 7 9
Utah .....	7 7 4	2 7 7	4 6 7	1 7 3	5 4 9	3 0 9
Vermont .....	4 1 9	1 5 5	2 6 6	1 3 6	1 5 5	7 6
Virginia .....	2,6 8 5	1,2 8 9	1,2 7 6	5 9 9	7 0 8	3 4 5
Virgin Islands .....	5 4	1 9	3	2	5 6	2 1
Washington .....	2,5 1 6	1,2 3 2	1,7 3 8	9 2 2	8 4 6	3 1 2
West Virginia .....	6 2 7	1 9 6	1,2 6 3	5 8 1	3 1 3	2 0 5
Wisconsin .....	3,4 5 8	1,5 0 3	1,7 9 9	8 7 2	1,7 4 6	6 9 4
Wyoming .....	4 0 7	1 4 4	2 4 4	1 0 0	1 0 2	4 3



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, December 1961

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 38,708	1 26,609	4 3,732	9,330	8,111	3,271	87,802	84,515	41,110
Alabama.....	1,136	1,070	377	39	36	17	801	777	389
Alaska.....	216	197	60	13	12	2	68	66	39
Arizona.....	2,012	1,906	530	104	95	31	1,321	1,280	584
Arkansas.....	2,182	2,100	531	71	68	26	1,399	1,333	477
California.....	17,461	16,120	5,968	1,385	1,172	501	9,472	9,178	4,123
Colorado.....	1,471	1,410	363	22	20	7	961	939	304
Connecticut.....	2,504	2,108	1,035	196	170	63	1,425	1,354	780
Delaware.....	322	289	80	16	16	3	35	32	13
Dist. of Col.....	797	726	236	210	192	60	465	451	265
Florida.....	3,625	3,316	1,254	130	117	51	3,434	3,335	1,604
Georgia.....	1,359	1,276	492	117	103	43	1,116	1,064	521
Guam.....	6	6	1	0	0	0	10	10	0
Hawaii.....	430	381	112	22	19	4	97	94	25
Idaho.....	805	753	200	51	48	20	371	354	154
Illinois.....	6,203	5,624	1,842	375	341	91	2,679	2,583	920
Indiana.....	2,760	2,469	861	118	114	44	899	848	463
Iowa.....	1,199	1,138	351	37	34	10	1,247	1,189	346
Kansas.....	1,469	1,385	340	78	73	37	919	887	441
Kentucky.....	1,289	1,185	311	56	48	20	878	847	344
Louisiana.....	1,558	1,514	396	118	109	33	1,062	1,043	530
Maine.....	485	440	153	35	29	8	267	260	150
Maryland.....	2,732	2,403	744	44	40	19	957	933	494
Massachusetts.....	5,011	4,101	1,918	552	407	179	2,122	2,032	1,225
Michigan.....	10,599	9,969	2,462	350	311	105	2,010	1,963	731
Minnesota.....	2,275	2,127	695	51	49	10	1,668	1,609	507
Mississippi.....	1,031	997	274	54	51	24	986	958	518
Missouri.....	2,662	2,509	805	156	140	53	973	945	448
Montana.....	668	627	172	78	72	26	325	318	130
Nebraska.....	1,012	958	244	74	73	13	1,093	1,060	204
Nevada.....	649	613	180	15	12	4	471	459	258
New Hampshire.....	700	647	429	52	42	26	188	174	94
New Jersey.....	5,613	4,794	2,202	269	221	81	1,945	1,873	1,368
New Mexico.....	674	649	180	23	21	9	505	495	141
New York.....	12,421	11,212	4,545	1,332	1,158	750	17,090	16,223	11,050
North Carolina.....	1,963	1,840	663	145	136	58	1,323	1,257	595
North Dakota.....	189	177	74	7	7	3	290	280	118
Ohio.....	7,448	6,775	2,282	589	482	168	3,503	3,390	1,355
Oklahoma.....	1,251	1,209	372	80	74	27	2,142	2,080	592
Oregon.....	1,794	1,655	516	118	108	30	809	785	358
Pennsylvania.....	9,385	8,082	3,110	889	725	245	4,419	4,098	1,984
Puerto Rico.....	779	741	181	37	37	7	1,078	1,070	82
Rhode Island.....	996	854	421	128	115	52	325	315	179
South Carolina.....	698	652	210	35	33	11	748	725	332
South Dakota.....	358	341	70	8	6	3	257	248	62
Tennessee.....	1,271	1,205	437	50	41	13	993	963	500
Texas.....	6,972	6,720	2,159	516	482	170	7,271	7,115	2,727
Utah.....	753	710	241	40	37	14	455	434	201
Vermont.....	325	285	98	13	13	4	117	110	69
Virginia.....	1,472	1,381	376	129	114	28	887	868	406
Virgin Islands.....	20	19	10	0	0	0	25	25	9
Washington.....	2,650	2,367	781	41	41	13	1,341	1,295	426
West Virginia.....	1,131	1,078	254	158	152	34	564	546	400
Wisconsin.....	3,460	3,058	1,032	89	81	18	1,791	1,748	1,012
Wyoming.....	457	441	102	15	14	3	205	197	63



# Nonagricultural Placements, December 1961

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	4 47,843	2 329 6	8 332 7	1 216 22	1 591 41	9 583 9	6 045 7	1 918 4	2 026 05	1 391 72
Alabama .....	6,133	469	909	2,021	2,092	1,597	642	96	3,304	1,443
Alaska .....	538	5	37	87	240	167	169	14	308	117
Arizona .....	8,018	416	699	2,430	3,155	1,826	1,318	471	3,573	2,181
Arkansas .....	6,794	558	1,457	1,905	1,937	1,346	937	401	2,810	2,377
California .....	48,212	1,064	7,752	15,533	19,495	9,701	4,368	1,608	20,529	17,207
Colorado .....	6,464	403	778	2,033	1,818	789	1,432	150	1,932	2,419
Connecticut .....	8,051	348	2,286	2,383	2,254	1,258	780	394	3,516	1,737
Delaware .....	372	37	38	112	145	110	40	3	180	67
Dist. of Col. ....	2,957	34	46	708	1,825	842	344	104	1,672	1,014
Florida .....	17,088	1,367	1,872	4,973	7,101	3,737	1,775	738	7,981	4,516
Georgia .....	8,688	1,026	1,820	2,433	2,942	2,257	467	293	4,234	1,642
Guam .....	704	164	46	177	166	77	151	37	273	36
Hawaii .....	80	72	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
Idaho .....	1,966	202	287	481	723	438	273	85	826	682
Illinois .....	15,206	248	3,691	4,244	4,970	1,619	2,053	724	5,549	5,045
Indiana .....	5,067	200	1,662	1,516	1,371	864	318	225	2,485	905
Iowa .....	6,540	232	1,115	1,597	2,073	1,334	1,523	393	2,018	2,506
Kansas .....	5,340	498	807	1,463	1,542	1,024	1,030	167	1,951	1,865
Kentucky .....	4,910	208	1,240	1,574	1,109	727	779	157	2,144	722
Louisiana .....	5,497	459	856	1,935	1,651	1,172	596	225	2,483	1,978
Maine .....	1,598	171	629	420	289	122	89	59	712	100
Maryland .....	5,076	386	1,223	1,266	1,652	1,086	549	94	2,336	771
Massachusetts...	11,877	416	3,583	2,790	4,258	1,448	830	256	6,155	1,994
Michigan .....	10,937	327	2,741	3,720	3,297	1,651	852	570	4,637	2,758
Minnesota .....	6,990	195	1,700	1,869	2,248	876	978	397	2,425	2,746
Mississippi .....	6,540	590	1,602	1,511	2,274	1,689	563	154	3,274	1,277
Missouri .....	5,939	143	1,669	1,772	1,627	812	728	253	2,682	1,590
Montana .....	1,896	123	245	734	421	219	373	132	730	509
Nebraska .....	4,941	409	657	1,116	1,296	967	1,463	452	1,020	1,673
Nevada .....	1,868	78	66	514	859	469	351	32	950	609
New Hampshire..	1,031	59	564	156	142	56	110	70	455	29
New Jersey .....	11,301	334	2,875	2,428	5,115	3,740	549	308	6,686	3,540
New Mexico .....	2,936	378	189	884	1,057	630	428	133	1,014	1,218
New York .....	60,914	881	10,930	9,258	35,461	24,295	4,384	2,923	37,066	28,887
North Carolina ..	10,688	1,349	3,555	1,990	2,688	1,824	1,106	402	5,205	1,439
North Dakota ....	1,458	49	73	402	591	421	343	89	612	665
Ohio .....	16,344	815	3,245	5,535	4,805	2,841	1,944	689	6,627	5,849
Oklahoma .....	8,548	792	711	2,925	2,888	1,578	1,232	623	2,433	5,295
Oregon .....	3,564	151	582	1,111	1,218	724	502	257	1,632	995
Pennsylvania .....	21,020	476	4,278	5,876	5,530	3,500	4,860	1,478	9,279	5,930
Puerto Rico .....	6,979	671	907	437	339	215	4,625	64	1,250	71
Rhode Island .....	2,146	65	990	446	473	304	172	224	976	187
South Carolina...	4,855	718	1,080	1,010	1,667	1,321	380	134	2,546	702
South Dakota ....	1,232	141	191	329	353	192	218	41	351	586
Tennessee .....	6,758	377	1,654	2,350	2,079	1,391	298	301	3,527	1,105
Texas .....	40,174	3,873	4,589	15,402	12,431	7,947	3,879	1,586	16,794	14,220
Utah .....	3,254	267	749	811	964	491	463	110	1,305	962
Vermont .....	803	71	184	194	286	166	68	36	333	139
Virginia .....	5,872	550	989	1,634	2,093	1,536	606	192	2,745	1,268
Virgin Islands ...	297	57	12	46	136	66	46	5	135	0
Washington .....	6,834	129	909	1,236	1,270	766	3,290	346	2,086	1,780
West Virginia ...	2,643	66	217	823	1,102	842	435	124	1,658	804
Wisconsin .....	11,073	82	2,276	2,821	1,356	627	4,538	338	4,897	703
Wyoming .....	832	97	64	196	267	142	208	27	304	312

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs; December 1961

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from Nov. 1961	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from Nov. 1961	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States.....	6,621,423	6,067,999	\$34.11	553,424	8.4	1,576,529	18.2	\$218,476,567	14.5	147,053
Alabama.....	86,394	81,915	23.97	4,479	5.2	20,570	7.9	2,032,579	4.4	2,543
Alaska.....	19,200	18,362	37.88	838	4.4	4,571	41.2	718,520	36.5	379
Arizona.....	34,098	32,710	31.32	1,388	4.1	8,119	17.2	1,055,389	13.0	711
Arkansas.....	53,756	49,986	22.86	3,770	7.0	12,799	46.2	1,197,645	38.8	1,325
California.....	841,231	794,583	41.64	46,648	5.5	200,293	21.2	34,685,821	16.7	13,166
Colorado.....	36,399	33,877	39.06	2,522	6.9	8,666	40.1	1,386,783	35.5	585
Connecticut.....	95,195	90,695	36.35	4,500	4.7	22,665	3.5	3,381,656	1.0	2,432
Delaware.....	15,862	14,754	37.54	1,108	7.0	3,777	29.4	579,443	24.7	364
Dist. of Col.....	16,648	16,256	26.37	392	2.4	3,964	11.9	436,555	7.0	510
Florida.....	89,368	84,034	27.50	5,334	6.0	21,278	-4.8	2,402,180	-8.0	3,345
Georgia.....	92,969	81,882	27.20	11,087	11.9	22,135	20.1	2,361,568	12.8	3,496
Hawaii.....	31,771	28,337	37.22	3,434	10.8	7,565	-1.2	1,117,039	-4.1	410
Idaho.....	28,738	25,153	37.33	3,585	12.5	6,842	66.2	1,023,846	64.0	350
Illinois.....	283,217	265,173	38.42	18,044	6.4	67,433	4.1	10,626,188	2.1	8,036
Indiana.....	119,225	107,615	31.33	11,610	9.7	28,387	17.7	3,579,402	13.4	4,640
Iowa.....	50,672	46,672	31.65	4,000	7.9	12,065	38.6	1,543,859	34.1	1,401
Kansas.....	42,583	39,377	34.78	3,206	7.5	10,139	40.2	1,446,480	36.7	977
Kentucky.....	63,699	59,541	29.20	4,158	6.5	15,166	2.3	1,807,012	-6	2,067
Louisiana.....	103,638	95,229	30.31	8,409	8.1	24,676	32.3	3,037,905	27.3	2,412
Maine.....	43,857	38,993	22.39	4,864	11.1	10,442	14.7	960,799	11.2	1,135
Maryland.....	122,133	113,737	30.47	8,396	6.9	29,079	22.9	3,625,337	17.3	2,257
Massachusetts.....	265,388	218,219	36.97	47,169	17.8	63,188	15.1	8,966,836	10.9	5,340
Michigan.....	250,408	240,563	35.30	9,845	3.9	59,621	13.8	8,667,993	9.8	7,248
Minnesota.....	120,075	114,685	30.21	5,390	4.5	28,589	50.8	3,573,486	48.1	2,809
Mississippi.....	45,318	41,587	23.75	3,731	8.2	10,790	21.3	1,044,610	15.9	1,006
Missouri.....	128,911	113,670	30.18	15,241	11.8	30,693	11.7	3,640,637	12.9	2,826
Montana.....	26,205	26,205	30.10	0	--	6,239	58.6	792,581	54.9	802
Nebraska.....	24,620	23,730	30.56	890	3.6	5,862	55.6	738,902	56.4	539
Nevada.....	17,935	16,706	37.24	1,229	6.9	4,270	34.0	651,935	28.5	379
New Hampshire.....	18,019	15,283	28.39	2,736	15.2	4,290	12.7	469,579	9.8	296
New Jersey.....	324,675	290,608	36.33	34,067	10.5	77,304	19.5	11,350,932	14.7	6,191
New Mexico.....	31,572	29,792	29.01	1,780	5.6	7,517	43.3	897,460	36.8	614
New York.....	891,744	783,458	37.27	108,286	12.1	212,320	16.8	31,209,495	11.8	14,731
North Carolina.....	125,213	115,661	22.12	9,552	7.6	29,813	9.8	2,745,950	6.4	2,978
North Dakota.....	19,349	16,302	29.82	3,047	15.7	4,607	190.1	573,645	194.7	441
Ohio.....	347,195	326,498	40.66	20,697	6.0	82,665	19.3	13,827,076	16.3	7,001
Oklahoma.....	58,829	55,154	26.36	3,675	6.2	14,007	17.4	1,509,512	12.7	1,432
Oregon.....	84,187	78,273	35.74	5,914	7.0	20,045	45.7	2,945,875	42.6	1,387
Pennsylvania.....	704,091	632,337	32.57	71,754	10.2	167,641	18.0	21,878,237	13.4	14,058
Puerto Rico.....	42,405	41,723	13.58	682	1.6	10,096	8.0	572,230	8.8	1,907
Rhode Island.....	38,386	34,743	30.85	3,643	9.5	9,140	25.4	1,132,991	20.4	891
South Carolina.....	47,488	45,156	23.89	2,332	4.9	11,307	7.1	1,113,812	3.1	1,594
South Dakota.....	7,407	6,867	30.09	540	7.3	1,764	110.5	215,822	109.0	218
Tennessee.....	110,926	103,740	24.11	7,186	6.5	26,411	5.1	2,619,307	1.1	3,888
Texas.....	170,572	160,451	24.15	10,121	5.9	40,612	7.0	4,044,394	2.5	6,301
Utah.....	19,667	18,518	34.60	1,149	5.8	4,683	23.7	668,558	23.7	373
Vermont.....	14,921	13,669	28.93	1,252	8.4	3,553	26.7	416,048	22.4	331
Virginia.....	37,433	35,378	24.89	2,055	5.5	8,913	21.7	910,895	15.3	1,778
Washington.....	186,573	178,062	32.02	8,511	4.6	44,422	23.7	5,913,501	20.1	1,632
West Virginia.....	63,908	59,573	22.20	4,335	6.8	15,216	8.8	1,391,753	5.5	1,574
Wisconsin.....	112,525	98,483	39.79	14,042	12.5	26,792	29.7	4,367,569	24.6	3,579
Wyoming.....	14,825	14,024	42.29	801	5.4	3,530	71.1	618,940	69.3	318

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$227,635 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in two States: California (\$227,484) and Connecticut (\$151).
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> December 1961

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	28,052	45,809	\$ 1,034,757.8	\$413,762.9	\$6,044,272	17,694	6,780	10,914	7,512
Alabama.....	512	843	153,244	54,644	97,115	253	86	167	179
Alaska.....	445	132	88,792	67,430	17,317	122	93	29	64
Arizona.....	291	419	96,318	40,114	54,813	237	88	149	71
Arkansas.....	186	653	96,453	20,657	74,273	228	65	163	77
California.....	3,556	4,256	1,391,807	709,576	653,600	2,166	869	1,297	550
Colorado.....	292	332	99,310	49,221	48,536	183	91	92	35
Connecticut.....	149	217	53,914	24,996	27,159	89	25	64	51
Delaware.....	30	65	14,486	5,421	8,662	34	9	25	15
Dist. of Col.....	1,441	154	199,218	178,071	19,007	367	312	55	263
Florida.....	343	1,098	185,139	42,870	141,396	389	92	297	135
Georgia.....	675	804	198,434	88,989	108,103	347	152	195	187
Hawaii.....	399	225	103,593	70,153	33,440	122	70	52	43
Idaho.....	341	304	95,444	54,378	39,368	401	231	170	18
Illinois.....	1,085	1,653	398,804	162,523	231,649	674	255	419	339
Indiana.....	406	909	170,661	52,483	115,057	192	67	125	222
Iowa.....	74	419	62,591	9,183	52,580	213	30	183	51
Kansas.....	470	379	129,822	75,255	51,693	242	106	136	102
Kentucky.....	360	980	174,684	47,487	127,197	237	68	169	378
Louisiana.....	266	933	166,913	33,473	132,305	217	27	190	151
Maine.....	102	271	48,572	10,227	34,990	97	10	87	18
Maryland.....	534	649	166,056	76,503	87,300	260	126	134	129
Massachusetts.....	918	833	279,104	148,900	125,674	469	233	236	169
Michigan.....	397	2,967	414,322	53,657	360,665	685	174	511	433
Minnesota.....	405	1,193	232,630	48,843	168,623	381	77	304	120
Mississippi.....	236	386	71,443	24,757	45,456	157	74	83	73
Missouri.....	504	948	186,440	63,153	118,198	345	87	258	148
Montana.....	283	290	76,378	37,218	36,442	179	83	96	84
Nebraska.....	153	134	36,914	19,138	17,463	101	43	58	33
Nevada.....	88	102	31,425	14,659	15,719	64	23	41	17
New Hampshire.....	83	115	29,370	11,268	17,060	53	17	36	11
New Jersey.....	626	980	253,696	106,592	146,357	444	195	249	159
New Mexico.....	373	380	98,564	48,984	47,154	162	92	70	72
New York.....	2,049	2,017	630,885	355,682	271,820	1,058	527	531	352
North Carolina.....	502	721	146,636	49,697	91,339	317	129	188	114
North Dakota.....	122	324	56,422	14,403	41,296	150	36	114	29
Ohio.....	1,116	2,761	565,820	185,760	378,544	753	267	486	400
Oklahoma.....	450	714	134,887	50,212	83,132	245	84	161	92
Oregon.....	386	766	153,867	55,813	97,162	421	147	274	68
Pennsylvania.....	1,637	5,536	964,372	218,080	723,350	1,189	258	931	638
Puerto Rico.....	215	1,045	151,312	23,196	128,116	115	30	85	151
Rhode Island.....	164	189	49,379	24,383	24,996	67	29	38	24
South Carolina.....	236	405	78,888	26,899	50,271	163	61	102	72
South Dakota.....	80	104	23,335	9,893	13,214	96	27	69	25
Tennessee.....	605	1,062	195,447	69,309	122,868	303	129	174	201
Texas.....	1,149	1,740	321,015	121,415	196,751	742	269	473	396
Utah.....	386	182	82,361	57,782	23,600	192	119	73	69
Vermont.....	39	116	19,760	5,331	14,116	48	11	37	13
Virginia.....	279	421	90,062	35,407	53,074	219	87	132	119
Virgin Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	1,883	1,553	510,876	274,463	220,928	871	371	500	62
West Virginia.....	172	1,063	133,682	16,349	114,550	204	34	170	154
Wisconsin.....	387	961	186,393	61,922	124,471	316	127	189	114
Wyoming.....	172	111	47,638	30,810	16,303	115	68	47	22

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$62,955) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in California.
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment, by Month, 1960-1961

State	1961											
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Total, 52 States 2/	2,639,139	3,265,800	3,393,840	3,168,171	2,779,447	2,328,225	1,991,110	1,958,195	1,743,547	1,558,301	1,501,631	1,662,377
Rate: 3/ Actual.....	6.6	8.1	8.4	7.8	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1
Seas. adj. ....	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Alabama .....	3,720,9	4,395,5	4,393,8	4,272,0	3,818,1	3,300,8	2,924,2	2,844,3	2,433,7	2,247,9	2,298,1	2,587,1
Alaska .....	4,568	6,044	6,424	6,394	6,164	4,211	2,645	2,326	1,697	1,753	2,663	3,954
Arizona .....	1,216,7	1,368,0	1,460,4	1,431,0	1,270,7	1,069,6	9,214	9,247	8,895	8,620	9,223	9,736
Arkansas .....	2,437,7	3,175,3	3,166,9	2,847,5	2,578,5	2,043,9	1,665,7	1,625,9	1,433,9	1,296,2	1,231,8	1,507,6
California .....	2,698,0	3,139,4	3,344,9	3,266,2	2,868,6	2,621,4	2,323,7	2,129,1	1,901,5	1,734,5	1,694,7	1,935,4
Colorado .....	1,409,6	1,724,4	1,795,3	1,659,2	1,362,7	1,013,0	7,809	7,134	6,689	5,715	5,929	8,169
Connecticut .....	4,547,7	5,420	5,767	5,040,3	4,596,2	3,852,2	3,251,0	3,576,5	3,110,5	2,586,7	2,542,7	2,462,4
Delaware .....	4,937	8,188	9,609	8,469	6,123	4,605	3,975	3,711	5,008	3,413	3,058	3,332
Dist. of Col. ....	6,302	8,368	10,343	8,128	6,423	5,290	4,968	5,085	4,569	4,047	3,922	4,134
Florida .....	3,367,0	4,055,4	4,534,2	4,649,5	4,510,0	4,411,8	4,292,5	4,800,5	4,594,2	4,310,0	3,877,5	3,467,9
Georgia .....	4,022,0	5,329,0	5,399,3	5,102,1	4,729,3	4,497,2	3,769,9	3,507,4	3,070,0	2,760,4	2,634,5	2,631,0
Hawaii .....	5,049	5,042	5,698	5,515	5,110	4,624	4,444	5,224	5,380	6,334	7,903	8,530
Idaho .....	1,069,6	1,235,2	1,223,8	1,026,9	6,870	4,974	3,857	4,497	3,836	3,608	6,951,8	6,765
Illinois .....	1,281,20	1,645,05	1,764,67	1,642,59	1,369,54	1,154,38	9,675,3	9,275,0	8,162,4	7,161,2	6,951,8	7,837,0
Indiana .....	6,823,7	8,621,5	8,934,7	7,825,9	6,541,3	4,972,3	3,973,4	4,049,5	3,368,8	2,758,9	2,734,1	3,077,2
Iowa .....	1,609,0	2,280,1	2,435,9	2,263,5	1,707,5	1,206,2	1,066,4	1,139,7	1,161,8	1,016,1	950,1	1,187,5
Kansas .....	1,435,5	1,803,6	2,083,3	1,920,1	1,635,2	1,253,0	1,001,8	9,879	8,550	7,133	741,4	940,3
Kentucky .....	3,655,4	4,753,8	5,109,2	4,046,5	4,889,5	4,062,7	3,247,8	3,006,7	2,605,9	2,156,2	2,043	2,214,7
Louisiana .....	3,344,3	4,266,2	4,574,8	4,236,3	3,992,1	3,580,1	3,214,0	3,300,8	2,846,8	2,712,5	2,461,0	2,578,5
Maine .....	1,786,5	2,005,0	2,003,3	1,999,9	2,362,5	1,854,3	1,360,2	1,284,2	1,197,7	1,238,0	1,087,6	1,134,2
Maryland .....	4,249,8	5,586,3	6,046,0	5,201,5	4,362,9	3,607,9	3,123,6	3,073,4	2,680,7	2,318,5	2,297,3	2,559,7
Massachusetts .....	1,023,0	1,213,4	1,199,1	1,132,9	1,068,8	8,678,0	7,422,8	7,608,7	6,480,7	6,645,5	6,162,1	6,377,5
Michigan .....	1,408,4	1,893,7	2,167,5	2,802,6	1,821,3	1,243,0	9,919,5	1,258,2	1,355,7	7,755,5	6,745,9	6,706,4
Minnesota .....	4,147,8	5,685,5	6,064,6	5,845,3	5,077,1	3,449,3	2,489,9	2,280,8	2,111,2	1,775,0	1,773,2	2,401,9
Mississippi .....	2,129,4	2,722,3	2,839,4	2,620,3	2,377,5	2,011,8	1,759,8	1,626,7	1,393,0	1,231,3	1,145,6	1,310,8
Missouri .....	5,191,4	6,653,1	7,023,2	6,478,7	5,749,3	4,682,4	3,895,5	3,594,6	4,038,6	3,369,9	3,401,0	3,867,7
Montana .....	1,026,9	1,458,5	1,632,6	1,495,9	1,122,4	753,9	4,654	3,478	2,778	2,869	3,414	5,610
Nebraska .....	7,509	1,388,2	1,285,6	1,138,0	7,819	5,228	3,920	3,568	3,398	3,203	3,209	4,394
Nevada .....	5,750	6,968	7,180	6,445	5,496	4,557	3,533	3,471	3,270	2,766	2,987	3,898
New Hampshire .....	8,627	9,417	9,510	1,044,3	1,096,8	8,639	6,872	6,363	6,016	5,981	4,931	4,853
New Jersey .....	1,125,53	1,379,24	1,365,16	1,199,64	1,079,87	9,655,0	8,156,9	7,882,9	7,066,7	6,590,2	6,454,9	7,128,2
New Mexico .....	9,132	1,082,8	1,183,2	1,128,0	1,041,2	851,2	7,235	7,108	6,471	5,813	5,890	6,820
New York .....	3,359,60	4,000,85	3,984,31	3,610,55	3,340,44	3,048,17	2,743,44	2,690,22	2,215,72	2,041,88	1,915,43	2,090,81
North Carolina .....	5,187,3	6,466,1	7,081,0	6,353,2	5,840,16	5,078,1	4,445,5	4,269,3	3,226,4	2,830,2	2,892,8	3,384,3
North Dakota .....	6,203	8,312	8,701	7,961	5,607	2,742	1,667	1,546	1,421	1,355	1,621	3,424
Ohio .....	1,850,24	2,198,40	2,293,87	2,166,94	1,866,38	1,419,17	1,136,96	1,046,11	9,037,4	7,841,4	7,669,0	8,752,1
Oklahoma .....	2,928,4	2,759,3	2,997,6	2,749,8	2,584,7	2,202,2	1,992,4	1,867,1	1,693,1	1,561,6	1,486,0	1,665,2
Oregon .....	3,716,0	4,534,9	4,665,7	4,336,0	3,208,8	2,382,5	1,704,1	1,613,5	1,301,5	1,148,8	1,408,5	1,609,0
Pennsylvania .....	2,794,33	3,281,05	3,253,28	2,974,42	2,746,82	2,420,37	2,163,95	2,087,89	1,841,55	1,750,60	1,698,43	1,770,48
Puerto Rico .....	---	1,562,1	1,474,9	1,359,4	1,348,0	1,332,9	1,365,9	1,599,4	1,711,4	1,709,5	1,590,6	1,504,7
Rhode Island .....	1,757,4	2,263,1	2,314,9	2,162,7	1,819,9	1,446,3	1,213,0	1,391,2	1,090,6	914,7	843,6	860,1
South Carolina .....	1,924,1	2,599,5	2,532,8	2,345,5	2,165,1	1,881,0	1,656,6	1,733,1	1,438,4	1,360,4	1,302,4	1,369,3
South Dakota .....	3,209	4,964	5,561	4,431	2,439	1,892	900	805	696	602	651	1,480
Tennessee .....	4,887,1	6,648,1	6,265,9	5,855,2	5,488,1	4,822,5	4,117,4	4,094,7	3,481,5	3,092,7	2,982,2	3,329,5
Texas .....	6,894,5	7,929,9	8,440,6	7,579,5	6,886,8	6,065,8	5,606,1	5,453,6	4,906,0	4,464,1	4,192,0	4,684,6
Utah .....	8,151	1,145,9	1,255,0	1,121,4	7,912	5,645	4,529	4,676	5,116	5,116	3,682	4,796
Vermont .....	5,467	6,646	7,425	7,323	6,299	4,719	3,549	3,070	2,675	2,552	2,686	3,308
Virginia .....	2,152,8	3,301,7	3,966,8	3,519,1	2,830,2	2,247,7	1,995,3	1,873,9	1,479,3	1,243,1	981,8	1,052,3
Washington .....	6,412,8	7,328,3	7,141,1	6,298,5	4,692,9	3,440,0	2,468,4	3,198,1	3,156,4	3,516,4	3,516,1	4,447,9
West Virginia .....	3,645,4	4,402,3	4,375,0	3,961,0	3,377,4	2,757,9	2,286,1	2,253,4	1,953,3	1,786,1	1,722,6	1,844,5
Wisconsin .....	4,615,1	6,371,4	6,872,2	6,179,0	4,756,6	3,333,5	2,785,7	2,606,6	3,337,8	2,305,3	2,204,3	2,829,6
Wyoming .....	3,361	4,784	5,569	5,424	4,232	3,072	2,064	1,766	1,475	1,272	1,379	2,399

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.  
2/ Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.  
3/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, December 1961

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total.....	2,017,452	5.0	30,707	48,565	357,416	2,455,578
Alabama.....	28,730	5.5	577	946	5,297	35,550
Alaska.....	4,927	14.6	386	118	833	6,264
Arizona.....	11,480	4.8	314	425	1,466	13,685
Arkansas.....	20,918	7.7	264	722	3,434	25,338
California.....	2,240,59	5.9	4,325	4,992	40,132	2,749,46
Colorado.....	10,971	3.1	269	383	1,187	12,810
Connecticut.....	28,979	3.9	153	229	6,679	36,040
Delaware.....	4,074	3.3	54	77	721	4,926
Dist. of Col.....	5,053	2.0	1,114	156	1,229	7,552
Florida.....	33,517	3.7	528	1,081	7,942	43,068
Georgia.....	28,969	3.9	763	855	6,723	37,310
Hawaii.....	8,382	5.0	287	195	1,227	10,091
Idaho.....	10,318	8.8	457	359	692	11,826
Illinois.....	93,179	3.6	1,155	1,694	17,898	113,926
Indiana.....	37,358	3.5	391	1,063	8,617	47,429
Iowa.....	16,476	3.7	84	450	2,372	19,382
Kansas.....	13,577	3.9	541	403	2,038	16,559
Kentucky.....	25,288	5.7	456	1,091	6,807	33,642
Louisiana.....	29,061	5.3	266	867	6,044	36,238
Maine.....	13,016	6.8	133	301	3,411	16,861
Maryland.....	30,035	4.4	515	567	6,061	37,178
Massachusetts.....	79,017	5.2	803	755	10,269	90,844
Michigan.....	83,666	4.7	501	3,213	18,361	105,741
Minnesota.....	36,362	5.1	393	1,201	6,368	44,324
Mississippi.....	17,516	6.5	304	438	3,231	21,489
Missouri.....	46,941	4.9	503	874	7,572	55,890
Montana.....	8,287	7.5	392	334	1,411	10,424
Nebraska.....	7,791	3.3	148	129	958	9,026
Nevada.....	4,660	5.7	99	91	626	5,476
New Hampshire.....	5,599	3.7	70	106	1,748	7,523
New Jersey.....	91,003	5.9	846	1,046	16,471	109,366
New Mexico.....	8,109	5.1	420	363	1,174	10,066
New York.....	270,806	5.4	2,434	2,377	39,329	314,946
North Carolina.....	40,805	4.5	624	774	8,845	51,048
North Dakota.....	5,753	8.5	115	340	784	6,992
Ohio.....	104,573	4.4	866	3,101	24,909	133,449
Oklahoma.....	19,617	5.3	449	716	3,095	23,877
Oregon.....	27,746	6.9	457	769	3,630	32,602
Pennsylvania.....	203,570	6.9	1,985	5,752	29,695	241,002
Puerto Rico.....	15,882	7.0	211	950	5,076	22,119
Rhode Island.....	12,255	5.2	163	195	2,283	14,896
South Carolina.....	14,906	3.5	267	427	3,566	19,166
South Dakota.....	2,831	3.7	70	106	334	3,341
Tennessee.....	38,609	5.9	809	1,157	9,550	50,125
Texas.....	512,14	2.9	1,084	1,499	12,240	66,037
Utah.....	7,006	3.8	454	225	814	8,499
Vermont.....	4,560	6.3	43	126	887	5,616
Virginia.....	12,893	1.8	347	476	2,831	16,547
Virgin Islands.....	(6/)	--	6	1	1	6/8
Washington.....	54,087	9.0	2,077	1,760	2,318	60,242
West Virginia.....	22,258	6.9	222	1,191	5,194	28,865
Wisconsin.....	36,795	4.1	399	991	2,518	40,703
Wyoming.....	3,967	5.8	117	108	519	4,711

- 1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending March 1961.
- 2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.
- 3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.
- 4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.
- 5/ Includes 1,438 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions (ED) of California's regular State unemployment compensation law.
- 6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 3 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> December 1961

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States ...	3 303 8	1 279 1	2 024 7	3 259 65	1 256 70	2 002 95	7 927 2
Alabama.....	532	196	336	6357	2377	3980	1523
Alaska.....	132	106	26	2085	1584	501	504
Arizona.....	424	175	249	2984	1232	1752	739
Arkansas.....	417	153	264	3824	1006	2818	986
California.....	4021	1574	2447	38806	17958	20848	9317
Colorado.....	315	131	184	2602	1078	1524	652
Connecticut.....	214	65	149	1586	674	912	382
Delaware.....	38	10	28	563	234	329	131
Dist. of Col.....	368	301	67	5363	4697	666	1270
Florida.....	701	213	488	6680	2137	4543	1609
Georgia.....	484	198	286	6564	3106	3458	1618
Hawaii.....	152	66	86	2024	1184	840	482
Idaho.....	498	274	224	2990	1653	1337	816
Illinois.....	1468	548	920	11641	4821	6820	2849
Indiana.....	495	90	405	5952	1781	4171	1454
Iowa.....	277	45	232	2144	343	1801	534
Kansas.....	530	301	229	3698	2067	1631	944
Kentucky.....	296	117	179	6434	1856	4578	1547
Louisiana.....	339	90	249	4984	1230	3754	1133
Maine.....	233	61	172	1635	528	1107	434
Maryland.....	672	276	396	4675	2198	2477	1082
Massachusetts.....	723	329	394	6330	3274	3056	1558
Michigan.....	1426	277	1149	14920	1922	12998	3714
Minnesota.....	531	109	422	6402	1630	4772	1594
Mississippi.....	404	177	227	2996	1191	1805	742
Missouri.....	613	243	370	5654	2067	3587	1377
Montana.....	363	213	150	2086	1137	949	726
Nebraska.....	218	106	112	1116	588	528	277
Nevada.....	138	58	80	811	420	391	190
New Hampshire.....	89	25	64	711	290	421	176
New Jersey.....	968	394	574	8031	3619	4412	1892
New Mexico.....	453	259	194	3912	2013	1899	783
New York.....	3058	1471	1587	20144	10098	10046	4811
North Carolina.....	570	241	329	5541	2385	3156	1398
North Dakota.....	183	56	127	1647	429	1218	455
Ohio.....	1072	212	860	16834	3652	13182	3967
Oklahoma.....	362	115	247	4751	1829	2922	1165
Oregon.....	787	343	444	4844	1753	3091	1226
Pennsylvania.....	2131	649	1482	32776	8271	24505	7737
Puerto Rico.....	170	47	123	4751	858	3893	1161
Rhode Island.....	154	50	104	1438	673	765	358
South Carolina.....	264	94	170	2835	1099	1736	694
South Dakota.....	150	54	96	712	280	432	176
Tennessee.....	738	424	314	7894	3139	4755	1966
Texas.....	1075	363	712	10261	4293	5968	2583
Utah.....	268	146	122	2708	1843	865	679
Vermont.....	94	22	72	670	179	491	169
Virginia.....	418	180	238	3560	1540	2020	823
Virgin Islands.....	1	0	1	30	26	4	7
Washington.....	1936	851	1085	15721	8471	7250	3837
West Virginia.....	325	46	279	5787	903	4884	1413
Wisconsin.....	624	182	442	5558	1572	3986	1390
Wyoming.....	126	65	61	943	482	461	225

1/ The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



# Selected unemployment insurance financial data under State Unemployment Insurance Programs December 31, 1961 and December 31, 1960

(amount in thousands)

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 2/		For 12 months ending December 1961 percent of	
	December 31, 1961	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1961	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1961	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1961	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1961	December 31, 1960	Benefits to taxable wages 3/	Reserves to taxable wages 3/
Total, 52 States 4/	5/ 58,689.4	71,904.4	49,728.5	45,316.3	5/ 42,678	27,265.6	2,625.815	2,483.010	5,802.058	6,643,257	2.9	4.9
Alabama .....	5,748	7,599	5,622	3,776	3,038.1	2,716.3	2,378.1	1,974.7	4,715.3	5,397.5	2.2	3.4
Alaska .....	1,543	1,223	2,564	2,723	7,467	5,339	8,061	7,291	6,545.4	6,486.0	3.2	2.3
Arizona .....	2,866	2,808	2,093	1,914	1,309.5	929.4	1,215.5	1,161.8	7,123.3	2,391.1	1.8	8.2
Arkansas .....	2,765	3,085	2,428	2,102	1,604.6	1,254.2	1,047.6	9,932.2	3,121.9	3,676.2	2.3	4.5
California .....	5/ 90,250	101,709	6,645.9	5,900.6	5/ 47,395.1	38,593.0	32,180.2	31,082.0	5,717.0	8,011.8	3.4	4.1
Colorado .....	3,176	4,013	2,659	4,013	1,852.4	1,525.5	1,351.6	7,865	5,757.2	6,187.1	1.7	5.4
Connecticut .....	5/ 1,018.5	1,501.5	8,265	8,450	5/ 7,024.1	5,510.3	5,121.3	5,120.6	15,057.2	16,855.8	2.2	6.8
Delaware .....	1,499	1,585	1,566	2,071	5/ 1,008.6	6,746.6	8,493.3	1,021.3	10,360	11,955.3	2.5	2.1
Dist. of Col. ....	1,240	1,326	1,385	2,071	3,174.0	5,484.8	7,944.8	7,844.4	6,376.2	6,243.8	1.0	9.5
Florida .....	8,562	8,561	1,886	6,034	4,368.3	3,174.0	4,202.2	3,491.2	10,052.4	10,245.7	1.7	3.9
Georgia .....	6,758	8,244	5,938	6,119	3,924.8	3,038.9	3,042.7	3,158.4	13,331.6	14,458.8	2.0	6.9
Hawaii .....	3,172	1,446	1,063	1,222	8,801.7	4,501.1	5,948	5,695	2,247.3	2,531.3	2.0	5.1
Idaho .....	2,002	2,317	1,831	1,270	5/ 10,497	8,535	8,266	6,183	2,612.5	2,837.3	3.3	8.1
Illinois .....	30,672	36,423	28,676	29,516	5/ 18,418.9	13,614.8	17,303.7	16,893.1	34,482.0	35,595.9	2.3	4.4
Indiana .....	9,627	14,438	7,956	9,142	7,294.4	5,244.8	4,052.5	4,677.5	13,605.7	16,822.0	2.3	4.3
Iowa .....	3,805	2,801	1,790	1,969	19,571	14,486	11,622.5	11,744.4	10,747.5	11,720.6	1.5	8.4
Kansas .....	3,399	3,798	2,229	2,317	20,412	20,526	12,669	12,669	6,429.9	7,206.6	2.1	6.5
Kentucky .....	5,587	7,819	5,770	2,317	3,860.0	3,176.2	2,664.3	3,041.4	9,412.7	10,408.4	3.2	7.8
Louisiana .....	8,413	8,883	4,881	4,913	4,521.5	3,785.3	2,638.5	2,680.0	10,158.9	12,098.1	3.0	6.8
Maine .....	2,717	3,380	2,479	2,328	15,383	12,922	10,221	9,696	2,336.0	2,850.3	2.9	4.3
Maryland .....	9,399	13,103	12,368	11,171	5,488.8	5,076.9	6,037.9	5,133.5	7,310.6	6,770.9	3.8	3.8
Massachusetts .....	2,503.9	2,879.8	2,187.4	1,658.6	13,820.6	11,881.6	9,391.6	8,740.5	18,033.1	22,128.8	3.2	3.1
Michigan .....	2,583.6	4,036.8	2,359.2	2,302.8	21,059.0	14,739.1	14,952.0	16,246.2	6/ 15,803.2	22,011.4	4.1	4.2
Minnesota .....	7,591	8,528	4,291	4,224	4,572.7	3,678.4	2,387.2	2,467.7	2,203.2	6,376.1	2.3	2.2
Mississippi .....	2,793	3,413	3,162	3,079	17,347	14,296	14,299	14,326	2,974.9	3,272.3	2.6	4.4
Missouri .....	9,628	10,300	8,003	6,254	5,222.9	4,131.7	4,477.9	3,561.8	19,442.7	20,172.4	1.9	7.1
Montana .....	1,606	2,174	1,307	2,011	11,260	11,189	8,716	7,318	2,351.9	2,606.4	3.5	7.3
Nebraska .....	1,573	1,300	1,598	1,608	9,421	7,443	8,817	7,874	3,603	4,030.2	1.4	5.9
Nevada .....	1,562	1,758	1,699	1,513	8,216	6,211	7,702	6,838	1,717.7	1,770.6	2.7	5.5
New Hampshire .....	1,338	1,812	1,558	1,622	8,385	6,897	7,370	7,673	2,298.3	2,400.7	2.0	5.5
New Jersey .....	2,985.9	3,270.2	2,446.3	2,283	14,980.7	13,148.6	13,449.6	12,498.4	31,629.3	33,718.3	3.2	6.7
New Mexico .....	2,222	2,242	1,214	1,234	11,795	8,939	7,053	7,237	3,782.0	4,234.0	3.5	8.1
New York .....	8,416.6	9,476.5	8,278	6,620	4,873.95	3,978.08	4,501.64	3,700.81	9,503.54	9,902.8	3.2	6.3
North Carolina .....	8,555	8,555	8,975	9,291	4,645.8	3,560.7	4,164.9	4,375.1	18,175.6	18,656.5	2.0	7.7
North Dakota .....	902	888	1,047	1,039	5,077	4,913	4,141	3,845	6,414	7,351	2.7	3.4
Ohio .....	3,639.6	6,494.3	1,809.9	1,856.4	26,475.6	20,611.3	10,524.1	12,115.4	14,570.5	31,054.1	3.8	2.1
Oklahoma .....	3,997	4,614	2,953	2,163.4	21,634	17,808	14,486	13,508	30,970	36,998	3.0	3.3
Oregon .....	6,395	8,426	8,705	8,934	38,972	28,150	37,156	36,868	4,453.1	4,747.0	2.9	3.0
Pennsylvania .....	6,154.3	7,630	4,890.2	4,589.2	34,123.0	26,527.1	26,070.3	25,242.6	6/ 11,477.9	6/ 17,450.8	4.2	1.4
Puerto Rico .....	1,855	--	2,902	--	6,756	--	1,303.9	--	7/ 35,002	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	2,970	4,166	4,326	4,384	19,431	16,164	19,801	20,124	3,333.9	3,296.8	2.8	4.7
South Carolina .....	3,256	3,513	2,989	2,951	1,678.7	1,223.4	1,484.6	1,477.2	7,445.6	7,652.6	1.5	6.8
South Dakota .....	381	414	641	477	2,672	2,452	2,613	2,179	15,113	15,172	1.2	1.2
Tennessee .....	7,554	8,666	6,821	6,887	4,267.5	3,421.0	3,267.5	3,236.0	6,437.8	7,445.1	2.4	3.6
Texas .....	1,168.4	1,484.6	9,726	8,799	6,286.9	5,825.2	5,464.6	5,084.8	24,151.0	24,985.8	1.3	4.9
Utah .....	1,554	1,986	1,559	1,530	9,533	8,178	8,812	8,454	3,758.1	3,804.5	1.8	7.2
Vermont .....	1,015	1,087	742	662	5/ 6,416	4,063	3,411	3,104	10,807	13,656	3.1	5.2
Virginia .....	2,504	3,784	4,976	4,534	2,146.3	1,671.6	2,441.3	2,116.0	9,148.2	8,858.7	1.1	4.8
Washington .....	1,460.4	1,760.3	9,548	9,303	6,542.3	5,883.0	5,621.2	5,612.6	19,398.2	20,220.1	1.3	1.3
West Virginia .....	3,909	6,922	4,437	4,244	2,565.2	2,404.0	2,536.3	2,691.4	3,515.4	3,544.5	2.9	1.5
Wisconsin .....	10,772	12,575	7,979	6,706	6,807.7	4,551.8	4,459.6	4,236.9	19,444.9	21,611.7	2.8	7.9
Wyoming .....	1,198	1,981	708	708	6,575	4,421	3,232	3,178	9,093	12,441	3.2	4.4

1/ Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

2/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

3/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending June 1961.

4/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

5/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

6/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation,<sup>1/</sup> December 1961

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States ....	1 55.70 4	3 57,41 6	3 43,32 2	\$4 3,958,81 9	\$5 67,283,54 5	1 39,25 6	2,200,26 4	1 05,32 6	1 152,01 5
Alabama .....	3,04 6	5,29 7	5,02 5	3 78,53 4	7,774,24 5	2,23 1	4 62,28	1,55 7	29,47 8
Alaska .....	44 4	83 3	70 5	13 7,89 7	83,224 5	48 4	3,05 5	17 7	98 1
Arizona .....	72 6	1,46 6	1,36 7	16 0,66 6	1,798,42 9	59 4	9,12 1	40 7	3,72 7
Arkansas .....	1,66 6	3,43 4	3,32 4	22 8,56 9	2,497,97 2	1,08 6	15,76 9	92 0	7,84 7
California .....	1 72,13	4 0,13 2	3 8,48 4	5,865,61 2	7 0,453,81 8	1 5,43 6	23 0,24 7	1 0,14 4	10 4,56 6
Colorado .....	60 1	1,18 7	1,11 0	1 74,00 5	1,694,74 5	53 1	6,01 2	42 4	3,50 2
Connecticut .....	2,48 7	6,67 9	6,63 3	9 18,08 4	9,596,55 5	2,05 8	28,82 9	2,06 1	19,75 1
Delaware .....	32 0	72 1	70 4	12 0,03 3	1,505,74 6	34 5	6,39 3	28 4	2,99 3
Dist. of Col. ....	53 6	1,22 9	98 4	14 5,71 6	1,550,48 0	49 7	7,25 8	43 4	3,73 6
Florida .....	3,49 2	7,94 2	7,70 0	7 66,31 1	8,534,34 2	2,99 7	4 5,77 7	2,75 9	25,49 8
Georgia .....	3,43 5	6,72 3	6,44 3	7 18,56 6	9,663,45 9	3,36 6	52,58 0	2,99 0	31,95 7
Hawaii .....	75 1	1,22 7	1,15 4	1 73,67 9	1,098,91 4	64 0	4,33 9	23 2	1,26 1
Idaho .....	51 5	69 2	65 7	6 0,92 7	1,186,43 7	31 6	5,98 7	19 4	2,23 9
Illinois .....	6,62 3	1 7,89 8	1 7,44 9	2 65,63 9	38,943,73 2	8,27 2	14 8,04 5	6,46 4	82,52 7
Indiana .....	4,40 6	8,61 7	8,13 8	9 91,77 7	15,281,25 3	3,96 2	7 7,18 7	3,20 6	4 3,15 7
Iowa .....	1,59 6	2,37 2	2,31 4	2 74,73 9	2,585,76 4	1,29 2	1 3,90 1	75 5	7,14 8
Kansas .....	94 7	2,03 8	1,86 8	2 97,23 9	3,156,56 2	1,01 9	12,31 4	73 2	6,05 6
Kentucky .....	2,91 3	6,80 7	6,50 4	7 29,40 4	8,747,99 2	2,19 6	3 5,64 1	1,90 4	19,84 8
Louisiana .....	3,08 8	6,04 4	5,76 5	6 54,11 4	8,129,27 2	1,47 9	2 5,18 9	2,00 3	21,44 3
Maine .....	1,09 4	3,41 1	3,35 7	2 69,69 8	99,587 4	1,05 3	6,35 6	67	1,29 7
Maryland .....	2,06 2	6,06 1	5,88 1	7 79,12 1	9,588,13 4	1,85 8	3 3,12 9	1,56 7	15,04 2
Massachusetts .....	5,14 2	1 0,26 9	1 0,14 5	1 37,29 4	1 73,194 7 0	4,79 4	7 3,47 6	3,08 0	40,03 9
Michigan .....	7,15 5	1 8,36 1	1 7,44 7	2 44,18 5	4 48,93,52 8	6,75 8	1 58,34 8	6,34 0	90,63 7
Minnesota .....	2,90 3	6,36 8	6,12 4	7 18,27 9	6,560,08 5	2,78 3	2 7,51 2	1,74 2	12,89 7
Mississippi .....	1,79 6	3,23 1	3,11 9	2 54,53 0	3,088,79 0	1,11 8	1 7,00 3	90 4	8,94 0
Missouri .....	3,41 5	7,57 2	7,36 4	8 11,73 0	8,770,23 7	2,92 1	3 7,41 1	2,14 1	19,62 8
Montana .....	78 5	1,41 1	1,30 8	1 57,70 4	1,275,67 1	66 9	6,03 8	26 6	2,35 8
Nebraska .....	57 4	95 8	93 5	1 21,52 9	1 020,44 4	53 1	5,07 7	32 5	2,59 2
Nevada .....	36 9	62 6	58 0	9 44,19	1 002,11 3	31 5	3,91 0	19 8	1,69 3
New Hampshire .....	39 7	1,74 8	1,73 0	1 87,51 2	85,032 7	34 7	3,86 7	61 6	1,58 8
New Jersey .....	6,87 1	1 6,47 1	1 6,09 9	2 11,61 0	28,400,50 2	6,60 7	1 03,78 4	4,76 2	56,18 3
New Mexico .....	49 2	1,17 4	1,09 0	1 26,52 8	1 04,65 7	52 6	4,80 9	35 8	2,54 1
New York .....	1 6,19 7	3 9,32 9	3 8,28 6	5 780,40 3	70,802,37 4	1 5,67 8	2 24,27 4	9,37 7	94,12 2
North Carolina .....	3,61 2	8,84 5	8,56 8	6 97,17 3	7,540,29 3	2,68 3	4 0,74 6	2,11 8	15,90 0
North Dakota .....	39 9	78 4	73 0	9 33,29	42,381 7	42 1	1,95 9	14 6	66 9
Ohio .....	7,63 1	24,90 9	23,80 1	4 008,48 0	6 293,68 7 0	7,83 2	1 53,16 4	7,45 9	81,74 5
Oklahoma .....	1,40 0	3,09 5	2,97 8	2 77,50 2	2,882,43 9	1,27 3	1 5,59 9	1,06 0	9,64 9
Oregon .....	1,57 9	3,63 0	3,56 3	4 72,07 9	4,984,26 9	1,37 9	1 8,78 2	1,08 3	8,15 9
Pennsylvania .....	1 22,66	2 9,69 5	2 8,46 5	3 587,85 2	4 055,15 8 6	1 1,75 8	1 76,20 8	9,54 2	97,14 4
Puerto Rico .....	3,17 5	5,07 6	4,66 9	2 95,90 3	2,726,15 2	1,74 6	2 5,95 2	1,54 9	14,06 1
Rhode Island .....	92 8	2,28 3	2,19 2	2 48,46 6	3,441,94 5	80 9	14,26 5	62 6	7,43 4
South Carolina .....	1,72 4	3,56 6	3,42 7	2 90,06 4	3,871,92 5	1,36 9	2 2,09 8	1,23 5	13,63 9
South Dakota .....	24 5	33 4	32 2	3 68,88 8	2 71,91 2	23 3	1,72 0	11 4	78 4
Tennessee .....	5,23 2	9,55 0	9,07 0	8 07,23 4	10,397,16 7	3,20 4	4 8,45 7	1,78 7	26,89 6
Texas .....	5,39 3	1 2,24 0	1 1,62 0	9 91,29 9	1 252,48 6 7	5,02 4	7 7,51 0	3,94 4	42,93 8
Utah .....	49 4	81 4	71 6	9 38,31	1 009,90 9	44 3	5,41 5	31 9	3,00 7
Vermont .....	48 3	88 7	85 9	84,80 2	58,267 6	36 7	2,98 0	18 2	1,20 3
Virginia .....	1,60 3	2,83 1	2,66 0	2 76,67 4	4 019,63 7	1,56 8	2 7,33 6	1,24 1	17,25 9
Virgin Islands .....	2	1	--	58	28 8	0	3	2	3
Washington .....	1,58 0	2,31 8	2,21 2	1 79,57 1	6,098,49 1	1,26 1	3 0,86 6	51 5	11,77 9
West Virginia .....	2,00 3	5,19 4	4,78 1	3 92,27 1	5,522,51 4	1,47 8	2 7,70 8	1,47 0	13,38 0
Wisconsin .....	1,58 2	2,51 8	2,40 5	3 41,89 8	6,172,72 5	1,33 2	2 7,89 8	1,34 8	17,89 3
Wyoming .....	31 6	51 9	48 9	98,82 1	6 77,97 7	31 7	2,73 2	19 6	1,20 1

- 1/ Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).
- 2/ Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



State and type of plan	November 1961			Cumulative for 1961			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1960
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	34,728	203,162	1/ \$9,532,047	374,477	2,223,595	\$103,789,826	\$86,607,395
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ 20,086	3/ 148,328	1/ 1,779,936	2/ 214,270	3/ 1,592,425	19,108,980	16,595,520
Private plan.....	11,559	(4/)	(4/)	142,997	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	6,215	37,535	5/ \$1,351,327	62,016	391,310	\$12,858,476	\$11,526,951
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	2,357	22,104	\$633,617	27,934	256,390	\$7,354,715	\$7,413,222
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	11,119	6/ 72,997	\$5,415,838	153,486	6/ 683,170	\$46,969,721	\$48,713,911
Maternity.....	196	7/ 1,699	235,502	2,502	7/ 20,827	2,897,903	3,142,963

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

- 1/ Total benefits of \$11,311,983 were distributed as follows: \$9,211,992 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,099,991 to to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.
- 2/ Represents the number of payments made.
- 3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.
- 4/ Data not available.
- 5/ Total benefits of \$1,351,327 were distributed as follows: \$1,106,507 to disabled employed workers, and \$244,820 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.
- 6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 145,994 compensated weeks of sickness in November.
- 7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,398 weeks of maternity benefits in November.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, December 1961

State and type of plan	December 1961			Cumulative for 1961			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1960
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	29,144	189,205	1/ \$8,908,597	403,621	2,412,800	\$112,698,423	\$95,556,392
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ 18,211	3/ 137,164 (4/)	1/ 1,645,968 (4/)	2/ 232,481	3/ 1,729,589 (4/)	20,754,948 (4/)	18,271,404 (4/)
Private plan.....	9,482			152,479			
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	6,132 (4/)	37,257 (4/)	5/ \$1,343,353 (4/)	68,148 (4/)	428,567 (4/)	\$12,201,829 (4/)	\$12,497,237 (4/)
Private plan.....							
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	2,145	20,158	\$575,460	30,079	276,548	\$7,930,175	\$8,000,895
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	9,926	6/ 67,762	\$4,926,460	163,412	6/ 750,932	\$51,896,181	\$53,784,287
Maternity.....	181	7/ 1,598	220,628	2,683	7/ 22,425	3,118,531	3,387,099

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

1/ Total benefits of \$10,554,565 were distributed as follows: \$8,534,843 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,019,722 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.

2/ Represents the number of payments made.

3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.

4/ Data not available.

5/ Total benefits of \$1,343,353 were distributed as follows: \$1,159,464 to disabled employed workers, and \$183,889 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.

6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 135,524 compensated weeks of sickness in December.

7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,196 weeks of maternity benefits in December.



# Area Labor Market Indicators

JANUARY 1962

State and Area	Classification according to relative adequacy of local labor supply			Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (in thousands)							Women as a percent of nonagri-cultural wage & salary employment	Turnover Manu-facturing quits per 100 workers
				Total			Manufacturing					
				Nov. 1961	Percentage change from:		Nov. 1961	Percentage change from:		Employer fore-casts of labor requirements 1/ Nov. 1961-Mar. 1962		
					Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960		Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960			
Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960		Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	
Total - 150 Areas.....			37,050.5	+0.5	+0.8	11,575.7	+0.7	-0.3		2/ 33.4		
<u>Alabama</u>												
*Birmingham.....	D	D	D	199.4	-0.1	+0.2	57.7	+0.3	+2.2	No change	23.9	0.5
*Mobile.....	D	D	D	92.3	+1.0	+0.7	17.1	+4.9	+3.6	Moderate decrease	27.9	0.6
<u>Arizona</u>												
*Phoenix.....	C	C	C	193.8	+2.7	+5.4	35.7	+2.9	+5.0	Moderate increase	34.3	1.8
<u>Arkansas</u>												
*Little Rock-North Little Rock...	C	C	C	81.9	+0.3	-0.5	16.5	+2.8	+6.1	Substantial decrease	36.4	3.0
<u>California</u>												
Fresno.....	D	D	C	88.9	-2.1	+2.7	14.0	-7.9	-0.5	Substantial decrease	32.2	INA
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	D	D	D	2,439.7	+1.2	+2.8	791.9	+1.6	+1.5	Slight increase	33.6	1.5
Sacramento.....	C	C	C	173.0	-1.0	+2.8	28.8	-8.8	+2.4	Slight increase	34.2	INA
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	D	D	D	196.9	+1.3	+5.1	34.3	0	+6.5	No change	32.1	1.4
San Diego.....	D	D	D	270.7	-0.1	+3.9	70.5	-1.5	+5.2	Slight decrease	31.6	1.5
San Francisco-Oakland.....	C	C	C	1,023.5	-0.1	+2.3	196.8	-4.2	+1.5	Slight decrease	31.7	1.6
San Jose.....	C	C	C	214.6	-3.1	+8.7	74.9	-12.3	+8.9	No change	34.1	1.9
Stockton.....	D	D	C	64.8	-7.0	+4.1	11.4	-28.8	+3.4	Slight decrease	34.6	INA
<u>Colorado</u>												
**Denver.....	C	C	C	351.0	-0.9	+3.2	68.2	-0.3	+1.5	No change	28.4	INA
<u>Connecticut</u>												
*Bridgeport.....	D	D	D	124.3	+1.0	-0.1	65.3	+0.6	-1.4	No change	31.8	0.9
*Hartford.....	C	C	C	244.7	+1.2	+1.7	87.8	+0.2	-0.1	No change	35.9	1.1
*New Britain.....	D	D	E	39.9	+1.8	+0.3	23.2	+1.8	-0.4	Slight increase	33.8	1.0
*New Haven.....	C	C	C	127.6	+0.7	+1.4	45.0	+2.0	+3.0	No change	34.2	1.4
*Stamford.....	C	C	B	63.6	+0.5	+2.6	25.1	+1.6	+1.6	No change	35.7	1.3
*Waterbury.....	D	D	D	67.4	+0.7	+1.4	37.4	+1.4	+1.1	No change	36.5	1.2
<u>Delaware</u>												
*Wilmington.....	C	C	C	133.9	+1.0	+1.1	55.8	+3.0	+0.9	No change	27.7	0.5
<u>District of Columbia</u>												
*Washington.....	B	B	C	768.1	+0.2	+2.1	35.2	0	+2.0	No change	42.0	2.3
<u>Florida</u>												
*Jacksonville.....	C	C	C	145.0	0	+1.3	21.8	-1.4	+5.8	No change	34.6	1.7
*Miami.....	D	D	C	314.4	+2.2	+2.8	43.9	+6.3	+5.0	Slight increase	33.3	2.6
*Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	C	C	C	203.5	+3.7	+2.3	36.6	+4.9	+0.3	Slight increase	35.9	1.8
<u>Georgia</u>												
*Atlanta.....	C	C	C	375.1	+1.7	+1.9	85.2	+4.5	+4.2	Slight increase	33.2	1.5
Augusta.....	C	C	C	62.2	+0.2	+1.8	23.3	-0.3	+2.0	No change	36.3	1.1
Columbus.....	C	C	C	49.2	+1.5	+0.7	17.0	+0.8	-0.2	No change	38.4	2.0
Macon.....	C	C	C	57.7	+1.9	(3/)	11.6	0	-1.4	No change	34.7	1.6
*Savannah.....	C	C	D	51.6	-0.8	-3.4	13.9	-2.8	-3.5	Slight increase	30.5	0.8
<u>Hawaii</u>												
Honolulu.....	C	C	B	155.6	-1.3	+0.5	15.1	-11.7	-1.9	Moderate increase	31.8	0.9
<u>Illinois</u>												
*Chicago.....	C	C	C	2,394.3	+0.5	+0.3	829.8	-0.3	-0.8	No change	INA	1.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline....	C	C	C	90.9	-0.3	+0.3	33.0	-1.8	+1.2	Moderate increase	32.6	0.8
Peoria.....	C	C	D	95.3	0	+0.1	38.0	-1.6	+1.1	No change	33.2	0.5
Rockford.....	C	C	C	72.1	+2.0	+1.7	38.9	+1.0	+3.7	Moderate increase	30.1	1.6
<u>Indiana</u>												
*Evansville.....	D	D	D	62.9	-0.2	0	23.5	-0.5	-0.3	No change	31.5	1.0
*Fort Wayne.....	C	C	D	85.0	+1.2	+2.3	34.7	+3.1	+6.3	Moderate increase	28.4	1.0
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.....	C	C	E	190.3	-1.7	+2.0	102.7	-1.7	+3.1	No change	25.3	0.7
*Indianapolis.....	C	C	C	299.0	+1.3	+1.5	100.0	+3.1	+0.9	No change	35.3	0.9
*South Bend.....	D	D	E	78.5	+1.5	-2.4	34.8	+1.4	-5.5	No change	28.6	0
Terre Haute.....	D	D	D	34.8	-1.0	-0.5	10.6	-1.3	-0.7	No change	33.0	1.5
<u>Iowa</u>												
Cedar Rapids.....	C	C	C	47.0	-0.3	-5.5	20.5	+0.5	+6.6	No change	34.4	1.1
*Des Moines.....	C	C	C	100.2	-1.0	-2.4	20.9	-1.2	-3.5	No change	38.3	1.2
<u>Kansas</u>												
*Wichita.....	C	C	C	117.1	+0.4	-1.1	42.9	+2.3	-1.5	Moderate decrease	34.4	1.1
<u>Kentucky</u>												
*Louisville.....	D	D	D	241.3	+0.4	+0.3	83.0	(3/)	-0.9	No change	33.4	0.8
<u>Louisiana</u>												
*Baton Rouge.....	D	D	D	68.9	(3/)	-2.2	16.3	-0.9	-4.4	No change	32.8	0.3
*New Orleans.....	D	D	C	287.4	+0.6	-0.2	44.1	+0.5	+1.3	No change	INA	1.1
*Shreveport.....	C	C	C	72.8	-0.2	-0.4	9.1	+1.1	-1.4	No change	INA	0.9
<u>Maine</u>												
*Portland.....	C	C	C	52.9	-1.1	+1.3	12.7	-1.6	+3.3	Slight decrease	32.4	1.1

See explanatory notes at end of table.



# Area Labor Market Indicators

JANUARY 1962

State and Area	Classification according to relative adequacy of local labor supply			Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (in thousands)							Women as a percent of nonagricultural wage & salary employment	Turnover Manufacturing quits per 100 workers
				Total			Manufacturing					
				Nov. 1961	Percentage change from:		Nov. 1961	Percentage change from:		Employer forecasts of labor requirements 1/ Nov. 1961-Mar. 1962		
	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Sept. 1961		Nov. 1960							
	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960		Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961
Maryland												
*Baltimore.....	C	C	D	624.3	+0.1	+1.3	194.6	-1.0	-0.4	Slight increase	34.0	1.1
Massachusetts												
Boston.....	C	C	C	1,025.5	+0.8	-0.2	290.9	+0.2	-3.8	Slight decrease	36.1	INA
Brockton.....	D	D	D	38.4	+0.4	+2.0	15.9	+0.3	+2.6	No change	39.9	2.4
Fall River.....	E	D	E	45.0	+0.9	-0.7	24.8	+1.3	-1.3	Slight increase	46.2	1.4
Lawrence-Haverhill.....	D	D	D	69.9	+0.6	-2.6	43.1	+2.2	-1.2	No change	40.3	2.0
Lowell.....	D	D	E	42.6	+0.6	+4.9	21.8	+1.0	+8.5	Slight decrease	47.5	3.7
New Bedford.....	E	D	E	49.6	+0.2	-0.6	26.4	+1.0	-1.3	Moderate increase	43.2	1.8
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke....	D	D	D	169.1	+0.6	+0.8	71.1	+0.8	-1.9	No change	33.6	1.3
Worcester.....	C	C	D	112.9	+1.0	+0.4	51.0	+0.9	-1.1	Slight increase	35.1	1.3
Michigan												
Battle Creek.....	D	D	D	44.2	-3.5	-2.4	18.4	-6.6	-6.1	Slight increase	INA	0.4
*Detroit.....	D	D	E	1,165.6	+2.0	-1.9	481.8	+6.6	-3.4	No change	INA	0.5
*Flint.....	C	C	D	121.7	+19.5	-1.9	72.7	+36.1	-4.2	Slight decrease	INA	0.5
*Grand Rapids.....	C	C	D	116.7	+1.8	+0.3	48.5	+5.4	+0.6	Slight increase	INA	0.9
Kalamazoo.....	C	C	C	59.3	+0.5	+2.4	26.0	+0.8	+3.6	No change	INA	0.6
*Lansing.....	C	C	C	90.7	+9.0	-1.4	29.6	+16.1	-4.2	No change	INA	0.3
*Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	D	D	E	44.7	-1.3	+0.7	23.8	-2.1	0	No change	INA	0.6
*Saginaw.....	C	C	C	54.3	+2.1	-0.9	23.6	+6.3	-2.5	Slight decrease	INA	0.3
Minnesota												
*Duluth-Superior.....	E	E	E	50.1	-2.6	-0.5	10.0	+3.4	+13.3	Moderate decrease	36.3	1.2
*Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	C	C	C	571.3	+0.3	+1.5	154.5	+0.5	+3.1	No change	35.9	1.2
Mississippi												
*Jackson.....	C	C	C	66.4	+0.6	+2.6	11.3	+0.9	+0.4	No change	38.2	1.2
Missouri												
*Kansas City.....	D	D	D	386.6	+0.3	-1.8	106.2	+3.0	+1.3	No change	31.1	1.5
*St. Louis.....	C	C	D	716.3	(3/)	-1.6	251.7	+1.2	-2.1	Slight decrease	31.6	0.9
Nebraska												
*Omaha.....	C	C	B	161.2	(3/)	+0.9	37.0	+0.5	-0.1	No change	36.3	1.1
New Hampshire												
*Manchester.....	C	C	C	42.3	-0.2	-0.1	17.4	+1.0	-1.3	Slight increase	43.1	4.1
New Jersey												
Atlantic City.....	E	E	E	47.3	-10.4	+4.9	8.1	-2.4	+5.2	Slight increase	39.1	0.8
*Jersey City.....	D	D	D	259.1	+1.7	+0.6	117.4	+2.0	-0.8	No change	29.5	1.1
*Newark.....	D	D	D	656.9	+0.6	-0.7	232.0	-0.2	-3.6	Slight decrease	32.5	1.3
*New Brunswick-Perth Amboy.....	D	C	D	183.3	+0.3	+0.4	85.4	-1.7	-1.7	No change	30.1	0.9
*Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.....	C	C	D	375.6	+1.0	+1.2	158.9	-0.3	-1.3	No change	31.2	1.1
*Trenton.....	C	C	D	106.4	+1.8	+1.6	36.1	+5.9	+0.8	No change	35.6	1.2
New Mexico												
*Albuquerque.....	C	C	C	81.1	+0.1	+1.9	7.3	-1.6	-0.3	No change	26.9	2.5
New York												
*Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	C	C	D	226.8	+0.2	+1.6	62.0	-1.0	-2.1	No change	INA	0.6
*Binghamton.....	C	C	C	77.4	-0.7	-1.2	38.3	-1.5	-3.1	Slight increase	34.4	1.2
*Buffalo.....	D	D	E	418.1	-0.8	-3.1	167.7	+0.5	-2.9	Slight decrease	29.0	0.6
*New York.....	C	C	C	4,315.1	+1.0	+0.4	1,162.3	+1.4	-1.0	INA	INA	1.5
*Rochester.....	B	B	C	227.4	+0.4	+1.1	107.5	+0.5	-1.2	Slight decrease	INA	0.6
*Syracuse.....	C	C	C	181.7	-1.0	+0.6	66.2	-1.5	+1.4	Slight decrease	INA	1.4
*Utica-Rome.....	D	D	E	102.9	-0.7	+3.0	39.5	+0.7	+2.8	Slight decrease	INA	0.9
North Carolina												
Asheville.....	D	D	D	40.9	-1.0	+2.0	15.5	+3.7	+3.3	Slight increase	39.6	1.6
Charlotte.....	C	C	C	114.1	+0.9	+4.0	28.3	+0.9	+2.4	Slight increase	38.7	2.1
Durham.....	D	D	D	41.8	-1.1	+1.4	13.3	-4.7	+2.5	Substantial decrease	45.1	1.3
Greensboro-High Point.....	C	C	C	102.3	+0.6	+1.0	44.0	+0.7	-1.1	No change	32.8	1.8
Winston-Salem.....	C	C	C	74.4	+1.1	-0.8	38.7	-0.3	-2.2	Substantial decrease	39.9	0.7
Ohio												
*Akron.....	C	C	D	172.3	+0.6	+0.1	78.7	+0.4	-2.5	No change	30.2	0.4
*Canton.....	D	D	E	108.4	-0.7	+2.5	51.0	-1.4	+3.4	No change	31.8	0.3
*Cincinnati.....	C	C	C	397.6	+0.5	+0.7	146.3	+0.5	-1.1	No change	33.4	0.6
*Cleveland.....	C	C	D	686.9	+0.3	-0.2	264.5	+1.6	-2.0	No change	35.8	0.7
*Columbus.....	C	C	C	264.4	+0.8	+3.8	70.5	+0.4	+2.3	No change	31.9	0.7
*Dayton.....	C	C	C	248.2	+1.1	+1.1	102.5	+1.2	+1.1	No change	29.9	0.5
Hamilton-Middletown.....	D	D	E	57.5	+1.2	+1.1	28.6	+4.0	+1.2	No change	26.3	0.5
Lorain-Elyria.....	D	D	E	58.3	-1.5	+4.5	30.3	-1.0	+7.8	Slight decrease	27.3	0.3
Steubenville-Weirton.....	C	C	E	53.9	-0.4	+0.9	32.0	-1.8	+3.9	No change	29.3	0.1
*Toledo.....	D	D	D	154.3	+1.8	-1.8	55.2	+3.2	-6.1	No change	31.7	0.5
*Youngstown-Warren.....	D	D	E	158.5	-0.5	+1.1	71.7	-1.5	+1.0	Slight increase	31.3	0.4
Oklahoma												
*Oklahoma City.....	C	C	C	177.2	+0.9	+1.1	21.4	+2.9	+3.4	Slight increase	INA	2.2
*Tulsa.....	C	C	C	130.8	-0.2	0	27.1	+1.1	+0.7	Slight decrease	30.6	1.7
Oregon												
*Portland.....	D	D	D	266.1	-3.2	+1.1	62.3	-9.6	+0.5	Slight decrease	33.7	1.5

See explanatory notes at end of table.



# Area Labor Market Indicators

JANUARY 1962

State and Area	Classification according to relative adequacy of local labor supply			Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (in thousands)							Women as a percent of nonagri-cultural wage & salary employment	Turnover Manu-facturing quits per 100 workers
				Total								
				Manufacturing								
				Percentage change from:		Percentage change from:		Employer fore-casts of labor requirements 1/				
Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1961-Mar. 1962	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	
Pennsylvania												
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	C	C	D	183.0	-0.8	+0.4	95.4	-1.3	-0.2	No change		
Altoona.....	E	E	E	40.9	-0.7	+1.7	12.0	-1.6	+7.1	Slight increase	33.9	0.9
Erie.....	E	E	E	77.6	0	+2.4	36.0	+1.1	+3.4	Slight decrease	30.3	1.5
Harrisburg.....	C	C	C	144.0	-0.6	-0.6	32.4	-2.4	-5.5	No change	30.0	0.8
Johnstown.....	F	F	F	67.3	+0.1	-1.8	21.8	+1.4	-8.4	Moderate increase	37.6	0.8
Lancaster.....	C	C	C	95.3	+0.5	+1.8	46.1	+1.3	+1.1	No change	28.8	0.8
Philadelphia.....	D	D	D	1,530.2	+1.1	+0.6	541.0	+0.7	-1.4	No change	35.8	1.4
Pittsburgh.....	E	E	E	753.6	-0.2	-0.6	272.4	-0.4	-0.1	No change	33.2	1.0
Reading.....	C	C	C	102.5	+1.7	+0.7	51.5	+3.2	0	No change	25.2	0.4
Scranton.....	E	E	E	75.6	+0.1	-0.4	29.9	+1.0	+1.7	No change	38.2	1.4
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton.....	E	F	F	99.8	+0.2	-2.0	38.6	+1.0	-4.0	Moderate increase	40.2	0.8
York.....	C	C	D	83.9	+0.1	-0.2	41.5	-0.7	-1.9	Slight increase	45.8	1.0
										No change	34.0	1.2
Puerto Rico												
Mayaguez.....	F	F	F	16.2	0	+4.5	6.9	0	+9.5	INA	42.0	1.6
Ponce.....	F	F	F	23.4	+1.7	-0.4	7.2	0	+5.9	INA	32.1	0.8
San Juan.....	D	D	D	152.2	+1.6	-0.4	28.5	+1.8	+7.1	INA	25.8	0.6
Rhode Island												
**Providence-Pawtucket.....	D	D	D	297.5	+0.4	+0.4	132.6	+0.7	+0.5	No change	39.9	2.5
South Carolina												
*Charleston.....	C	C	C	58.7	+1.8	+3.2	9.5	+2.7	+3.8	Moderate increase	32.5	1.4
*Greenville.....	C	C	C	75.4	+0.9	+4.4	33.1	+0.5	+2.5	No change	38.5	2.9
Tennessee												
*Chattanooga.....	D	D	D	90.6	-0.2	-1.4	39.9	0	-2.2	Slight decrease	36.5	0.9
*Knoxville.....	D	D	D	113.1	+0.1	-0.5	40.7	+0.7	-2.2	No change	26.6	0.5
*Memphis.....	C	C	C	193.3	+0.5	+1.3	45.2	+0.2	+1.8	Slight decrease	30.3	1.2
*Nashville.....	C	C	C	142.2	+0.4	+0.1	39.8	-0.9	-0.4	Slight increase	36.1	1.2
Texas												
Austin.....	C	C	C	65.2	+1.9	+4.1	5.6	+2.3	+2.6	No change	40.1	1.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur.....	D	D	D	93.9	-3.4	-1.1	30.4	-11.5	-9.3	No change	24.5	0.5
Corpus Christi.....	C	C	D	55.0	+0.4	+0.2	8.5	-1.8	+1.0	Slight decrease	27.8	1.1
*Dallas.....	C	C	C	398.2	+0.7	+2.9	96.1	+0.4	+3.0	Slight increase	35.6	2.3
El Paso.....	C	C	C	81.8	+0.6	+1.6	14.2	-1.8	+2.7	Slight decrease	39.2	0.9
*Fort Worth.....	C	C	C	181.4	+0.5	+1.8	51.2	+1.3	-3.8	Moderate decrease	34.0	0.9
*Houston.....	C	C	C	447.8	-0.3	+0.8	93.9	+0.5	+1.6	No change	32.8	1.0
*San Antonio.....	C	C	C	180.6	+0.4	+1.3	22.9	-2.4	-1.6	Slight decrease	34.6	1.0
Utah												
*Salt Lake City.....	C	C	C	147.9	-1.0	+3.6	27.5	+0.5	+8.1	No change	INA	INA
Virginia												
Newport News-Hampton.....	C	C	C	69.5	+0.2	+7.6	24.9	+0.5	+19.4	Moderate decrease	28.9	1.1
**Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	C	C	C	153.6	(3/)	+2.4	17.4	-0.9	+3.6	Slight decrease	31.0	1.8
**Richmond.....	B	B	C	172.7	+0.4	+2.2	43.2	-0.7	+3.1	No change	38.0	1.6
Roanoke.....	C	C	D	57.7	+0.3	+2.2	14.0	+1.3	+2.6	No change	34.0	1.3
Washington												
*Seattle.....	C	C	C	384.3	-0.7	+4.8	120.7	+0.6	+9.0	No change	33.0	1.5
*Spokane.....	D	D	D	74.1	-4.3	-2.2	12.1	-10.4	-4.7	Moderate decrease	35.5	0.9
*Tacoma.....	D	D	D	76.7	-4.1	-0.4	16.2	-6.9	-3.6	Slight decrease	34.9	1.9
West Virginia												
*Charleston.....	D	D	D	74.9	-1.5	-2.4	22.2	-1.6	-2.0	No change	28.7	0.2
*Huntington-Ashland.....	E	E	F	63.0	-2.9	-3.0	22.0	-3.3	+0.9	Moderate increase	33.4	0.4
*Wheeling.....	F	F	F	52.5	+0.4	-2.5	16.6	+3.1	-0.6	No change	37.1	0.6
Wisconsin												
*Kenosha.....	C	C	C	34.8	+4.2	-5.7	19.6	+7.7	-12.9	No change	24.7	0.6
*Madison.....	B	B	B	79.5	-0.4	+3.9	12.9	-2.3	+2.4	No change	38.6	2.2
*Milwaukee.....	C	C	C	445.9	-0.3	-1.9	182.9	-0.9	-3.5	No change	33.2	0.8
*Racine.....	C	C	C	42.5	0	+0.7	19.5	-1.0	-1.5	No change	36.0	1.1

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The data presented here are derived from the regular bimonthly area labor market reports received by the Bureau of Employment Security from affiliated State employment security agencies. Each area listed consists of a principal city or cities and the surrounding area within a reasonable commuting distance. More detailed information on any of these areas may be obtained from the Bureau of Employment Security or from the appropriate affiliated State employment security agency, listed on the inside back cover. Employment data relate to total wage and salary workers for the payroll period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month. Self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

- \* Employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the Bureau of Labor Statistics-Bureau of Employment Security-State agency joint employment statistics program.
- \*\* Employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the BLS employment statistics program jointly with an agency other than the State employment security agency.
- INA Information not available.
- 1/ Based on employment schedules of establishments for which reports are collected through the normal operations of the employment security program. In most areas, reporting employers account for at least 65 percent of all manufacturing employment.
- 2/ Excludes 18 areas for which data on employment of women were not available.
- 3/ Less than 0.05 percent.



# Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JANUARY 1962

State and Area	Data relate to:	Unemployment % change since year ago	Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (in thousands)						Employer fore- casts of labor requirements 4 months from date of data
			Number	Total % change from		Number	Manufacturing % change from		
				6 mos. ago	Year ago		6 mos. ago	Year ago	
<u>Alabama</u>									
Anniston.....	July '61	+69.4	25.7	+2.7	-2.2	10.1	+3.9	-5.5	Slight increase
Gadsden.....	Dec. '61	-31.4	21.8	1/-0.1	+3.1	9.9	1/-0.9	+11.7	No change
Jasper.....	Dec. '61	INA	9.6	2/-2.6	INA	2.6	2/-1.9	INA	Slight increase
Selma.....	July '61	+2.9	10.3	-1.6	-3.1	3.0	+5.7	0	Substantial increase
Talladega.....	Nov. '61	-26.1	15.1	-1.2	+1.3	8.0	-0.4	+4.7	Slight increase
<u>Alaska</u>									
Anchorage 3/ .....	Aug. '61	+48.9	21.6	+21.8	-9.2	0.6	+27.9	-35.3	Substantial decrease
<u>Arkansas</u>									
Camden.....	Apr. '61	+63.6	7.5	INA	-9.4	3.7	INA	-6.9	Moderate decrease
<u>California</u>									
Eureka.....	Aug. '61	-13.6	30.0	2/+0.7	-3.5	12.7	2/+1.6	-6.6	Substantial decrease
Modesto.....	Sept. '61	+0.8	39.4	4/-2.6	+2.1	13.4	4/-11.7	+2.7	Substantial decrease
Oxnard.....	Nov. '61	+3.3	48.4	+5.9	+4.3	6.9	+18.6	+5.8	Substantial decrease
Ukiah.....	Aug. '61	-9.1	12.8	2/+3.2	-3.8	5.1	2/+2.0	-8.9	Substantial decrease
<u>Colorado</u>									
Pueblo.....	Oct. '61	-31.2	33.6	+3.1	+9.3	10.5	+4.2	+25.3	Slight decrease
<u>Connecticut</u>									
Ansonia.....	June '61	+20.0	11.8	0	+0.4	6.3	-0.4	-3.6	Moderate increase
Bristol.....	June '61	+3.8	15.2	-0.1	-1.2	9.2	+0.1	-0.2	No change
Danielson.....	Oct. '61	-13.3	13.8	+1.0	+1.5	8.2	+0.4	+1.7	No change
Meriden.....	June '61	+2.9	35.7	+4.4	+1.7	20.4	+5.7	+1.3	Slight increase
Middletown.....	June '61	+45.5	25.9	-2.3	-2.0	10.3	-0.2	-0.1	Slight decrease
Norwich.....	June '61	+53.3	17.1	-2.0	-5.2	5.8	-0.2	-12.4	Slight increase
Torrington.....	June '61	+64.7	20.0	0	-3.9	9.7	-2.0	-6.7	Moderate decrease
Willimantic.....	Sept. '61	+9.1	12.1	-0.2	-1.1	4.5	+9.6	-6.5	Substantial increase
<u>Delaware</u>									
Dover.....	Oct. '61	+18.1	18.4	-0.1	-4.1	4.1	+1.5	-17.2	Moderate decrease
<u>Florida</u>									
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood.....	July '61	+66.7	73.7	-9.5	-3.3	8.1	-4.7	+2.5	Substantial increase
Leesburg.....	Oct. '61	+43.3	11.2	-2.6	+7.2	1.0	-31.0	-9.1	Substantial increase
Sarasota-Bradenton.....	Apr. '61	+114.3	28.9	-1.9	-6.0	3.9	-2.5	-6.1	Substantial increase
<u>Georgia</u>									
Carrollton.....	Nov. '61	-33.7	9.1	+2.1	+4.5	5.7	+3.1	+3.4	Moderate increase
Cedartown-Rockmart.....	Sept. '61	+5.5	7.4	+2.8	-2.9	3.8	+5.6	-3.3	Slight increase
Griffin.....	Oct. '61	+17.1	12.0	-0.7	-3.7	7.0	-0.3	-5.2	Substantial decrease
Toccoa.....	Sept. '61	-15.4	12.5	+2.9	+1.5	7.6	+1.6	+1.5	Moderate decrease
<u>Illinois</u>									
Canton.....	Aug. '61	-17.8	8.7	-4.4	+4.8	2.1	-19.2	+25.4	Substantial increase
Centralia.....	Nov. '61	-2.1	14.7	+1.4	-2.0	3.2	+5.0	-4.5	Slight decrease
Danville.....	Sept. '61	+62.2	27.7	+6.9	-1.8	11.2	+13.8	-0.4	Moderate decrease
Decatur.....	July '61	+7.8	37.6	-2.1	-6.1	12.9	-3.1	-9.5	No change
Galesburg.....	Aug. '61	+25.7	21.4	+2.3	-3.7	6.2	+1.8	-8.8	Slight decrease
Harrisburg-West Frankfort- Herrin.....	Aug. '61	+7.3	25.7	+6.9	-0.8	5.8	+23.5	-3.3	Slight increase
Kankakee.....	Sept. '61	+73.8	21.8	+2.6	-4.4	8.6	-0.3	-4.4	Moderate decrease
LaSalle.....	July '61	+4.5	42.0	+5.9	+1.0	17.2	+4.9	-4.6	No change
Mattoon.....	Aug. '61	+56.5	26.3	+2.7	-0.4	7.4	+8.0	+5.7	Moderate increase
<u>Indiana</u>									
Connersville.....	Sept. '61	-5.7	13.5	+4.5	0	6.4	+4.0	-0.1	Slight decrease
Michigan City-La Porte.....	July '61	+62.1	28.6	+7.3	-2.3	12.9	+9.7	-4.7	Moderate decrease
Muncie.....	July '61	+20.7	35.1	+4.0	-1.4	16.6	+7.9	+0.5	Slight increase
New Castle.....	July '61	+136.8	10.2	+5.4	-6.6	4.2	+3.2	-16.9	Slight increase
Vincennes.....	Aug. '61	+50.6	10.0	+0.7	-4.2	2.4	-2.8	-8.0	Substantial increase
<u>Iowa</u>									
Waterloo.....	Sept. '61	+198.8	38.9	-7.4	-11.2	16.5	-18.8	-22.1	Slight increase
<u>Kansas</u>									
Coffeyville-Independence- Parsons.....	Nov. '61	-11.2	18.3	+0.3	-0.4	5.3	+7.7	+10.5	Slight decrease
Pittsburg.....	Sept. '61	0	13.1	+2.3	+2.5	2.8	+1.8	+1.8	Slight decrease
<u>Kentucky</u>									
Danville.....	Oct. '61	+20.0	9.8	+0.5	+0.5	3.4	-4.3	-1.5	Moderate increase
Elizabethtown.....	Sept. '61	+18.4	14.2	+4.0	+0.4	1.6	-8.8	-11.4	No change
Hopkinsville.....	Apr. '61	+27.3	12.8	-0.4	+2.4	3.2	0	-1.6	No change
Madisonville.....	June '61	+80.0	10.3	-3.7	-5.5	0.8	-5.9	-15.8	Slight increase
Owensboro.....	Apr. '61	+31.7	19.1	-2.1	-0.8	8.2	-4.1	-4.1	Slight increase
Paducah.....	June '61	+96.8	18.1	-4.8	-4.8	4.5	-16.8	-16.0	Slight increase
Pikeville.....	June '61	+20.0	8.1	+11.8	-5.8	0.3	+20.0	0	Slight increase
Richmond.....	May '61	+62.2	8.0	-0.6	+1.9	1.3	-7.4	-3.8	No change
<u>Louisiana</u>									
Alexandria.....	Dec. '61	+1.4	29.1	+4.7	+1.0	4.4	+6.7	+13.6	Slight decrease
Hammond.....	Dec. '61	-43.8	9.8	1/+6.5	+0.3	2.5	1/0	+4.2	Slight decrease
Lake Charles.....	Dec. '61	-2.3	34.5	2/0	-1.8	8.3	2/+0.5	+2.9	Slight decrease
Opelousas.....	Dec. '61	-22.7	10.7	2/-1.4	-4.0	1.1	2/+1.4	+9.3	Slight decrease
<u>Maine</u>									
Biddeford-Sanford.....	Aug. '61	+6.3	19.8	+13.8	+1.5	9.8	+4.3	+4.3	Substantial decrease
Lewiston-Auburn.....	Oct. '61	+14.8	26.5	2/-0.8	-1.9	13.2	2/-2.9	-3.7	Slight increase

See explanatory notes at end of table.



# Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JANUARY 1962

State and Area	Data relate to:	Unemployment % change since year ago	Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (in thousands)						Employer forecasts of labor requirements 4 months from date of data
			Number	Total % change from		Number	Manufacturing % change from		
				6 mos. ago	Year ago		6 mos. ago	Year ago	
<b>Maryland</b>									
Cambridge.....	June '61	-5.9	7.1	+5.2	+2.2	3.6	+9.2	+2.9	Substantial increase No change No change
Cumberland.....	Aug. '61	-7.6	31.7	+9.9	+3.9	13.3	+10.4	+7.3	
Hagerstown.....	Oct. '61	-19.5	26.1	+5.2	+3.0	9.8	+7.7	+0.5	
<b>Massachusetts</b>									
Milford.....	Aug. '61	+20.0	11.2	+5.8	-3.6	6.5	+4.5	-6.7	No change
Newburyport.....	June '61	+40.2	10.0	+2.1	-7.6	5.3	+4.1	-7.2	No change
North Adams.....	Aug. '61	-10.7	12.9	+4.5	-3.8	7.0	+2.5	-4.8	No change
<b>Michigan</b>									
Adrian.....	Sept. '61	+18.5	18.5	2/ +5.7	-0.5	9.8	2/ +11.4	-1.0	Substantial decrease
Bay City.....	Oct. '61	+33.3	25.0	2/ +3.3	-4.6	9.7	2/ +6.6	-12.6	Substantial decrease
Benton Harbor.....	Dec. '61	-9.8	44.4	2/ -3.7	+0.7	22.5	2/ -6.3	+1.4	Substantial decrease
Holland-Grand Haven.....	June '61	+31.6	24.1	+2.1	-1.6	13.0	+0.8	-3.0	Moderate increase
Ionia-Belding-Greenville.....	June '61	+62.5	17.5	-2.8	-4.9	8.1	+1.3	-11.0	Substantial increase
Iron Mountain.....	Oct. '61	+112.5	10.2	2/ -6.4	-7.3	2.7	2/ -6.9	-6.9	Substantial decrease
Jackson.....	Oct. '61	-12.0	38.9	2/ +5.4	-0.8	16.1	2/ +11.0	+3.2	Moderate decrease
Marquette.....	Oct. '61	+54.5	14.4	2/ 0	-8.3	2.6	2/ -7.1	-13.3	Slight decrease
Monroe.....	Aug. '61	+16.7	15.0	+3.4	-2.6	6.6	+3.1	-7.0	No change
Mount Pleasant 6/.....	Dec. '61	-3.5	9.8	2/ -3.9	+1.0	1.3	2/ 0	-16.1	Moderate decrease
Port Huron.....	Oct. '61	-10.3	24.7	2/ +0.4	-2.8	8.7	2/ +1.2	+1.1	Substantial decrease
Sturgis.....	Aug. '61	+28.6	12.7	2/ 0	-1.9	7.3	2/ -0.7	-3.3	Slight decrease
Traverse City.....	Aug. '61	-4.8	11.3	2/ +12.5	-2.2	3.3	2/ +54.8	-5.8	Substantial decrease
<b>Minnesota</b>									
Brainerd.....	May '61	INA	13.5	1/ +13.4	INA	INA	INA	INA	Slight increase
Grand Rapids.....	May '61	INA	10.2	1/ +10.9	INA	INA	INA	INA	Moderate increase
Hibbing-Virginia.....	May '61	INA	41.4	1/ +5.3	INA	INA	INA	INA	No change
<b>Mississippi</b>									
Biloxi-Gulfport.....	July '61	+9.5	24.2	-1.1	-4.8	2.7	+3.0	-6.8	Moderate increase
Greenville.....	June '61	+15.3	11.0	+1.5	+2.8	3.8	+6.1	+7.0	No change
Laurel.....	July '61	-0.6	12.1	-13.2	-15.2	6.1	+6.3	+1.4	No change
Tupelo.....	July '61	+50.6	13.0	+2.4	-1.3	5.4	-0.3	-8.0	Slight increase
<b>Missouri</b>									
Cape Girardeau.....	Oct. '61	+18.5	10.8	-0.5	-4.3	3.5	-0.8	-4.1	Moderate decrease
Jefferson City.....	Nov. '61	+5.1	14.5	INA	+1.2	2.6	INA	+20.5	Moderate decrease
Washington.....	Oct. '61	+10.1	11.0	+0.8	+1.8	5.5	+0.7	+0.4	Slight decrease
<b>Montana</b>									
Butte.....	June '61	+38.7	11.2	-4.3	-12.1	1.0	+2.6	-17.0	Slight decrease
<b>Nevada</b>									
Las Vegas.....	Dec. '61	-7.4	52.4	4/ +3.8	+13.4	3.0	4/ -1.7	+7.3	Slight decrease
<b>New Jersey</b>									
Bridgeton.....	Oct. '61	0	36.2	+5.7	-1.0	19.6	+10.1	-3.9	Substantial decrease
Lakewood-Toms River.....	Nov. '61	-15.2	21.9	+3.3	+5.3	3.2	0	+3.2	Slight decrease
Long Branch.....	Nov. '61	-4.8	74.5	2/ -3.0	+1.2	15.9	2/ +0.6	-4.5	Moderate decrease
Newton.....	Sept. '61	-10.0	10.1	+8.0	+4.1	3.0	+5.3	+5.3	Substantial decrease
Ocean City-Wildwood-Cape May....	Oct. '61	-10.0	11.1	+5.7	-0.9	1.8	+24.1	+2.9	Substantial decrease
<b>New York</b>									
Amsterdam.....	June '61	+28.6	16.3	0	-3.0	9.0	0	-4.3	Slight decrease
Auburn.....	Sept. '61	-10.5	17.0	+8.3	+1.8	6.5	+14.0	+6.6	No change
Batavia.....	Nov. '61	+14.3	14.7	+2.1	-3.3	5.8	+7.4	-6.5	Moderate decrease
Corning-Hornell.....	Oct. '61	+21.7	29.6	+3.7	0	14.8	+5.6	-1.5	Moderate decrease
Elmira.....	Aug. '61	+50.0	31.5	+2.9	-6.3	14.5	+2.1	-12.7	Slight decrease
Glens Falls-Hudson Falls.....	Oct. '61	+10.5	25.2	+1.2	-4.5	9.7	-2.0	-3.5	Slight increase
Gloversville.....	Aug. '61	0	15.7	+17.2	-2.5	9.0	+28.6	-4.3	Substantial decrease
Jamestown-Dunkirk.....	Oct. '61	+3.2	44.0	+6.5	-0.8	20.6	+7.4	-3.8	Slight decrease
Newburgh-Middletown-Beacon.....	June '61	+11.2	60.3	+3.6	-0.7	19.3	+3.3	-2.9	Slight increase
Ogdensburg-Massena-Malone.....	June '61	+8.5	32.0	+7.4	-1.8	9.0	+8.4	-2.2	Slight decrease
Olean-Salamanca.....	June '61	+66.7	22.6	+0.8	-1.9	8.6	+2.7	-3.7	No change
Oneonta.....	May '61	+14.6	9.3	7/ -3.6	-0.5	1.4	7/ -3.6	-1.8	Substantial increase
Plattsburgh.....	Aug. '61	-20.7	14.8	+6.9	+6.5	2.8	+3.7	-1.8	Moderate decrease
Watertown.....	Oct. '61	+14.2	22.6	+6.7	-0.5	6.1	+4.6	-1.2	Substantial decrease
Wellsville.....	Oct. '61	+3.8	8.7	+2.4	+2.4	2.6	-2.8	+9.4	Moderate decrease
<b>North Carolina</b>									
Elizabeth City.....	July '61	+10.0	7.9	+2.1	0	2.3	+5.5	-2.5	No change
Fayetteville.....	Dec. '61	+2.3	28.9	+1.8	+2.1	5.7	-1.3	-0.4	Slight decrease
Forest City-Rutherfordton.....	Dec. '61	INA	11.0	8/ +1.4	INA	6.9	8/ +0.8	INA	Moderate decrease
Greenville.....	Aug. '61	+9.9	12.3	+22.4	+1.9	3.6	+78.9	-16.1	Substantial decrease
Henderson-Oxford.....	Dec. '61	-38.4	14.3	+7.5	+8.0	5.1	+12.8	+19.9	Substantial decrease
Hendersonville.....	July '61	+1.4	8.6	+10.4	+4.0	4.0	+6.8	+9.4	Moderate decrease
Kinston.....	Dec. '61	INA	12.7	2/ -7.7	INA	4.7	2/ -18.5	INA	Substantial decrease
Lamberton.....	Dec. '61	+1.9	11.0	1/ -4.0	+2.3	2.8	1/ -24.4	-2.1	Slight increase
Mount Airy.....	Dec. '61	+1.0	17.4	+2.4	+2.6	9.9	+1.4	+4.6	Moderate increase
North Wilkesboro.....	Dec. '61	INA	8.5	2/ -0.2	INA	4.1	2/ -0.1	INA	Slight increase
Rockingham-Hamlet.....	Dec. '61	INA	9.9	2/ +3.0	INA	4.5	2/ +1.5	INA	Slight increase
Rocky Mount.....	Oct. '61	-4.7	23.4	+10.6	+3.3	9.3	+29.7	+8.1	Substantial decrease
Waynesville.....	Aug. '61	+14.5	12.0	+7.0	-8.0	5.6	+0.9	-13.7	Moderate decrease
Wilson.....	Dec. '61	INA	11.1	2/ -15.9	INA	3.2	2/ -40.4	INA	Substantial decrease

See explanatory notes at end of table.



# Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JANUARY 1962

State and Area	Data relate to:	Unemployment % change since year ago	Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (in thousands)						Employer fore- casts of labor requirements 4 months from date of data
			Total			Manufacturing			
			Number	% change from		Number	% change from		
				6 mos. ago	Year ago		6 mos. ago	Year ago	
Ohio									
Ashtabula-Conneaut.....	Dec. '61	INA	21.0	2/-0.5	INA	7.9	2/ 0	INA	Moderate decrease
Athens.....	Dec. '61	-9.1	11.0	2/ 0	+0.9	1.8	2/ 0	0	No change
Batavia-Georgetown.....	Dec. '61	-17.0	10.1	2/-1.9	-1.0	1.1	2/-15.4	-15.4	No change
Cambridge.....	Nov. '61	-44.0	11.4	+4.6	+5.6	3.8	+18.8	+18.8	Moderate increase
East Liverpool-Salem 6/.....	Nov. '61	-31.4	25.8	2/-0.4	-0.8	10.8	2/ 0	-1.8	No change
Fremont.....	Dec. '61	INA	13.4	2/-0.7	INA	6.2	2/-1.6	INA	Moderate decrease
Kent-Ravenna.....	Dec. '61	INA	18.2	2/+0.6	INA	6.0	2/+3.4	INA	No change
Mount Vernon.....	Dec. '61	-50.0	9.6	2/+3.2	+3.2	4.0	2/+2.6	+5.3	Slight increase
New Philadelphia-Dover 6/.....	Nov. '61	-9.5	20.7	2/-0.5	+1.5	8.9	2/ 0	+2.3	No change
Portsmouth.....	Dec. '61	-32.4	20.2	2/-0.5	+4.1	7.6	2/-2.6	+11.8	No change
Sandusky.....	Nov. '61	-20.8	20.3	2/-1.0	+5.2	10.2	2/+2.0	+8.5	Moderate decrease
Zanesville.....	Aug. '61	-12.1	29.2	2/+8.6	-3.0	10.7	2/+8.1	-4.5	Moderate decrease
Oklahoma									
Ardmore.....	Aug. '61	+3.1	8.8	+1.1	-0.6	1.1	+13.5	+21.4	No change
McAlester.....	July '61	+52.7	6.0	+2.9	-7.8	0.9	+3.5	-12.0	Slight increase
Muskogee.....	Aug. '61	+4.3	13.8	+4.9	-1.4	3.0	+9.1	+3.4	Slight increase
Okmulgee-Henryetta.....	Sept. '61	+18.2	8.3	+5.8	+2.5	2.7	+15.1	+5.9	Slight increase
Shawnee.....	July '61	+6.7	8.7	+3.3	-1.1	1.4	+7.7	-3.4	Moderate decrease
Oregon									
Klamath Falls.....	Sept. '61	+5.1	12.9	+9.2	+1.2	3.9	+37.0	+2.1	Substantial decrease
Medford.....	Dec. '61	-18.0	17.9	INA	+3.5	4.8	INA	+5.8	Substantial decrease
North Bend-Coos Bay.....	Nov. '61	-35.7	14.1	+1.8	+0.6	5.8	-1.8	-2.5	Slight decrease
Roseburg.....	Nov. '61	-32.5	17.2	-1.7	+0.7	8.1	-6.3	+3.4	Slight decrease
Pennsylvania									
Berwick-Bloomsburg.....	Oct. '61	+10.5	16.5	+7.1	-7.3	9.9	+12.5	-11.6	Moderate decrease
Bradford.....	Dec. '61	-5.0	17.3	+3.0	+2.4	7.6	+7.0	+2.7	Slight decrease
Butler.....	Sept. '61	-3.3	25.5	+9.9	+1.2	9.7	+15.5	0	Slight decrease
Clearfield-Du Bois.....	Sept. '61	+18.9	25.3	-1.6	-6.3	8.1	-5.8	-16.5	No change
Gettysburg.....	July '61	+7.1	13.8	+1.5	+0.7	7.0	+1.4	-1.4	Substantial increase
Indiana.....	July '61	+24.0	15.1	+1.3	-3.8	3.4	+6.3	-2.9	Slight decrease
Kittanning-Ford City.....	Aug. '61	+3.1	14.4	+2.9	-2.7	5.3	+8.2	+3.9	Substantial increase
Lewistown.....	Nov. '61	0	15.5	+4.0	+2.0	7.6	+6.3	+3.4	No change
Lock Haven.....	July '61	2/+80.0	11.2	-3.4	2/-9.7	5.4	-13.7	2/-18.3	Slight decrease
Meadville.....	Oct. '61	-13.6	16.0	+8.8	+6.0	6.6	+11.9	+8.2	Moderate decrease
New Castle.....	Sept. '61	+12.8	28.6	+3.6	-1.0	11.4	+7.5	-4.2	Slight decrease
Oil City-Franklin-Titusville....	Sept. '61	+22.7	23.7	+4.4	-0.8	9.9	+3.1	-4.8	No change
Pottsville.....	Nov. '61	-22.9	52.2	2/+2.2	+2.6	24.2	2/+2.1	+4.8	No change
St. Marys.....	July '61	-6.3	12.9	+6.6	+2.4	8.2	+7.9	+3.8	No change
Sayre-Athens-Towanda.....	Sept. '61	0	12.0	+2.1	0	4.5	+2.3	-1.1	Slight decrease
Sharon-Farrell.....	Dec. '61	10/-39.3	38.2	11/+1.3	10/+5.5	19.0	11/-0.5	10/+5.0	Slight increase
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel.....	Sept. '61	-5.6	46.1	+4.8	-1.5	20.5	+11.4	-1.4	Moderate decrease
Uniontown-Connellsville.....	Nov. '61	-13.9	28.4	2/-1.4	-2.4	7.4	2/-1.3	+2.8	Moderate decrease
Warren.....	Oct. '61	+42.9	12.5	+2.5	-4.6	4.8	-7.7	-9.4	Substantial decrease
Williamsport.....	Nov. '61	-15.2	35.3	2/+0.3	+2.9	18.4	2/+0.5	+5.1	Moderate decrease
Puerto Rico									
Aguadilla.....	Apr. '61	INA	11.1	INA	INA	4.7	INA	INA	Slight increase
Arecibo.....	July '61	+2.4	8.7	-8.4	-5.4	2.6	-3.7	-10.3	Moderate increase
Caguas.....	July '61	+1.4	13.9	+3.0	-2.1	7.3	+12.3	-2.7	Substantial increase
Guayama.....	Apr. '61	INA	7.8	INA	INA	1.9	INA	INA	No change
South Carolina									
Conway.....	Dec. '61	-11.8	10.3	8/-3.6	+8.2	2.1	8/+4.1	+32.3	No change
Tennessee									
Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport..	Sept. '61	+6.1	73.1	+2.7	-1.6	33.2	-0.5	-3.0	No change
Cleveland.....	May '61	INA	11.8	INA	INA	7.5	INA	INA	Slight increase
Greeneville.....	Sept. '61	INA	6.9	INA	INA	2.9	INA	INA	Substantial decrease
Harriman-Rockwood.....	July '61	INA	10.8	INA	INA	4.8	INA	INA	Moderate increase
Morristown.....	July '61	+82.1	12.7	+0.6	-12.7	6.9	-4.5	-18.3	No change
Texas									
Laredo.....	Sept. '61	-5.7	16.2	-0.1	-0.6	1.2	-0.3	-1.0	No change
Texarkana.....	Dec. '61	-5.1	25.0	2/+2.4	+6.8	4.3	2/+3.8	+33.6	Slight decrease
Utah									
Provo-Orem.....	Oct. '61	-23.0	26.2	+5.5	+5.4	8.0	+9.1	+8.9	Moderate decrease
Virginia									
Covington-Clifton Forge.....	Dec. '61	+5.0	9.1	-4.7	-5.4	3.1	+5.9	-15.0	Moderate increase
Washington									
Aberdeen.....	May '61	+36.1	15.0	+4.3	-6.4	7.2	+12.8	-9.7	Moderate increase
Anacortes.....	Aug. '61	+6.7	13.1	+18.6	+0.9	4.9	+49.1	-0.8	Substantial decrease
Bellingham.....	Aug. '61	+0.6	17.8	+18.8	-2.8	4.9	+42.0	-4.5	Substantial decrease
Centralia.....	Sept. '61	-19.4	11.0	+18.9	+3.7	3.8	+51.2	+3.5	Substantial decrease
Wenatchee.....	Nov. '61	+19.9	14.1	+11.6	-10.7	2.1	+5.1	-4.6	Substantial decrease
Yakima.....	Oct. '61	-10.8	31.7	+15.0	+1.9	8.0	+68.5	+5.6	Substantial decrease

See explanatory notes at end of table.



# Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JANUARY 1962

State and Area	Data relate to:	Unemployment % change since year ago	Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (in thousands)						Employer fore- casts of labor requirements 4 months from date of data
			Number	Total % change from		Number	Manufacturing % change from		
				6 mos. ago	Year ago		6 mos. ago	Year ago	
West Virginia									
Beckley.....	Aug. '61	-13.7	13.3	+2.9	-2.9	1.5	+22.7	+5.0	Slight decrease
Bluefield.....	Dec. '61	-31.3	13.8	+3.0	+1.6	1.7	+3.6	-3.4	Moderate decrease
Clarksburg.....	Dec. '61	-1.2	23.7	+2.7	-4.5	5.9	-9.5	-13.0	Moderate increase
Fairmont.....	Dec. '61	<u>12/</u> -28.1	17.2	<u>2/</u> +0.5	<u>12/</u> +1.4	4.6	<u>2/</u> -4.5	<u>12/</u> +0.2	Slight decrease
Logan-Madison.....	Aug. '61	+17.6	14.4	-6.4	-17.7	0.7	+8.3	-4.4	Moderate increase
Martinsburg.....	Oct. '61	-25.7	14.9	+22.9	+3.9	6.4	+43.8	+2.2	Substantial decrease
Morgantown.....	Oct. '61	-25.3	15.1	+5.8	+6.0	2.8	+5.3	+6.1	No change
New Martinsville.....	Oct. '61	-20.8	8.3	-0.1	-3.5	3.6	-1.3	-3.8	Slight decrease
Oak Hill-Montgomery.....	Dec. '61	-13.1	9.7	+2.3	+4.4	2.4	+4.4	+18.7	No change
Parkersburg.....	Dec. '61	-29.0	25.6	+2.3	-0.3	11.0	+0.8	+0.6	Moderate decrease
Ronceverte-White Sulphur Springs.....	Dec. '61	<u>13/</u> -16.9	7.5	<u>1/</u> -7.2	<u>13/</u> +4.7	1.1	<u>1/</u> -10.2	<u>13/</u> +1.9	Substantial decrease
Welch.....	Dec. '61	-41.1	11.5	+0.9	+1.1	0.4	+2.7	0	No change
Wisconsin									
La Crosse.....	July '61	-8.7	22.7	+4.6	+1.8	7.6	+5.6	0	Moderate decrease
Marinette-Menominee.....	Aug. '61	+56.5	12.1	+5.1	+0.2	6.0	+5.8	-1.8	Moderate decrease

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INA Information not available.  
1/ Change from 4 months ago.  
2/ Change from 2 months ago.  
3/ Data relate to insured employment and unemployment.  
4/ Change from 1 month ago.  
5/ Change from 7 months ago.  
6/ Change of area definition.  
7/ Change from 8 months ago.  
8/ Change from 3 months ago.  
9/ Change from 13 months ago.  
10/ Change from 11 months ago.  
11/ Change from 5 months ago.  
12/ Change from 14 months ago.  
13/ Change from 10 months ago.



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

NOVEMBER 1961, SEPTEMBER 1961, AND NOVEMBER 1960

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT													
	Number			Rate %	Number			T O T A L			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary											
	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960		Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Number			Total			Manufacturing								
				Nov. P/ 1961				Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960				
																			( I N T H O U S A N D S )			
																			( I N T H O U S A N D S )			
Total - 150 Areas	45,430.2	45,394.9	45,230.1	2,416.3	2,441.7	2,557.1	XXX	XXX	XXX	43,013.9	42,953.2	42,673.0	37,050.5	36,857.8	36,752.4	11,575.7	11,497.6	11,606.2				
Alabama	248.2	248.3	252.6	16.8	16.6	21.1	6.8	6.7	8.4	231.4	231.7	231.5	199.4	199.5	199.0	57.7	57.5	56.5				
*Birmingham	121.3	120.1	120.6	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.1	6.3	6.1	113.9	112.5	113.2	92.3	91.4	91.7	17.1	16.3	16.5				
*Mobile																						
Arizona	266.5	255.5	260.8	13.5	12.7	13.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	253.0	242.8	247.7	193.8	188.7	183.9	35.7	34.7	34.0				
*Phoenix																						
Arkansas	106.1	105.1	107.6	4.2	3.7	4.7	3.9	3.5	4.4	101.9	101.4	102.9	81.9	81.6	82.3	16.5	16.0	15.5				
*Little Rock-North																						
Little Rock																						
California	167.7	193.2	163.9	11.9	12.5	10.8	7.1	6.4	6.6	155.8	180.7	153.1	88.9	90.8	86.6	14.0	15.2	14.1				
Fresno	2,989.6	2,971.6	2,920.6	167.4	176.8	169.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	2,822.2	2,794.8	2,751.2	2,439.7	2,410.7	2,374.4	791.9	779.4	780.5				
Los Angeles-Long Beach	203.0	207.2	199.3	10.1	9.5	9.5	5.0	4.6	4.8	192.9	197.7	189.8	173.0	174.8	168.3	28.8	31.6	28.1				
Sacramento																						
San Bernardino-	279.0	277.9	273.2	17.8	17.5	21.3	6.4	6.3	7.8	261.2	260.4	251.9	196.9	194.4	187.4	34.3	34.3	32.2				
Riverside-Ontario	344.8	344.0	333.3	22.6	22.3	22.4	6.6	6.5	6.7	322.2	321.7	310.9	270.7	271.0	260.6	70.5	71.6	67.0				
San Diego	1,232.5	1,237.1	1,206.5	62.0	60.7	62.3	5.0	4.9	5.2	1,170.5	1,176.4	1,144.2	1,023.5	1,024.7	999.6	196.8	205.5	193.8				
San Francisco-Oakland	271.3	283.0	251.7	15.4	11.3	14.8	5.7	4.0	5.9	255.9	271.7	236.9	214.6	221.5	197.4	74.9	85.4	68.8				
San Jose	106.3	120.8	102.0	9.0	5.8	8.0	8.5	4.8	7.8	97.3	115.0	94.0	64.8	69.7	62.3	11.4	16.0	11.0				
Stockton																						
Colorado	432.9	434.6	413.2	14.8	12.6	14.2	3.4	2.9	3.4	418.1	422.0	399.0	351.0	354.3	340.1	68.2	68.4	67.2				
**Denver																						
Connecticut	148.6	147.7	148.9	9.3	9.4	10.1	6.3	6.4	6.8	139.3	138.3	138.8	124.3	123.1	124.4	65.3	64.9	66.2				
*Bridgeport	285.1	286.2	280.8	12.1	12.2	11.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	273.0	274.0	269.5	244.7	241.9	240.6	87.8	87.6	87.9				
*Hartford	46.8	46.7	47.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	6.8	7.9	8.0	43.6	43.0	43.7	39.9	39.2	39.8	23.2	22.8	23.3				
*New Britain	149.7	149.8	148.6	6.6	7.2	7.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	143.1	142.6	141.1	127.6	126.7	125.8	45.0	44.1	43.7				
*New Haven	81.4	81.7	80.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	78.6	78.9	77.2	63.6	63.3	62.0	25.1	24.7	24.7				
*Stamford	80.8	80.8	80.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	75.0	74.8	74.3	67.4	66.9	66.5	37.4	36.9	37.0				
*Waterbury																						
Delaware	166.4	167.3	164.7	6.6	6.8	6.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	159.8	160.5	158.4	133.9	132.6	132.4	55.8	54.2	55.3				
*Wilmington																						
District of Columbia	887.9	884.4	871.1	22.6	20.9	22.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	865.3	863.5	848.2	768.1	766.5	752.6	35.2	35.2	34.5				
*Washington																						
Florida	183.0	183.2	182.4	6.6	7.5	7.0	3.6	4.1	3.8	176.4	175.7	175.4	145.0	145.0	143.2	21.8	22.1	20.6				
*Jacksonville	432.9	425.7	420.6	27.2	29.3	24.4	6.3	6.9	5.8	405.7	396.4	396.2	314.4	307.5	305.7	43.9	41.3	41.8				
*Miami	284.8	276.1	284.4	14.4	15.4	16.3	5.1	5.6	5.7	270.4	260.7	268.1	203.5	196.2	198.9	36.6	34.9	36.5				
*Tampa-St. Petersburg																						
Georgia	461.7	455.4	459.2	18.9	21.0	21.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	442.8	434.4	438.1	375.1	369.0	368.1	85.2	81.6	81.8				
*Atlanta	82.7	83.2	82.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	79.3	79.5	78.3	62.2	62.1	61.1	23.3	23.3	22.8				
Augusta	64.8	64.4	64.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	61.4	61.3	61.4	49.2	48.5	48.9	17.0	16.9	17.0				
Columbus	74.0	73.3	74.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.1	70.7	70.0	71.2	57.7	56.6	57.6	11.6	11.6	11.8				
Macon	70.1	70.0	72.5	4.3	3.9	4.3	6.1	5.6	5.9	65.8	66.1	68.2	51.6	52.0	53.4	13.9	14.3	14.4				
*Savannah																						



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

NOVEMBER 1961, SEPTEMBER 1961, AND NOVEMBER 1960

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
	Number				Rate %				T O T A L				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
	Nov. P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/1961	Total					
													( I N T H O U S A N D S )					
													Manufacturing					
													Nov. P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960
Hawaii																		
Honolulu	192.5	194.8	188.4	8.4	8.3	6.1	4.4	4.2	3.2	184.1	186.5	182.3	155.6	157.6	154.8	15.1	17.0	15.3
Illinois																		
*Chicago	2,824.7	2,809.2	2,827.4	130.0	131.0	136.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	2,694.7	2,678.2	2,691.4	2,394.3	2,382.5	2,386.0	829.8	831.9	836.2
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	111.7	112.6	114.9	5.4	5.7	7.5	4.8	5.1	6.5	106.3	106.9	107.4	90.9	91.2	90.7	33.0	33.6	32.6
Peoria	119.7	119.9	121.6	6.2	5.7	7.7	5.2	4.8	6.3	113.5	114.2	113.9	95.3	95.3	95.2	38.0	37.6	37.6
Rockford	86.9	85.9	86.5	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.6	83.0	81.9	81.6	72.1	70.7	70.9	38.5	37.5	37.5
Indiana																		
*Evansville	77.0	77.4	77.2	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.7	5.7	6.2	72.6	73.0	72.4	62.9	63.0	62.9	23.5	23.6	23.5
*Fort Wayne	99.3	99.7	99.7	4.0	4.4	6.4	4.0	4.4	6.4	95.3	95.3	93.3	85.0	83.9	83.2	34.7	33.6	32.6
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	217.6	222.0	222.4	10.2	10.9	18.8	4.7	4.9	8.5	207.4	211.1	203.6	190.3	193.5	186.6	102.7	104.5	99.6
*Indianapolis	342.5	344.2	339.8	15.2	16.4	16.7	4.4	4.8	4.9	327.3	327.8	323.1	299.0	295.3	294.6	100.0	97.0	99.1
*South Bend	91.0	91.2	93.7	5.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.8	6.3	85.8	85.0	87.8	78.5	77.4	80.5	34.8	34.3	36.9
Terre Haute	43.2	43.9	44.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	6.0	6.4	7.3	40.6	41.1	40.8	34.8	35.1	35.0	10.6	10.7	10.6
Iowa																		
Cedar Rapids	60.6	60.4	64.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.5	58.8	58.5	62.5	47.0	47.1	49.7	20.4	20.4	21.9
*Des Moines	122.5	122.7	126.0	3.9	3.5	4.7	3.2	2.9	3.7	118.6	119.2	121.3	100.2	101.2	102.6	20.9	21.2	21.7
Kansas																		
*Wichita	142.4	142.7	144.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	136.0	136.2	137.9	117.1	116.6	118.4	42.9	42.0	43.6
Kentucky																		
*Louisville	296.7	297.5	297.1	18.3	18.1	19.9	6.2	6.1	6.7	278.4	279.4	277.2	241.3	240.4	240.5	83.0	83.0	83.8
Louisiana																		
*Baton Rouge	89.8	90.2	92.9	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.7	83.4	83.5	85.7	68.9	69.0	70.5	16.3	16.5	17.1
*New Orleans	342.9	341.9	339.9	23.6	24.3	19.8	6.9	7.1	5.8	319.3	317.6	320.1	287.4	285.7	287.8	44.1	43.9	43.6
*Shreveport	106.5	105.8	107.2	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.9	4.8	4.8	100.2	100.7	102.1	72.8	73.0	73.1	9.1	9.0	9.2
Maine																		
*Portland	62.8	63.4	62.8	3.0	2.7	3.7	4.8	4.3	5.9	59.8	60.7	59.1	52.9	53.5	52.2	12.7	12.9	12.3
Maryland																		
*Baltimore	741.9	740.8	739.3	39.4	36.5	45.7	5.3	4.9	5.8	702.5	704.3	693.6	624.3	623.7	616.3	194.6	196.6	195.4
Massachusetts																		
Boston	1,201.8	1,195.3	1,202.8	52.3	52.4	50.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	1,149.5	1,142.9	1,152.5	1,025.5	1,017.7	1,027.6	290.4	290.4	302.4
Brockton	48.2	48.6	46.9	3.3	3.3	2.9	6.8	6.8	6.2	44.9	45.3	44.0	38.4	38.2	37.6	15.9	15.9	15.5
Fall River	57.1	57.0	57.8	4.3	4.4	4.8	7.5	7.6	8.2	52.8	52.6	53.0	45.0	44.6	45.3	24.8	24.5	25.2
Lawrence-Haverhill	83.1	84.2	85.8	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	7.1	6.6	78.2	78.2	80.1	69.9	69.4	71.7	43.1	42.1	43.6
Lovell	50.9	51.0	48.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	7.2	7.5	7.4	47.2	47.2	45.2	42.6	42.3	40.6	21.8	21.6	20.1
New Bedford	62.5	62.6	63.4	5.3	5.0	5.5	8.5	8.0	8.7	57.2	57.6	57.9	49.6	49.5	49.9	26.4	26.1	26.7
Springfield-chicopee-Holyoke	197.9	197.4	197.5	11.8	11.6	12.7	5.9	5.9	6.4	186.1	185.8	184.8	169.1	168.2	167.8	71.1	70.5	72.5
Worcester	132.2	131.4	132.8	7.0	7.1	8.1	5.3	5.4	6.1	125.2	124.3	124.7	112.9	111.8	112.4	51.0	50.5	51.5



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT											
	Number				Number				Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
															Total					
															Manufacturing					
	Nov.P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov.P/1961	Nov. 1960	Sept. 1961	Nov.P/1961	Nov. 1960	Nov.P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov.P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov.P/1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960			
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																				
Michigan	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
Battle Creek	58.1	58.7	57.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	7.6	6.8	6.9	53.7	54.7	53.9	44.2	45.8	45.3	18.4	19.7	19.6		
*Detroit	1,399.6	1,416.4	1,423.1	105.0	127.0	103.0	7.5	9.0	7.2	1,294.6	1,289.4	1,320.1	1,165.6	1,142.9	1,188.6	481.8	451.9	498.5		
*Flint	140.9	137.8	142.9	3.6	5.5	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.2	137.3	132.3	139.7	121.7	101.8	124.1	72.7	53.4	75.9		
*Grand Rapids	142.8	143.3	143.7	5.7	6.4	6.6	4.0	4.5	4.6	137.1	136.9	137.1	116.7	114.6	116.4	48.5	46.0	48.2		
Kalamazoo	71.2	71.1	70.4	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.8	5.0	68.4	68.4	66.9	59.3	59.0	57.9	26.0	25.8	25.1		
*Lansing	114.6	112.6	115.7	4.1	4.9	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.4	110.5	107.7	111.8	90.7	83.2	92.0	29.6	25.5	30.9		
*Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	56.0	56.5	57.0	4.0	3.8	5.3	7.1	6.7	9.3	52.0	52.7	51.7	44.7	45.3	44.4	23.8	24.3	23.8		
*Saginaw	69.0	69.8	69.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	4.5	5.3	4.6	65.9	66.1	66.4	54.3	53.2	54.8	23.6	22.2	24.2		
Minnesota	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
*Duluth-Superior	64.2	64.6	63.8	5.2	4.3	4.5	8.1	6.7	7.1	59.0	60.3	59.3	50.1	51.4	50.4	10.0	9.7	8.8		
*Minneapolis-St. Paul	659.2	658.7	647.7	24.5	23.4	24.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	634.7	635.3	622.9	571.3	569.4	562.7	154.5	153.8	149.9		
Mississippi	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
*Jackson	89.2	88.0	87.6	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.2	4.2	85.9	85.2	83.9	66.4	66.0	64.7	11.3	11.2	11.2		
Missouri	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
*Kansas City	460.1	457.6	458.9	34.5	29.9	27.1	7.5	6.5	5.9	425.6	427.7	431.8	386.6	385.5	393.7	106.2	103.1	104.8		
*St. Louis	863.3	866.9	877.4	45.0	42.8	43.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	818.3	824.1	834.4	716.3	716.0	728.0	251.7	248.6	257.1		
Nebraska	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
*Omaha	195.2	196.1	193.8	7.4	6.5	7.0	3.8	3.3	3.6	187.8	189.6	186.8	161.2	161.1	159.7	37.0	36.8	37.1		
New Hampshire	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
*Manchester	49.4	49.8	50.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.9	5.2	5.8	47.0	47.2	47.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	17.4	17.2	17.6		
New Jersey	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
Atlantic City	71.2	74.3	69.1	7.0	3.8	7.1	9.8	5.1	10.3	64.2	70.5	62.0	47.3	52.8	45.1	8.1	8.3	7.7		
*Jersey City	304.1	302.9	305.4	18.0	20.4	20.4	5.9	6.7	6.7	286.1	282.5	285.0	259.1	254.8	257.6	117.4	115.1	118.3		
*Newark	820.4	821.4	827.9	44.7	46.4	48.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	775.7	775.0	779.9	656.9	653.2	661.3	232.0	232.4	240.7		
*New Brunswick-Perth Amboy	226.7	225.5	223.4	13.5	11.7	12.4	6.0	5.2	5.6	213.2	213.8	211.0	183.3	182.8	182.5	85.4	86.9	86.9		
*Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	482.6	476.8	478.8	27.4	27.1	28.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	455.2	449.7	450.3	375.6	371.9	371.0	158.9	159.4	161.0		
*Trenton	129.0	129.6	127.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	5.7	5.6	6.0	121.6	122.4	119.9	106.4	104.5	104.7	36.1	34.1	35.8		
New Mexico	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
*Albuquerque	100.1	99.8	99.5	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.9	95.7	95.5	94.6	81.1	81.0	79.6	7.3	7.4	7.3		
New York	( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
*Albany-Schenectady-Troy	267.0	267.0	264.6	11.9	12.1	14.0	4.5	4.5	5.3	255.1	254.9	250.6	226.8	226.3	223.2	62.0	62.6	63.3		
*Binghamton	91.8	92.6	92.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	87.8	88.6	88.5	77.4	78.0	78.3	38.3	38.9	39.5		
*Buffalo	508.3	518.7	523.8	36.4	37.6	39.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	471.9	481.1	484.8	418.1	421.3	431.6	167.7	166.9	172.7		
*New York	5,371.4	5,307.9	5,329.4	269.0	284.8	272.5	5.0	5.4	5.1	5,102.4	5,023.1	5,056.9	4,315.1	4,270.9	4,297.9	1,162.3	1,146.0	1,173.8		
*Rochester	260.9	259.1	258.6	7.9	7.6	8.7	3.0	2.9	3.4	253.0	251.5	249.9	227.4	226.4	224.9	107.5	107.0	108.8		
*Syracuse	224.7	228.6	226.5	11.6	11.5	14.5	5.2	5.0	6.4	213.1	217.1	212.0	181.7	183.5	180.6	66.2	67.2	65.3		
*Utica-Rome	129.4	131.9	128.1	7.5	6.9	9.2	5.8	5.2	7.2	121.9	125.0	118.9	102.9	103.6	99.8	39.5	39.2	38.4		







# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

NOVEMBER 1961, SEPTEMBER 1961, AND NOVEMBER 1960

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT				
	Number					Rate 1/					T O T A L 2/				
	Nov. P/ 1961					Nov. 1960					Number				
	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. P/ 1961	Sept. 1961	Nov. P/ 1961	Nov. 1960
( I N T H O U S A N D S )															
South Carolina	79.4	78.5	76.9	4.3	4.7	3.6	5.4	5.2	4.6	75.1	74.4	58.7	57.7	56.9	9.2
*Charleston	96.3	96.4	92.1			3.9	4.8	5.0	4.2	91.6	91.5	75.4	74.7	72.3	32.3
*Greenville															
Tennessee	119.9	119.3	118.8	10.3		7.0	8.6	7.6	6.0	109.6	110.2	90.6	90.8	91.9	40.8
*Chattanooga	143.7	143.7	143.4	8.8		8.1	6.1	6.4	5.6	134.9	134.5	113.1	113.0	113.7	41.6
*Knoxville	249.0	248.0	247.8	11.2		12.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	237.8	236.9	193.3	192.3	190.8	44.4
*Memphis	175.1	174.6	175.0	7.0		7.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	168.1	167.6	142.2	141.7	142.1	39.9
*Nashville															
Texas	85.9	84.7	83.6	3.4		4.0	3.9	4.0	4.8	82.5	81.3	65.2	63.9	62.6	5.5
Austin	119.6	119.1	118.1	8.2		9.8	6.9	7.0	8.3	111.4	110.8	93.9	97.2	94.9	33.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	70.8	72.2	74.0	4.0		5.0	5.7	6.1	6.7	66.8	67.8	55.0	54.8	54.9	8.4
Corpus Christi	483.5	482.7	474.6	20.9		23.3	4.3	4.4	4.9	462.6	461.2	398.2	395.5	387.1	93.3
*Dallas	103.8	101.5	103.0	4.5		4.8	4.3	4.4	4.7	99.3	97.0	81.8	81.3	80.5	13.8
El Paso	236.2	238.1	231.2	12.5		12.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	223.7	224.9	181.4	180.6	178.3	53.3
*Fort Worth	546.5	545.8	542.4	24.8		26.8	4.5	4.6	4.9	521.7	520.5	447.8	449.2	444.2	92.4
*Houston	222.9	221.8	218.7	11.2		9.0	5.0	4.9	4.1	211.7	210.9	180.6	179.8	178.2	23.2
*San Antonio															
Utah	171.0	173.9	166.2	5.4		5.8	3.2	3.6	3.5	165.6	167.7	147.9	149.5	142.8	25.4
*Salt Lake City															
Virginia	85.2	85.2	80.0	2.6		3.0	3.1	3.1	3.8	82.6	82.5	69.5	69.3	64.6	20.8
Newport News-Hampton	186.1	185.1	183.0	6.9		7.4	3.7	3.2	4.0	179.2	179.1	153.6	153.6	150.1	16.8
*Norfolk-Portsmouth	207.2	205.5	203.1	5.4		5.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	201.8	200.3	172.7	172.0	168.9	41.9
*Richmond	68.9	69.1	68.4	3.8		4.5	5.5	5.6	6.5	65.1	65.2	57.7	57.6	56.5	13.6
Roanoke															
Washington	472.2	474.8	457.5	26.9		32.1	5.7	5.1	7.0	445.3	450.6	384.3	386.7	366.7	110.7
*Seattle	96.9	98.9	99.0	7.3		7.6	7.5	5.4	7.7	89.6	93.6	74.1	77.4	75.8	12.7
*Spokane	99.4	103.9	100.8	6.7		8.0	6.7	5.8	7.9	92.7	97.9	76.7	80.0	77.0	16.8
*Tacoma															
West Virginia	92.9	93.0	94.4	7.5		7.3	8.1	7.2	7.7	85.4	86.3	74.9	76.1	76.8	22.7
*Charleston	87.8	89.3	91.9	9.0		11.7	10.2	10.1	12.7	78.8	80.3	63.0	64.9	65.0	21.8
*Huntington-Ashland	72.4	74.0	77.2	7.8		11.0	10.7	11.8	14.2	64.6	65.3	52.5	52.3	54.0	16.7
*Wheeling															
Wisconsin	41.1	40.6	43.2	1.6		1.6	3.9	5.2	3.6	39.5	38.5	34.8	33.4	36.9	22.5
*Kenosha	101.7	101.6	98.8	2.6		2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	99.1	99.5	79.5	79.8	76.5	12.6
*Madison	521.7	519.0	528.5	25.2		24.7	4.8	3.9	4.7	496.5	498.7	445.9	447.3	454.6	189.5
*Milwaukee	52.3	52.5	51.8	2.8		2.6	5.4	4.9	5.1	49.5	49.9	42.5	42.5	42.2	19.8
*Racine															

NOTES: \*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the current employment statistics program operated jointly by State employment security agencies, the Bureau of Employment Security, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
 \*\*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the BLS employment statistics program jointly with an agency other than the State employment security agency.  
 P/Data for November 1961 are preliminary.  
 1/Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force.  
 2/Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA . . . . . Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4  
ALASKA . . . . . Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau  
ARIZONA . . . . . Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment  
Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix  
ARKANSAS . . . . . Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building,  
Box 2981, Little Rock  
CALIFORNIA . . . . . Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14  
COLORADO . . . . . Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3  
CONNECTICUT . . . . . Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, 92 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 15  
DELAWARE . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99  
DIST. OF COL. . . . . United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N.W., Washington 25;  
Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington 1  
FLORIDA . . . . . Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee  
GEORGIA . . . . . Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3  
GUAM . . . . . Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana  
HAWAII . . . . . Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, P. O. Box 3680, Honolulu 11  
IDAHO . . . . . Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise  
ILLINOIS . . . . . Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor  
165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6  
INDIANA . . . . . Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4  
IOWA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8  
KANSAS . . . . . Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka  
KENTUCKY . . . . . Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building,  
Frankfort  
LOUISIANA . . . . . Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station,  
Baton Rouge 4  
MAINE . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 331 Water Street, Augusta  
MARYLAND . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1  
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . . Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15  
MICHIGAN . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2  
MINNESOTA . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1  
MISSISSIPPI . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, Milner Building, Jackson  
MISSOURI . . . . . Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations,  
421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City  
MONTANA . . . . . Unemployment Compensation Commission, UC Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena  
NEBRASKA . . . . . Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street,  
P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1  
NEVADA . . . . . Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City  
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord  
NEW JERSEY . . . . . Division of Employment Security, 28 W. State Street, Trenton 25  
NEW MEXICO . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 103 Sixth Street S. W., Albuquerque  
NEW YORK . . . . . Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1  
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Streets, Raleigh  
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . . North Dakota State Employment Service, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, 207 East Broadway,  
Box 568, Bismarck; Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation  
Bureau, 201 East Broadway, Bismarck  
OHIO . . . . . Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16  
OKLAHOMA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, American National Building, Oklahoma City 2  
OREGON . . . . . Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem  
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . . Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building,  
Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg  
PUERTO RICO . . . . . Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17½ Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce  
RHODE ISLAND . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3  
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . . Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1  
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . . Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street, Aberdeen  
TENNESSEE . . . . . Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3  
TEXAS . . . . . Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1  
UTAH . . . . . Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue,  
P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10  
VERMONT . . . . . Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier  
VIRGINIA . . . . . Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11  
VIRGIN ISLANDS . . . . . Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas  
WASHINGTON . . . . . Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 367, Old Capitol Building, Olympia  
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . . Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington  
Streets, Charleston 5  
WISCONSIN . . . . . Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street,  
Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East  
Wilson Street, Madison 1  
WYOMING . . . . . Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 760, Center and Midwest Streets,  
ESC Building, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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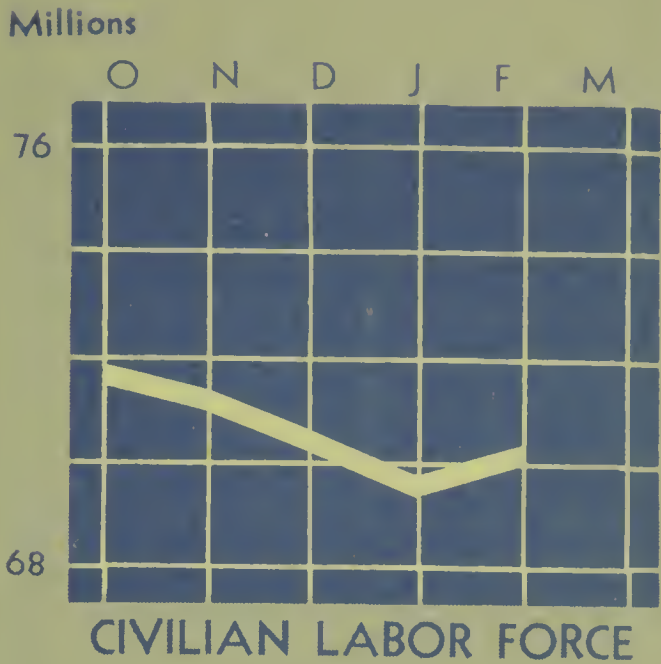
# LABOR MARKET

and  
Employment  
Security

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
Robert C. Goodwin, *Administrator*

The Bureau of Employment Security  
APR 17 1962  
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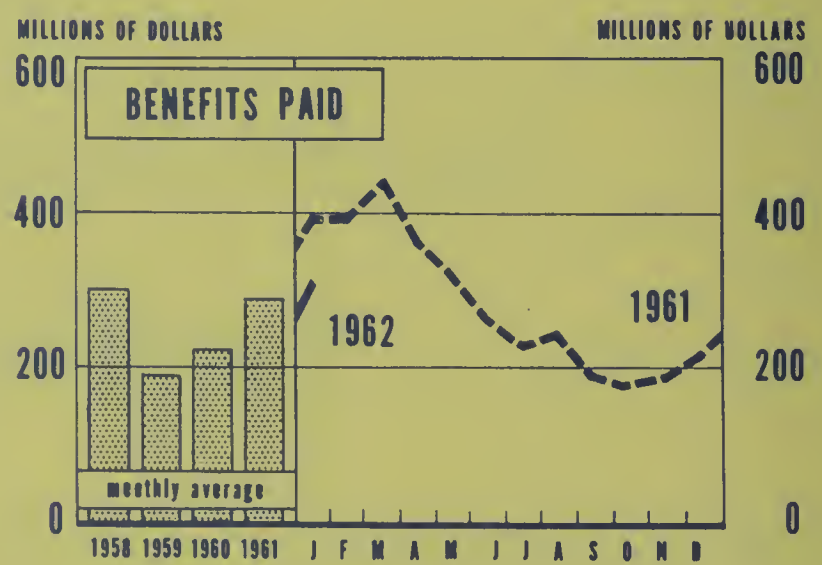
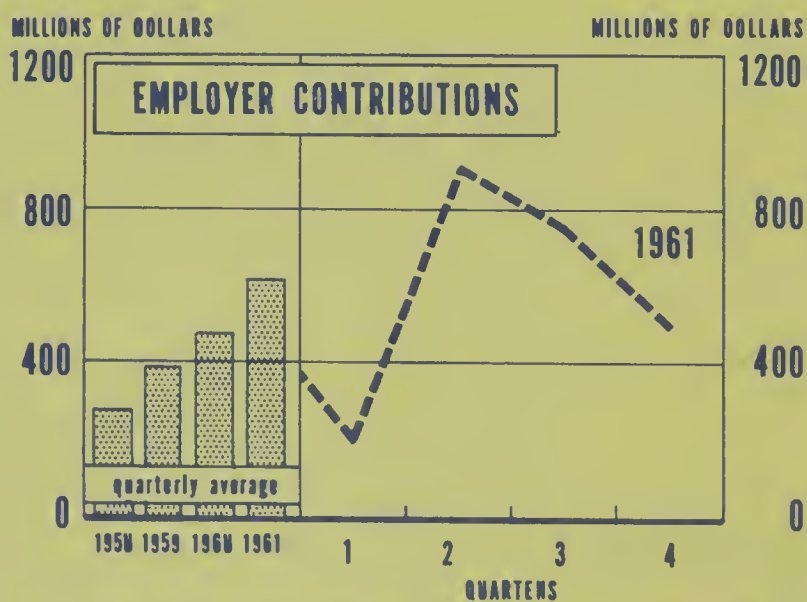
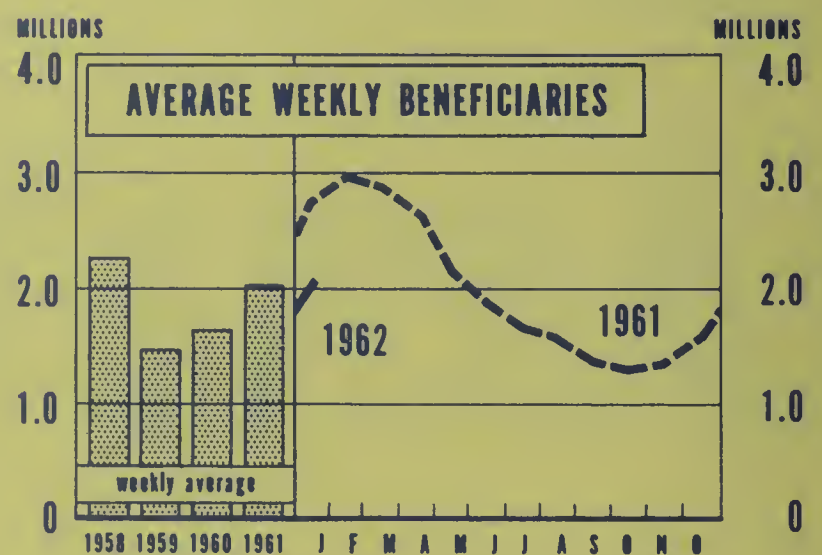
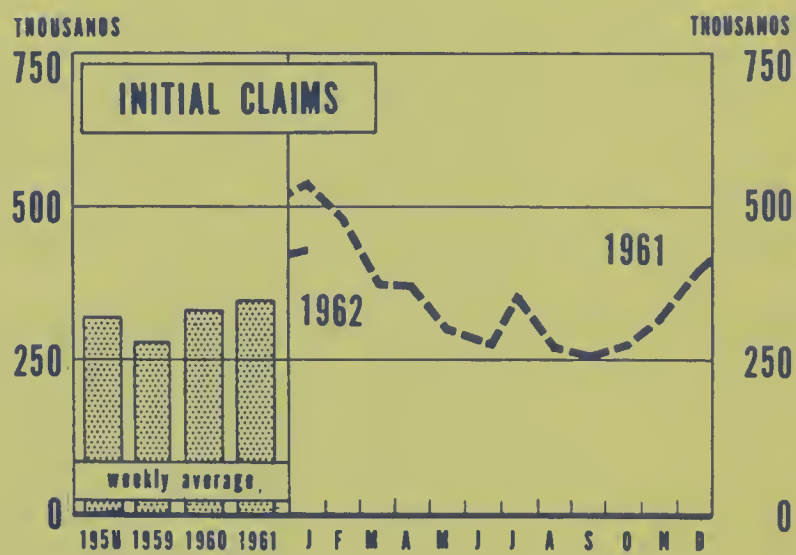
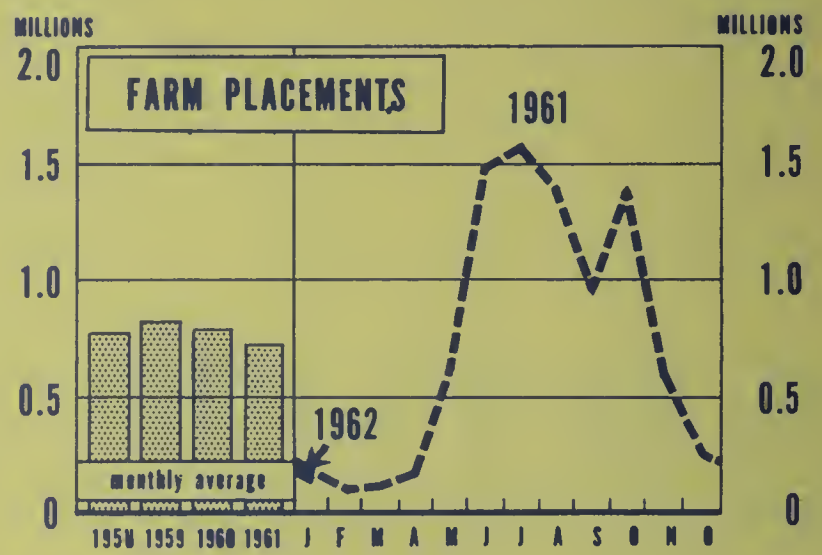
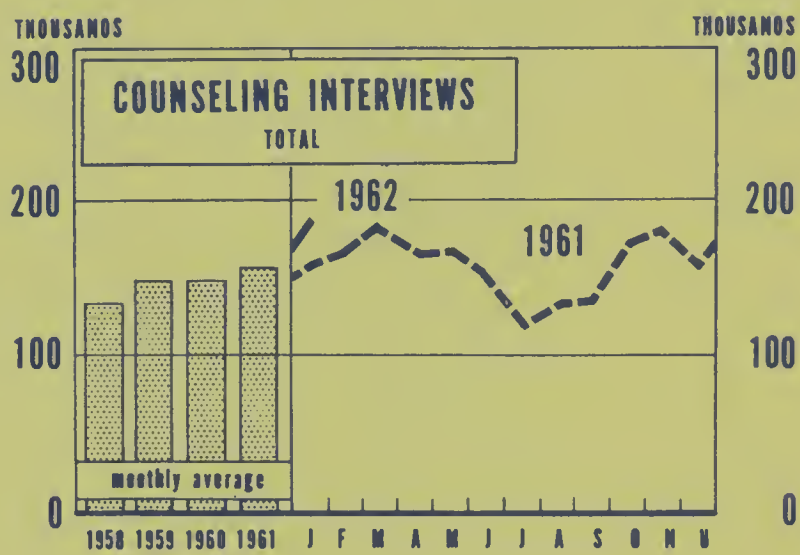
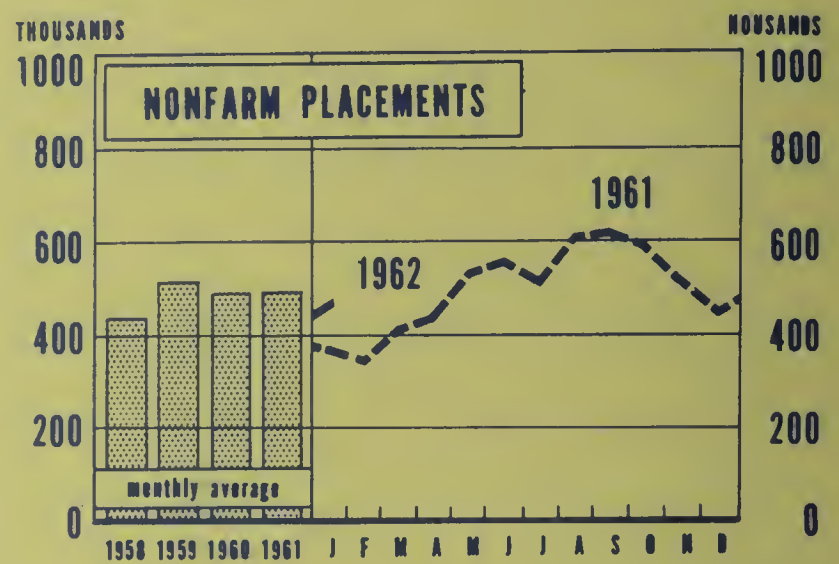
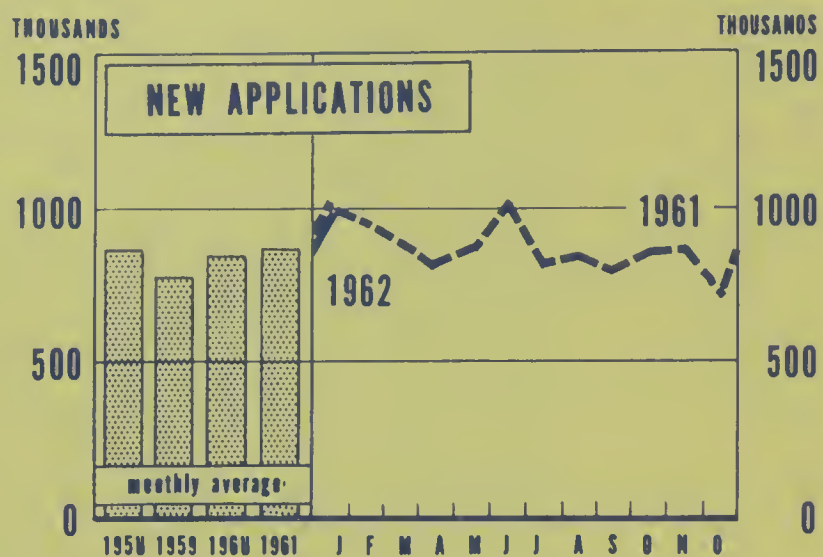
## LABOR FORCE TRENDS



OCTOBER 1961-MARCH 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions are \$4.00.

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*Mexican workers are processed for entry into the United States. Fewer farm jobs were available for foreign workers in 1961 than in previous years.*

## *Employment of Foreign Workers Declines in 1961*

**T**HE use of foreign nationals for supplementary labor in U. S. agriculture declined in 1961 for the second straight year while employment of domestic farm workers has remained at about the same level. About 309,000 foreign workers were admitted to the United States for temporary agricultural employment during 1961, including 291,000 Mexicans, 8,900 British West Indians, and 8,600 Canadians. The total number of admissions was 8 percent less than the number admitted in 1960 and the smallest since 1953. Peak employment of foreign workers reached 20,000 in October, 26,000 less than the 1960 peak and 87,000 below the alltime high in 1959.

An average of 106,500 foreign workers were employed in 1961, down 14 percent from 1960, and 27 percent below 1959 when foreign-worker employment reached its highest point. In each month of 1961, foreign-worker employment was below that

of the corresponding month of the previous year. Although the decline in the average number of foreign workers did not begin until after 1959, the number of foreign workers as a percentage of all seasonal hired workers has been declining since 1957. From 19 percent in 1957, this proportion dropped to 16 percent in 1960 and 14 percent in 1961.

The spreading use of mechanical devices, particularly cotton-harvesting machines, brought about much of the reduction in foreign-worker utilization. Other technical developments, such as monogerm sugar beet seed and better weed control methods, reduced foreign-labor requirements in the cultivation of crops which customarily use foreign workers. Bureau of Employment Security actions requiring higher wage rates in a number of areas to prevent adverse effect of Mexican nationals on domestic workers, tightened regulation of foreign-worker use, and intensi-





*Braceros are chiefly employed in California and Texas, where cotton picking is an important activity.*

fied recruiting of domestic workers by affiliated State agencies contributed to the reduction in employment of foreign laborers.

#### Mexican Nationals Dominate Foreign-Labor Employment

Ninety percent of the average employment of foreign workers was made up of Mexican nationals during 1961. Employment of Mexicans was concentrated largely in two States--Texas and California. In Texas, braceros were used primarily in the cotton crop; in California, the most important crop was tomatoes. Texas reported 237,000 fewer man-months of Mexican labor than in 1959, and California a decrease of 154,000 over the 2-year period. The majority of States in which Mexican workers are used reported significant declines, while two States in which braceros were used in 1960, Missouri and Washington, did not use any last year. However, three States which use significant numbers of braceros--Michigan, Colorado, and Wyoming--reported increased employment, partly because of increased sugar beet and pickle acreage.

Employment of British West Indian workers, mostly on the Eastern Seaboard, averaged 8,600 in 1961. Average employment of workers from this source has been increasing since 1958, when the figure was 7,200. Increased sugar cane and tomato production in Florida accounted for most of the increase from 1960. Employment of Canadian workers, used mostly in the Maine potato harvest, also rose slightly in 1961. Japanese workers, employed in California in various vegetable activities, averaged 1,500 for the year, the same as in the previous year. Most of these were holdovers from previous years.

#### Domestic Seasonal Labor in 1961

Average employment of domestic seasonal workers in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security amounted to 662,000 workers in 1961, about the same as the 1960 average. Peak employment of domestic labor in 1961 was almost 50,000 higher than 1960, but occurred in June instead of September, reflecting the diminishing importance of the cotton harvest as a labor demand activity. <sup>1/</sup>

Even with more stable seasonal employment, unemployment rose in agriculture. The average unemployment rate for all agricultural wage and salary workers in 1961 was 9.3 percent, compared with 8.0 percent in 1960, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is higher than the rate for all workers in the labor force, which averaged 6.7 percent in 1961.

#### Major User States in 1961

Foreign workers were used in 37 States in 1961, of which 24 used Mexican nationals. Texas used more foreign labor than any other State. Nearly all of these were Mexicans, but a few British West Indians were used in livestock work. Peak foreign employment reached 104,100 in October, 400 higher than in 1960; however, average foreign employment fell about 13 percent to 41,500. Between 1959

<sup>1/</sup> See the January 1962 issue of Farm Labor Market Developments for detailed information on domestic seasonal labor employment in 1961.



and 1961, the decline in average Mexican employment was sharper in Texas than for the country as a whole.

The decrease in employment resulted primarily from a drop in foreign labor used in the Lower Rio Grande Valley cotton harvest. A combination of administrative actions, which raised cotton-picking rates from \$2.05 to \$2.30 per cwt. in 1959 and \$2.50 in 1960 for employers of Mexican nationals, and rapidly increasing mechanization has led to sharply declining numbers of foreign workers in that area. In the past, the Lower Rio Grande Valley used more foreign labor than any other agricultural reporting area, but peak foreign-worker employment in cotton harvesting in the area dropped from 74,400 in July 1959 to 15,900 in July 1961. In contrast, peak domestic employment for the activity rose about 8,000 during the same period. The sharp decline in the employment of braceros in the Lower Valley has decreased its importance among user areas in Texas. In 1959 this area accounted for 33 percent of the total 734,000 man-months of Mexican labor used in Texas, while in 1961 it accounted for 22 percent of the 497,000 man-months for the State.

The cotton harvest during the fall of 1961 in west Texas areas presented a different pattern. Foreign-worker employment was higher than in 1960, accounting for the slightly higher statewide peak, while domestic peak employment for the state during the fall harvest season was down almost 17,000. These changes came in the Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau, and High Rolling Plains areas due partly to domestic worker preferences for crop activities in other areas and crop timing. Furthermore, the State agency indicated at the time when use of foreign workers rose above the 1960 levels that migrants were not coming into the areas as usual because machines were expected to shorten the season.

In 1961, foreign-worker employment in California attained a peak of 66,900 in September, about 8,000 lower than last year, partially because of weather effects in the tomato crop. Throughout the year, foreign labor totals ran well below corresponding 1960 periods. Reduced vegetable acreage and poor markets for citrus fruits

and lettuce held down labor needs early in the year. Strikes in the lettuce harvest in early 1961 also reduced the number of foreign workers used in that crop. Foreign nationals averaged 35,400 for the year in California, 6,800 lower than in 1960, while domestic seasonal employment, averaging 127,200, was up 1,400, reflecting increased recruitment efforts. Higher wage rates in California have helped to raise domestic employment and reduce the need for foreign supplementary labor. Use of foreign labor was discontinued entirely in the North Coast area in 1961.

The use of contract labor from the British West Indies increased in Florida for the second consecutive year. Peak employment in December, at 11,600, was 600 higher than in 1960; average employment rose 11 percent to 7,000. A much larger winter tomato crop accounted for most of the early 1961 increase over the previous year. Heavier citrus and sugar cane production were the dominant causes of the foreign-worker increases as the year wore on. Average domestic employment was 42,200, a little above the previous year.

Average employment of Mexican nationals in Arizona, at 7,200, in 1961, was down 1,500 from the previous year. Fewer foreign workers were reported throughout the year, but differences were greatest during the cotton-harvest season. Reduced acreage allotments in 1961 and more mechanical harvesters accounted for most of the drop in foreign-worker use in the cotton harvest. Differences in seasonal timing and more efficient utilization of labor in lettuce production cut foreign labor employment in this crop.

In Arkansas, foreign-worker employment was held down by machine harvesting; by cool wet weather, which delayed the cotton crop; and by BES adverse effect ruling requiring employers of Mexican nationals to raise wage rates from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. at the end of October. Peak employment of Mexicans was about 21,000, some 10,000 lower than in 1960. Average employment of foreign and domestic workers declined 32 and 9 percent, respectively, between the 2 years.

Foreign-worker employment in New Mexico was below the corresponding 1960



level in every reporting period in 1961, averaging 1,100 lower than a year earlier. The differences were greatest during the fall cotton harvest, primarily because of mechanization. At peak, about 8,000 foreign workers were employed, 3,200 less than in 1960. Domestic employment, on the other hand, was almost the same as in 1960.

A rise of 3,000 in peak foreign-worker employment in Michigan, as compared with 1960, was attributed to a 25 percent increase in the pickle crop. Average foreign employment in pickle harvesting was up 30 percent, while average domestic employment in the same crop declined 17 percent from the preceding year. U. S. workers averaged only 15 percent of total employment in that activity in 1961.

In 1961, more foreign workers were brought into Colorado, marking the second year of increased use. Foreign-worker employment averaged 19 percent above the 1960 level and 22 percent above that of 1959, while domestic employment declined 12 percent over the 2-year period. The rise in foreign-worker employment is related primarily to an increase in sugar beet acreage and pickle production. The 1961 peak of 6,600 occurred in June at the height of the sugar beet season.

#### Foreign-Worker Employment by Crop

The major crop activity for which foreign workers are used continues to be cotton. During October, at the height of

the season, 122,000 were engaged in the cotton harvest, comprising 21 percent of all seasonal hired workers employed in this activity at that time. The number of man-months of foreign labor devoted to cotton production declined 16 percent from 1960 due mainly to advances in cotton-harvest mechanization in the States which are heavy users of Mexican workers.

The second largest crop in terms of foreign-worker use was tomatoes, with 34,400 employed in October, 68 percent of all seasonal workers harvesting tomatoes at that time. Other vegetable crops relying heavily on foreign labor are lettuce, pickles, beans, and asparagus. In 1961, the number of man-months of foreign labor used in vegetable production decreased 52,000 to 342,000. All major vegetable crops except cucumbers utilize less foreign labor in 1961, but the largest drop, 13,000, was in lettuce. In spite of this decline, lettuce production required more foreign labor than any vegetable except tomatoes. Seventy percent of average employment of all seasonal workers engaged in lettuce work in 1961 were foreign, a higher proportion than for any other crop.

Sixty percent of the 209,000 man-months of foreign labor expended in fruit was used for the citrus crop. Peak foreign-worker employment in citrus fruit activities in May was 13,600 foreign workers, 37 percent of the total. All fruit crops except strawberries and cherries had less foreign-worker employment in 1961 than in 1960, with a decline of 19,000 man-months for the group as a whole.

### EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 78

During the first session of the 87th Congress, the Mexican Labor Act (Public Law 78) was extended, with several amendments, until December 1963. The amended law, subject to certain conditions, limits the employment of Mexican workers to seasonal or temporary occupations and prohibits their employment in the "operation or maintenance of power-driven self-propelled harvesting, planting or cultivating machinery." It is estimated that upward of 20,000 Mexican nationals will be replaced by U. S. workers as a result of these amendments.

Another amendment requires that employers of braceros offer comparable "working conditions" to domestic workers. The term "working conditions," as explained in the conference report, refers to safety and sanitation and other physical conditions, not to such terms of employment as housing, transportation, subsistence payments, insurance, and working guarantees.



# Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits

## DISCHARGE FOR VIOLATION OF A COMPANY RULE-- "REASONABLENESS" OF THE RULE OR OF THE WORKER'S ACTION

THE basis for a worker's discharge from employment may range from a criminal act which is grossly in disregard of his obligations, and highly detrimental to his employer, to a seemingly trivial failure to complete a report of a work incident. When a discharged worker makes a claim for unemployment insurance, State authorities do not question the employer's right to discharge the worker, but must determine if the act causing discharge is misconduct connected with work. When the claimant's conduct leading to discharge involved violation of a well known and enforced "company rule," the employer's seemingly obvious right to discharge becomes difficult to separate from the other factors that may affect the unemployment insurance claim.

Company rules represent formal expressions by an employer of what he expects from his employees. To the extent that they have been publicized and made known, workers are advised of what is required of them and also are forewarned that violations may result in disciplinary action--and, not infrequently, in the loss of their jobs.

Quite understandably, therefore, State administrative and appeals authorities consider that the violation of a company rule is, of itself, a pertinent, and often crucial, consideration in deciding whether or not a discharge was for "misconduct connected with his work." This may be quite apart from considerations of the nature of the worker's act or its effect upon the employer.

In some cases, the violation of a company rule involving work conditions or re-

quirements is given almost conclusive effect in deciding whether the discharge was for "misconduct connected with the work." A recent decision by a New Mexico Appeals Referee (N. Nex. A, MC-485.65-5, BSSUI) suggests this approach.

The New Mexico case involved a tank truck driver who backed his truck into another of his company's trucks, causing minor damage to the other truck, and who was discharged because he did not report the accident as the company rule specified. While he admitted that he had been aware of company policy that all accidents, minor or major, were to be reported to the company immediately, he said that he considered the accident to be so minor that it was unnecessary to report it. Accordingly, he did not report the accident until after he had been asked to do so. He stated, further, that there were other reasons for his discharge. The employer's representative testified that the only reason for the claimant's discharge was his failure to report the accident, as required by company policy. The Appeals Referee affirmed the determination denying benefits, saying:

Failure to follow known company policy is considered misconduct connected with the work. In the present case, the evidence shows that the claimant failed to follow company policy in properly and voluntarily reporting the accident in which he was involved. It is concluded that misconduct has been established as the cause for claimant's discharge. . . .

In another case, the Florida Board of Review (Fla. B., MC-485.8-15, BSSUI) considered the claim of a 33-year-old woman who, within the period of 4 years' employment, had been reprimanded on at least two occasions for excessive absenteeism and for union activities on the job. About 1 month prior to her separation,



she was injured on the job by bumping her elbow, but did not report the injury or accident. When the arm began to give her trouble, she reported to the company nurse and, when the nurse reported the accident to the management, the claimant was discharged for failure to follow company policy regarding the reporting of injury. The company policy, made known to all employees by posted signs and a company handbook, required that all injuries on the job, no matter how slight, be reported immediately to the supervisor.

The Board of Review, overruling the appeals referee, held that the claimant was to be disqualified, saying, in part:

. . . The evidence shows that claimant was well aware of company policy requiring that all accidents, however small, must be reported. The appeals referee makes the statement, "At most, claimant was guilty of what must be found to be an error in judgment." In this case, claimant had no discretion as to whether or not she should follow company policy and her failure to do so was not an error in judgment, but a failure to comply with a reasonable company rule, with which she was familiar; thus, making such failure misconduct connected with the work.

To some extent these decisions equate an employer's right to discharge an employee for violation of a company rule with a conclusion that the discharge was for "misconduct connected with the work," as these terms appear in the disqualification provisions of the State laws. Other cases recognize the employer's right to discharge a worker for violation of a company rule, and examine the violation further to decide if it will be considered misconduct connected with work.

This kind of examination is found in the decision of the Louisiana Court of Appeal, Second Circuit (Johnnie Robinson v. Administrator and White Cleaners and Dyers, Inc., No. 9446, 4/12/61, CCH, La.-par. 8135). The claimant had been employed as a presser for approximately 12 years. She was discharged when her wages were garnisheed, pursuant to her employer's rule that any employee whose wages were garnisheed would be discharged. The court noted that there had been no complaint that her work was other than satisfactory, and that this was the only instance during her employment with this employer in which her wages were

garnisheed. The bill was for about \$60, on which the claimant had agreed to pay \$5 per week. She was unable to make this weekly payment, however, because of the need to meet ordinary living expenses. The court first observed that:

It must be conceded, of course, that, in the absence of some statutory or contractual prohibition, an employer may establish such rules and regulations relating to the employment and discharge of employees as it may deem expedient and advisable. In the absence of any prohibition, it must also be conceded, an employer may discharge an employee for the violation of any such rules or for any reason whatsoever, whether connected with the employee's employment or not, and even for no reason at all. But, it must likewise be admitted, there is a vast distinction between the violation of a rule of an employer that would justify the discharge of the employee and a violation of such rule that would warrant a determination of misconduct connected with the employee's employment so as to disqualify him for the statutory unemployment compensation benefits.

A violation by an employee of a rule relating to employment warranting the withholding of the benefits of the statute must be determined not by the employer's rules, but, by the provisions of the statute itself. . . .

\* \* \*

"Misconduct" is a word of general usage and is not defined in the statute itself. Resort must, therefore, be made to the generally accepted definitions, such as wrongful, improper, or unlawful conduct, motivated by premeditated, obstinate, or intentional purpose. Misconduct, within the meaning of the Unemployment Compensation Act, excluding from its benefits an employee discharged for misconduct, must be an act of wanton or willful disregard of the employer's interest, a deliberate violation of the employer's rules, and a disregard of the standards of behavior which the employer has a right to expect of his employees. . . . In determining, however, what constitutes misconduct, the standard to be applied is that of the employment contract, expressed or implied, which fixes the worker's duties in connection with his work, viewed in the light of the employer's duties, responsibilities, and obligations to the employee. Without question loyalty, consideration and cooperation are due by the employee to the employer--the laborer should be worthy of his hire. This is not, however, an entirely unilateral proposition; the employee is likewise due some degree of reciprocation.

\* \* \*

Can it be reasonably asserted that plaintiff's conduct in this instance was willful or



wanton, or premeditated, obstinate, or intentional? We think not. According to plaintiff's testimony, which is uncontradicted, due to the lack of earnings of her husband, the payment of the necessary living expenses, such as rent, food, and electric, gas, and water services, had to be met from her wages, the result of which she was unable to pay, on the indebtedness, \$5 per week as she had apparently agreed. . . .

If garnishment per se is to be construed as misconduct connected with one's employment, then the disqualifying factor would not depend upon the willful, wanton, or intentional conduct of the employee but, in many instances, upon the whim, caprice, arbitrary, and unreasonable action of an overzealous creditor or bill collector, and without giving consideration to whether the garnishment was issued legally or illegally, or whether justified or unjustified.

Accordingly, a judgment of the lower court, sustaining that of the Board of Review in denying benefits, was reversed.

In Willie Reed v. Employment Security Commission, No. 196-8 (110 N.W. 2d 97, 9/23/61), the Michigan Supreme Court achieved a somewhat similar result, but under a different rationale. The claimant was discharged when, within a period of 9 months, the fourth garnishment on his wages had been served. The employer had a rule to the effect that an employee would be discharged if a second writ of garnishment was served on the company.

Stating first that the question of whether the garnishment of an employee's wages constitutes "misconduct" is a question of law, the court said:

Misconduct is conduct that is wrong. Plaintiff's conduct here involved was the incurring of an indebtedness and failure to discharge it. In some standards it may have been wrong. Whether or not, for the purpose of cases like this, it was disqualifying misconduct depends upon the legislative intent and meaning of the statute and not merely on the promulgation of a company rule against garnishments. Many acts an employee might meet with the displeasure or disapproval of an employer and be prohibited by him. Breach of such rule might, in some sense, be considered misconduct warranting discharge from employment. Unless the rule and its violation bear some reasonable application and relation to the employee's task, can the breach be said to be misconduct within the disqualifying language of . . . the statute? The purpose of the act is to benefit unemployed in financial straits, not to penalize them for being in that condition.

If plaintiff's going into debt and failure to pay were to be deemed misconduct, it was in no wise connected with his work, even though the consequences might in some manner affect his employer. The statute expressly limits the disqualification to misconduct connected with his work.

We do not suggest that infraction of a company rule governing conduct on the job or connected with the work may never amount to disqualifying misconduct. Here, however, we have a rule of selection rather than one of conduct. That is to say, the rule does not govern an employee's conduct connected with his work, but, rather, sets forth a condition of employment and continuance therein. It covers the selection and retention of employees, not their conduct on the job or connected with their work. Breach thereof may entitle the employer to discharge his employee, but such discharge is not for misconduct connected with the work as contemplated by the statute.

In a concurring opinion, Justice Smith further commented:

Once again we are confronted with an attempt to use the employment security act as a little labor-relations act. The effort here, as in previous cases, is to use unemployment compensation as a disciplinary tool, to penalize an employee who breaks a company rule not only by firing him from his job, but by pursuing him to his home and removing both him and his family from the benefits of unemployment compensation. The theory involves the idea that it is not enough that the employee be discharged for breaking a company rule. It goes further: It seeks to impose a penalty over and beyond the firing. We hold here, as we have held heretofore, that such was not the legislative intent.

Thus, as stated by the Michigan Supreme Court, one test of whether a violation of a company rule is for "misconduct connected with the work" depends upon whether both the rule and its violation have a reasonable relationship to the "task" or, supposedly, work performance. In some instances, a company rule purports to govern not only an individual's work performance and conduct at work, but also his conduct during "off duty" hours. The Wisconsin Supreme Court considered such a rule in Gregory v. Anderson and Industrial Commission, Aug. Term, 1960 (109 N.W. 2d 675; MC-85-77, BSSUI). The claimant's employer, engaged in the business of operating and servicing vending machines in taverns and restaurants, had obtained liability insurance upon his trucks, partly upon the basis of his enforcement of a rule against drinking on the part of



his employees. At the time the claimant was hired, he was informed of the employer's agreement with the insurance company, and of the company policy that employees should not drink. Two days after he began working, he signed a letter addressed to the employer indicating his understanding of company policy on this matter and containing the statement: ". . . while in your employment I will not drink alcoholic beverages or beer, either on the job or off the job."

During the month in which he was hired, the claimant was arrested and first charged with driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated. But this charge was reduced to that of reckless driving, for which a fine was imposed. The claimant was absent from work for 1 day because of this incident, but was continued in employment.

Nearly 1 year later, the claimant, after working hours, visited a lady restaurant operator in her apartment. While there, he had four bottles of beer. During the course of his visit he sustained an injury, resulting in his hospitalization. His employer visited him at the hospital and, while there, inquired of him as to whether he had been drinking at the time of the accident. When the claimant stated that he had been drinking at the time, he was discharged.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission's deputy, the appeal tribunal, and the Commission awarded benefits. The material portions of the appeal tribunal's findings, as cited by the court, were:

The promise which the employer exacted from the employee to abstain at all times from intoxicants was not valid or binding on the employee to the extent that it sought to regulate his behavior off the job. His drinking habits on his own time were a legitimate concern of the employer only to the extent that they might affect his job performance or in some other manner infringe on the employer's business interests. There is no showing of any such effect or infringement. There is no evidence that the employer's insurance coverage was jeopardized by the employee's private drinking habits. Under the circumstances the employer's requirement of total abstinence from intoxicants exceeded the scope of its legitimate control over the employee's behavior, and the employee's noncompliance therewith was not a willful or substantial disregard of the employer's interests amounting to misconduct connected with his employment.

The court then went on to say:

There is no question but that the drinking of the four bottles of beer by Anderson on the night of October 4, 1958, in the apartment of the lady restaurant operator not only violated a rule of employment of the employer, but also the special agreement the employee signed on October 10, 1957, which constituted part of the employment contract. The crucial question is whether a deliberate violation of such rule and covenant of employment constituted a willful disregard of the employer's business interests. If it did, then it follows as a matter of law that it was misconduct connected with the employment.

Because of the nature of certain employments, conduct of employees during off-duty hours may harm or tend to harm the interests of the employer. A few examples will suffice to demonstrate that this is so. A merchant might be harmed if a clerk employed by him should make statements to customers and prospective customers, disparaging the quality of merchandise sold by the merchant, although such statements were made at social functions when the employee was off duty. A YMCA secretary, who, while outside of his hours of employment, patronizes taverns selling intoxicating liquor, would tend to injure the interests of the organization employing him, which organization seeks to build good character among the youth of the community. Bank tellers, who outside of their working hours, gamble on horse races or speculate (not invest) in the stock market, probably are more likely to be tempted to embezzle funds of the bank than those tellers who do not. A rule of the particular employer, which forbids any of these off-duty employee activities covered in these three illustrations, would be a reasonable one, and discharge for violation thereof would be misconduct connected with the employment within the meaning of sec. 108.04(5), Stats.

In order for violation of a rule laid down by the employer to constitute misconduct under such statute, such rule must be a reasonable one. When such rule relates to conduct of the employee during off-duty hours, it must bear a reasonable relationship to the employer's interests in order to be reasonable.

When is the reasonableness of the rule to be tested for its relationship to the business interests of the employer, at the time of making of the rule or at the time of violation thereof by the employee? To bring this issue into sharper focus let us examine two assumed fact situations

For our first illustration, we will take the case of the merchant who promulgates a rule that no employee shall on or off the job say anything to a prospective customer disparaging the quality of merchandise sold in the employer's store.



Employee A tells prospective customer B at a social gathering that A's employer sells inferior merchandise in his store thus violating the rule. Nevertheless, B pays no attention to such statement and buys his requirements of merchandise from A's employer. As our second example, a bank employing teller C has a rule that its bank teller shall not gamble on horse races. C violates such rule but all of his racing bets are placed by him outside of his hours of employment. At the time of detection of the rule violation, C has embezzled none of the bank's funds. Thus in both of these illustrations the employer's business interests had not been harmed at the time the violations of rules occurred.

These illustrations demonstrate that, whether a violation of this type of rule constituting part of the contract of employment constitutes misconduct within the meaning of sec. 108.04 (5), Stats., should not depend upon the fortuitous circumstances that such violation resulted in no actual harm to the business interests of the employer. It necessarily follows that the reasonableness of such a rule must be tested as of the time of its adoption. It is a reasonable rule if a violation is reasonably likely to harm the employer's business interests.

The mistake of law committed by the appeal tribunal in the instant case was to test the reasonableness of the requirement in Anderson's employment contract, that he was not to drink alcoholic beverages on or off the job, as of the time of violation. This is apparent from the appeal tribunal's findings, "There is no evidence that the employer's insurance coverage was jeopardized by the employee's private drinking habit." In other words, because the insurance company did not cancel the employer Gregory's motor vehicle liability insurance as a result of Anderson's drinking incident of October 4, 1958, Anderson's violation of his agreement did not constitute misconduct.

The court majority concluded that the rule claimant violated was a "reasonable rule connected with his employment." Since its violation might have harmed the employer's business interests, whether or not it actually did have this result was immaterial. Accordingly, the claimant was disqualified as having been discharged for misconduct connected with his employment.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Dieterich noted that, while there was evidence that the employer's rule against drinking may have had some bearing insofar as coverage of the employer's trucks was concerned, there was none showing a requirement for such a rule as a condition precedent to issuance of a policy. He further stated:

It is also a fact that the insurance coverage only applied to business vehicles while being used on company business. Thus, the risk which was being insured against could not have been enhanced by the employee's off-duty drinking unless he carried his intoxication onto the job. The record expressly negates this latter possibility.

The majority opinion cites several examples to establish the reasonableness of the rule and concludes from the evidence that as a matter of law, the rule was reasonable. A clerk's disparaging remarks would indeed affect his employer's sales as would a YMCA secretary's off-duty drinking detract from the organization. Likewise, a bank teller who gambles himself into debt could easily be tempted to embezzle from the bank. In fact, gambling in this State is illegal and a bank would be justified in discharging a teller who so violates the law. These examples are not analogous for the reason that each bear a reasonable relationship to the employer's business interest where in the instant case that is the precise question before this court.

Cases such as these are typical of those with which the administrative appeals authorities and courts are confronted in the adjudication of disputed claims for unemployment insurance. It is not inconceivable that the "case law" being developed on the matter of discharges for violation of a company rule may be given increasingly careful consideration in collective bargaining by labor and management, and in various types of arbitration proceedings. If the adjudication authorities find that a violation of a company rule was "justified," in the sense that it did not constitute "misconduct connected with the work," may there not also be a tendency to argue either that such a rule should not exist or that, if it does exist, the loss of the worker's job is too severe a penalty for its violation?

What is the proper test for determining whether a discharge, for violation of a company rule, is "misconduct connected with the work"? Is it one of contract, in the sense that observance of a company rule, made known to the claimant at the time of hire, necessarily becomes one of his "obligations" to his employer, the violation of which must be construed to be misconduct connected with his work? To have this effect, must the rule be one, as stated by the Michigan Supreme Court, which is reasonably related to the worker's "task"? Or is it the question of potential injury to the employer's "business interests" which governs?



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

February 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Wichita, Kans.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.

GROUP C (cont.)

Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Allentown-Bethle-  
hem-Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.

GROUP C (cont.)

Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
New Orleans, La.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.

GROUP D (cont.)

New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Portland, Oreg.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
Arthur, Tex.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Brockton, Mass.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.  
Ashland, Ky.

GROUP F

Atlantic City, N. J.  
Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.  
Wheeling, W. Va.



## Midwinter Cutbacks Increase Areas of Substantial Unemployment

THE February area classification listing showed only five changes from January in the classifications of the 150 major labor market areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. All of the changes were in the direction of higher unemployment, largely reflecting continuing midwinter cutbacks in a number of seasonal industries.

Four of the five classification changes in February were seasonally-oriented. Atlantic City, already in the substantial unemployment (Group E) category due to seasonal cutbacks in local resort activities, shifted to the highest unemployment (Group F) category as severe winter weather hampered construction and other outdoor work. Two Massachusetts areas--Brockton and Lowell--moved from Group D to Group E, as seasonal layoffs in construction and manufacturing increased already large labor surpluses in both areas. Rochester dropped from Group B (low unemployment) to Group C (moderate unemployment), reflecting seasonal losses in nondurables manufacturing as well as a downturn in electrical machinery production.

Baltimore, the only area where non-seasonal factors represented a significant influence in the reclassification, moved from Group C (moderate unemployment) to Group D (substantial unemployment) in February, mainly because of recent sharp layoffs in aircraft and a sizable decline in shipbuilding.

Because of the addition of Baltimore to the major areas in "substantial unemployment"

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication, "Area Labor Market Trends," available on request.

employment" categories (Group D, E, and F), the total number of such areas increased from 61 in January to 62 in February. In March and April 1961, an all-time high of 101 "substantial unemployment" areas was recorded.

A summary of the February 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas, along with corresponding figures for January 1962, December 1961, and January 1961 is shown below (similar data are not available for February 1961). This table covers the areas surveyed each month by the Bureau of Employment Security as part of its regular area labor market reporting program.

Labor Supply Group	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150
Group A	0	0	0	0
Group B	3	4	4	4
Group C	85	85	86	70
Group D	46	47	48	49
Group E	11	10	7	21
Group F	5	4	5	6

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, eight smaller areas were added to the "substantial unemployment" list in February, while three others were removed as local employment conditions improved. The number of areas so classified thus increased from its January total of 199 to 204 in February, as compared with 201 in December and November. In January 1961 there were 152 "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

In 20 of the 62 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 104 of the 204 smaller areas, high unemployment has

(continued on page 40)



## Experience Rating 1960

### *Average UI Tax Rate Up in 1960*

**T**HE continuing influence of the relatively high benefit cost experience in recent years was reflected in a rise in the national average employer tax rate in 1960 for the second successive year. The tax rate (expressed as a percent of taxable wages) rose from 1.7 percent in 1959 to 1.9 percent in 1960, after averaging 1.3 percent for each of the 3 years 1956-58. Thirty-two States experienced increases in their 1960 average tax rates. For rated employers (those who have been in the program long enough to become eligible for other than the initially assigned standard rates), the national average tax rate was 1.5 percent in 1959 and 1.8 percent in 1960.

Tax rates do not necessarily reflect benefit costs on a year-to-year basis. Under most experience-rating formulas, rates assigned to employers are based on their employment and unemployment experience over a period of years. Thus, the current year's tax rates reflect only in part the immediately preceding year's benefit costs and are more heavily weighted by the cost experience of earlier years. Benefit costs (benefit payments expressed as percent of taxable wages) were 3.2 percent in 1958--a doubling of the 1957 rate, 2.0 percent in 1959, and 2.3 percent in 1960.

This trend in employer tax rates, while significant, should not obscure the fact that tax rates based on taxable wages have continued at fairly stable levels over most of the past decade, while effective tax rates (in terms of total wages) have actually declined. Benefit costs, on the other hand, have had some rather sharp increases. These trends in benefit costs and tax rates have caused unemployment

insurance reserve funds in many States to decline to dangerously low levels. <sup>1/</sup>

#### 1960 Average Tax Rates

At the beginning of 1960, 47 States had merit rating provisions in effect. Alaska, which had repealed its experience rating provisions as of January 1, 1955, readopted an experience-rating system beginning October 1, 1960. (Puerto Rico became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.) Of the four States which taxed all employers at the standard rate of 2.7 percent, two had done so for a number of years--Rhode Island, since 1949 and Washington, since July 1, 1958. The other two States were Oregon and West Virginia.

The 1960 average employer tax rate varied from 0.54 percent of taxable wages in Colorado to 2.91 percent in Alaska. About one-half of the States (25) had average rates of less than 1.5 percent and over a quarter had rates of more than 2.0 percent. (See Tables 1 and 2.)

Indicative of the general shift to higher employer tax rates in 1960 is the fact that two-thirds of the States (32) had higher average tax rates compared with a year ago; the remaining States, except Arkansas, Kansas, Rhode Island, and Washington, where no change occurred, experienced decreases. The most substantial rise occurred in Illinois (1.27 percent to

<sup>1/</sup> See "Financial Developments Under State UI Programs," Labor Market and Employment Security December 1961.



Table 1. Selected Experience-Rating Data, by Type of Plan 1/  
Rate Years Beginning in 1958-1960

Type of Plan and State 1/	Maximum rate 1/ (percent)	Minimum rate 1/ (percent)	Percent of rated accounts with reduced rates 2/		Average employer contribution rate 3/ (percent)			Reduction in revenues 3/ 4/ (percent)		
			1958 (48 States)	1959 (47 States)	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Total, 51 States.....	--	--	--	--	1.32	1.71	1.88	51	37	30
Total, 51 States with experi- ence rating 5/	--	--	5/ 82.7	5/ 77.1	1.32	1.71	1.88	51	37	30
<u>Reserve-ratio plan:</u>										
Arizona 6/.....	2.7	0.2	2/ 93.3	2/ 91.5	1.34	1.26	1.33	50	53	51
Arkansas 6/.....	2.7	.1	93.4	92.2	1.17	1.29	1.29	57	52	52
California.....	2.7	0.3	81.4	69.5	1.30	2.04	1.96	52	24	35
Colorado 6/.....	2.7	0.0	96.4	94.3	.71	.45	.54	74	83	80
Dist. of Col.....	2.7	0.1	88.7	86.5	.69	.82	.86	74	70	68
Georgia.....	2.7	0.25	2/ 91.4	2/ 87.9	1.25	1.38	1.36	54	49	50
Hawaii 6/.....	2.7	0.0	82.4	84.6	1.01	1.06	1.19	62	61	56
Idaho.....	2.7	0.9	95.1	94.7	1.35	1.49	1.66	49	45	39
Indiana 6/.....	2.7	0.1	91.2	86.7	1.07	1.32	1.23	60	51	54
Iowa 6/.....	2.7	0.0	91.7	89.9	.76	.83	.61	72	69	77
Kansas 6/.....	2.7	0.0	94.6	93.2	1.05	1.06	1.06	61	61	61
Kentucky 6/.....	4.0	0.6	48.1	36.2	1.95	2.35	2.20	28	13	19
Louisiana.....	2.7	.3	82.3	81.9	1.13	1.16	1.56	58	57	42
Maine 6/.....	2.7	0.7	88.2	80.6	1.53	1.58	1.63	43	41	40
Massachusetts.....	2.7	1.0	68.3	65.6	1.53	1.81	1.88	43	33	30
Michigan 6/8/.....	4.5	0.5	68.9	64.9	2.12	2.57	2.88	21	5	+7
Missouri 6/.....	3.3	0.0	94.4	94.1	1.00	1.09	1.05	63	60	61
Nebraska 6/.....	2.7	0.1	89.0	87.1	.82	1.13	1.05	70	58	61
Nevada.....	2.7	.1	79.1	74.6	2.15	2.15	2.16	20	20	20
New Hampshire.....	2.7	.5	79.7	77.9	1.55	1.60	1.65	42	41	39
New Jersey 6/.....	3.3	0.6	60.4	53.6	1.90	2.00	2.20	30	26	21
New Mexico.....	2.7	.1	93.0	92.3	1.21	1.28	1.25	55	52	54
North Carolina 6/.....	3.7	0.3	90.5	86.8	1.47	1.61	1.60	45	40	41
North Dakota 6/.....	9/ 3.7	0.3	85.5	81.4	1.27	1.44	1.98	53	47	46
Ohio 6/.....	2.7	0.1	90.3	86.9	.75	1.39	1.48	72	48	45
Oregon 6/.....	2.7	(5/)	75.9	40.6	2.42	2.65	2.70	10	2	(10/)
Rhode Island 11/.....	2.7	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	2.70	2.70	2.70	(10/)	(10/)	(10/)
South Carolina 6/.....	2.7	0.25	2/ 82.7	2/ 83.0	1.13	1.06	1.13	58	61	58
South Dakota 6/.....	2.7	0.0	96.8	96.2	.99	1.05	.81	63	61	70
Tennessee.....	3.3	0.75	81.0	77.7	1.73	1.72	1.71	36	36	37
West Virginia 6/.....	2.7	(5/)	84.7	80.4	1.17	2.00	2.70	57	26	(10/)
Wisconsin 6/.....	4.0	0.0	91.7	94.3	1.09	1.07	1.41	60	60	48
<u>Benefit-wage-ratio plan:</u>										
Alabama.....	2.7	0.5	2/ 95.1	2/ 92.4	.90	1.02	1.18	67	62	56
Delaware.....	4.5	1.6	97.7	93.6	.63	1.82	2.42	77	32	10
Illinois.....	4.0	0.1	90.7	85.1	.78	1.06	2.05	71	61	24
Oklahoma.....	2.7	0.2	87.6	83.3	.81	.98	1.20	70	64	56
Texas.....	2.7	0.1	2/ 95.0	2/ 92.9	.55	.75	.90	80	82	67
Virginia.....	2.7	0.1	98.1	96.1	.42	1.30	.87	84	52	68
<u>Benefit-ratio plan:</u>										
Florida.....	2.9	0.4	2/ 93.5	2/ 89.1	.77	1.49	1.15	71	45	57
Maryland.....	4.2	1.5	90.7	78.4	1.05	2.15	2.64	61	20	2
Minnesota 6/.....	2.7	0.3	82.5	78.2	.80	1.21	1.13	70	55	58
Pennsylvania 6/12/.....	4.0	1.6	73.2	(5/)	1.96	2.70	2.96	27	(10/)	26
Vermont.....	2.7	0.6	91.2	88.8	1.14	1.25	1.29	58	54	52
Wyoming 6/.....	2.7	0.0	85.5	84.7	1.07	1.25	1.31	60	54	51
<u>Payroll variation plan:</u>										
Alaska.....	4.0	1.5	(5/)	(5/)	2.70	2.70	2.91	(10/)	(10/)	(13/)
Mississippi.....	2.7	1.0	99.4	87.2	1.65	2.01	1.96	39	25	27
Utah.....	2.7	1.2	98.0	98.3	1.29	1.25	1.45	52	54	46
Washington.....	2.7	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	2.60	2.70	2.70	(10/)	(10/)	(10/)
<u>Compensable-separation plan:</u>										
Connecticut.....	2.7	1.5	90.8	89.8	1.16	1.85	2.08	57	31	23
<u>Payroll variation and reserve ratio:</u>										
New York 6/.....	2.9	0.9	80.0	66.0	1.60	1.99	2.25	41	26	17
<u>Payroll variation and benefit ratio:</u>										
Montana 6/.....	2.7	0.5	78.4	71.2	1.23	1.27	2.20	54	53	19

- 1/ States classified by types of plan in effect at end of 1960. Minimum and maximum rates as shown are the latest effective rates assigned employers during 1960.
- 2/ Computed on the basis of the number of accounts reported by the States as of the beginning of the rate year or as of the computation date; represents the latest rates effective during 1958 and 1959; data not available for 1960.
- 3/ Computed on calendar-year basis; average rates for 1960 are preliminary. Includes effect of voluntary contributions collected from employers during the year. See footnote 6/.
- 4/ Percent shown for States represents difference of the estimated yields at the average rate from the standard rate as a percent of the estimated yield at the standard rate.
- 5/ Rhode Island and Washington for all years shown; Alaska for 1958 and 1959; Pennsylvania for 1959; and Oregon and West Virginia for 1960 did not assign employers any reduced rates. Alaska resumed their experience-rating provision as of October 1, 1960.
- 6/ State law provided for voluntary contributions during 1960 rate year.
- 7/ For Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas data exclude newly qualified employers assigned reduced rates after computation date.
- 8/ The standard rate in Michigan is 2.7 percent for all nonseasonal employers and 3.0 percent for seasonal employers.
- 9/ Rate of contributions for employment covered by an election is 7.0 percent, unless the employer qualifies for a rate of contribution of less than the standard rate.
- 10/ No reduction in revenue since all employers were assigned the standard rate of 2.7 percent.
- 11/ Effective October 30, 1958, Rhode Island changed from payroll variation plan to a reserve-ratio plan.
- 12/ Effective January 1, 1960, Pennsylvania changed from reserve-ratio plan to one based essentially on a benefit-ratio plan.
- 13/ Less than 0.5 percent increase in revenue.



Table 2. Average Employer Contribution Rate,<sup>1/</sup> by Type of Experience-Rating Plan, 1944-1960  
(rates expressed as percent of taxable wages)

Year	Rate all States	All experience rating States		Reserve ratio plan		Benefit-wage ratio plan		Benefit ratio plan		Payroll vari- ation plan		Other plan <sup>2/</sup>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1944	1.79	42	1.59	26	1.89	8	1.16	7	1.38	--	--	1	2.12
1945	1.60	45	1.56	27	1.69	8	1.05	6	1.65	1	1.99	3	2.05
1946	1.41	45	1.37	28	1.45	8	.97	5	1.34	1	1.81	3	1.98
1947	1.41	50	1.40	28	1.41	8	.98	6	1.44	4	1.97	4	2.00
1948	1.24	51	1.24	28	1.28	8	1.00	6	1.52	5	1.73	4	1.24
1949	1.31	51	1.31	29	1.19	7	1.07	6	1.39	5	2.09	4	1.76
1950	1.49	51	1.49	30	1.38	7	1.03	6	1.12	5	2.30	3	2.50
1951	1.58	51	1.58	30	1.41	7	1.34	6	1.30	5	1.92	3	2.57
1952	1.45	51	1.45	31	1.39	6	.91	6	1.25	5	1.84	3	2.28
1953	1.30	51	1.30	31	1.25	6	.77	6	1.21	5	1.82	3	1.94
1954	1.12	51	1.12	31	1.14	6	.56	6	1.00	5	1.93	3	1.51
1955	1.18	50	1.18	32	1.23	6	.66	5	.79	4	1.89	3	1.45
1956	1.32	50	1.32	32	1.39	6	.91	5	.91	4	2.01	3	1.45
1957	1.31	50	1.31	32	1.35	6	.84	5	.84	4	2.04	3	1.69
1958	1.32	50	1.32	32	1.42	6	.69	5	.88	4	2.28	3	1.53
1959	1.71	50	1.71	32	1.80	6	1.01	5	1.58	4	2.38	3	1.96
1960	1.88	51	1.88	32	1.76	6	1.49	6	2.34	4	2.36	3	2.23

1/ Excludes war-risk contributions which were collected 1943-1946.

2/ In 1960 includes Connecticut (compensable separations), Montana (combined payroll variation and benefit ratio), and New York (combined payroll variation and reserve ratio).

2.20 percent), North Dakota (1.44 percent to 1.98 percent), and West Virginia (2.00 percent to 2.70 percent). The increased rate for Illinois reflected the doubling of the State experience factor, due to a more stringent fund balance requirement; in North Dakota, to the revised tax structure; and in West Virginia, to the payment of the standard rate of 2.7 percent by all employers in 1960.

In 1960, 15 of the 47 States which had reduced rates in effect assigned rates above 2.7 percent. Seven additional States had statutory maximum rates above 2.7 percent, but they were not effective in that year. <sup>2/</sup>

#### 1960 Legislative Developments

Unemployment insurance legislation affecting financing and experience rating provisions was enacted in four States in 1960. Alaska enacted significant amendments to its laws. It readopted an experience rating system, effective on October 1, 1960, and increased the taxable wage base from \$4,200 to \$7,200. Employer rates, ranging from 1.5 percent to 4.0 percent and employee rates, ranging from 0.3 percent to 0.9 percent, were put into ef-

<sup>2/</sup> In 1961, employers in 17 of the 25 States which had statutory provisions for rates above 2.7 percent were taxed at these rates. The other 8 States did not assign rates higher than 2.7 percent.



Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Taxable Wages of Rated Accounts, by Contribution Rate and Type of Experience-rating Plan 1/, Rate Year Beginning in 1960

Type of plan and State 1/	Amount of taxable wages of rated accounts 2/ (in thousands)	Total	Percentage distribution of taxable wages by employer contribution rate										
			0.0	0.1	0.2-0.5	0.6-0.9	1.0-1.8	1.9-2.6	2.7	2.71-3.1	3.2-3.5	3.6-3.9	4.0 and over
Total, 47 States 3/.....	\$101,285,404	100.0	2.2	3.4	11.1	10.1	28.6	17.2	11.2	5.6	2.6	1.3	6.7
Reserve-ratio plan 3/.....	55,277,723	100.0	4.0	2.8	9.2	12.2	32.9	14.0	15.1	2.3	3.2	.6	3.9
Arizona 4/5/.....	582,829	100.0	--	--	15.1	24.7	52.5	2.4	5.4	--	--	--	--
Arkansas 5/.....	616,556	100.0	--	30.4	7.7	12.8	20.7	9.9	18.6	--	--	--	--
California.....	9,791,607	100.0	--	--	1.7	7.8	44.3	21.1	25.1	--	--	--	--
Colorado 5/.....	887,490	100.0	74.0	--	16.5	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.....	583,592	100.0	--	44.5	15.4	--	27.3	4.0	8.8	--	--	--	--
Georgia 4/.....	1,873,656	100.0	--	--	17.3	15.4	44.2	10.6	12.4	--	--	--	--
Hawaii 5/.....	339,722	100.0	32.9	--	19.1	19.9	10.8	2.8	14.4	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	255,091	100.0	--	--	--	29.9	45.2	19.9	5.0	--	--	--	--
Indiana 5/.....	3,070,712	100.0	--	21.2	23.9	--	32.6	5.8	16.6	--	--	--	--
Iowa 5/.....	1,111,343	100.0	35.1	--	49.1	7.6	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--
Kansas 5/.....	961,458	100.0	2.4	.7	15.2	57.8	11.4	2.2	10.2	--	--	--	--
Kentucky 5/.....	1,100,108	100.0	--	--	--	18.2	24.5	--	47.4	--	--	--	9.9
Louisiana.....	1,393,159	100.0	--	--	16.6	25.0	24.7	9.0	24.8	--	--	--	--
Maine 5/.....	491,379	100.0	--	--	--	23.9	36.3	20.4	19.3	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	4,091,531	100.0	--	--	--	--	50.2	19.3	30.5	--	--	--	--
Michigan 5/.....	5,347,694	100.0	--	--	(6/)	(6/)	34.4	8.8	1.9	4.6	9.7	4.3	36.4
Missouri 5/.....	2,545,078	100.0	15.6	4.3	16.7	21.4	29.7	5.3	3.3	.6	3.0	--	--
Nebraska 5/.....	589,662	100.0	--	15.7	46.2	--	21.2	4.6	12.3	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	202,426	100.0	--	1.4	.4	6.5	33.5	22.6	35.6	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	387,890	100.0	--	--	9.8	29.8	19.1	19.3	21.9	--	--	--	--
New Jersey 5/.....	4,247,581	100.0	--	--	--	6.8	27.1	18.2	8.2	16.9	22.8	--	--
New Mexico.....	373,364	100.0	--	16.0	10.2	39.1	24.5	4.8	5.3	--	--	--	--
North Carolina 5/.....	2,145,701	100.0	--	--	17.9	17.7	26.4	20.8	11.0	1.5	1.2	3.4	--
North Dakota 5/.....	163,923	100.0	--	--	7.2	18.0	34.5	20.2	5.9	.6	--	12.6	7/ .9
Ohio 5/.....	6,962,633	100.0	--	2.7	9.0	26.8	26.1	20.3	15.1	--	--	--	--
Oregon 3/5/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island 3/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina 4/5/.....	998,131	100.0	--	--	30.8	22.8	27.7	7.4	11.4	--	--	--	--
South Dakota 5/.....	171,582	100.0	68.6	--	14.3	--	5.8	2.6	8.7	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	1,571,063	100.0	--	--	--	24.8	43.2	10.3	11.1	2.2	8.5	--	--
West Virginia 3/5/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin 5/.....	2,420,762	100.0	20.1	--	15.4	--	33.7	17.0	--	8.3	1.6	--	3.8
Benefit-wage-ratio plan.....	16,892,442	100.0	--	11.0	22.9	12.4	20.8	10.2	10.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	8.2
Alabama 4/.....	1,359,703	100.0	--	--	37.3	16.9	25.5	7.2	13.1	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	378,853	100.0	--	--	--	--	32.7	39.6	1.5	3.7	5.0	2.6	14.9
Illinois.....	7,704,544	100.0	--	5.8	9.7	9.4	22.6	13.9	12.4	3.1	2.5	3.3	17.3
Oklahoma.....	989,564	100.0	--	--	39.1	14.0	24.3	7.3	15.2	--	--	--	--
Texas 4/.....	4,652,665	100.0	--	15.2	35.6	17.9	17.3	5.9	8.2	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	1,807,113	100.0	--	39.2	31.5	9.0	13.9	2.8	3.5	--	--	--	--
Benefit-ratio plan.....	14,140,589	100.0	.3	.1	15.3	6.0	16.4	18.7	4.7	6.7	4.5	4.7	22.7
Florida 4/.....	2,156,710	100.0	--	--	37.7	32.8	17.7	4.8	.5	6.5	--	--	--
Maryland.....	1,793,018	100.0	--	--	--	--	11.0	31.5	7.7	5.6	5.3	16.5	22.3
Minnesota 5/.....	1,737,192	100.0	--	--	76.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	20.3	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania 5/.....	8,109,640	100.0	--	--	--	--	20.0	23.9	1.5	8.7	6.7	4.6	34.6
Vermont.....	191,392	100.0	--	--	--	41.9	39.1	10.2	8.7	--	--	--	--
Wyoming 5/.....	152,637	100.0	24.6	10.2	14.7	22.5	11.8	3.3	12.9	--	--	--	--
Payroll variation plan 3/....	1,276,209	100.0	--	--	--	--	57.2	30.7	2.7	1.6	3.2	3.2	1.6
Alaska 3/.....	200,350	100.0	--	--	--	--	19.9	19.9	--	10.0	20.1	20.1	9.9
Mississippi.....	621,117	100.0	--	--	--	--	39.9	54.6	5.4	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	454,742	100.0	--	--	--	--	97.2	2.7	.1	--	--	--	--
Washington 3/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensable-separation plan .	2,109,269	100.0	--	--	--	--	32.5	60.3	7.2	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	2,109,269	100.0	--	--	--	--	32.5	60.3	7.2	--	--	--	--
Payroll variation and reserve plan.....	11,307,258	100.0	--	--	--	4.7	31.1	32.3	3.4	28.6	--	--	--
New York 5/.....	11,307,258	100.0	--	--	--	4.7	31.1	32.3	3.4	28.6	--	--	--
Payroll variation and benefit ratio plan .....	281,914	100.0	--	--	50.8	5.5	4.7	.2	38.7	--	--	--	--
Montana 5/.....	281,914	100.0	--	--	50.8	5.5	4.7	.2	38.7	--	--	--	--

/ Classified by type of plan in effect at end of 1960.  
 / All rated accounts; excludes accounts newly subject after State cut-off dates for preparation of reports.  
 / National totals and totals for reserve-ratio plan exclude data for Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia, totals for payroll variation plan exclude data for Washington, which did not assign employers any reduced rates for 1960 rate year. Alaska resumed their experience-rating system under payroll variation plan as of October 1, 1960.  
 / For Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas, data exclude newly qualified employers assigned reduced rates after computation date.  
 / Includes effects of voluntary contributions made toward credit for 1960 rates.  
 / Less than 0.05 percent.  
 / Represents the special rate of 7.0 percent for firms which elected coverage and are not eligible for any experience rating.



fect to provide sufficient revenue to meet current costs. Georgia added a series of rates above the standard 2.7 percent for employers with negative reserve balances. These above-standard rates ranged from 3.0 percent to 4.2 percent.

In Maryland the legislative enactments in 1960 revised the tax structure to include a basic tax schedule of 11 rates varying from 0.3 percent to 3.6 percent, whereas formerly there were 10 rates ranging from 0.2 percent to 2.7 percent. In addition, a provision was added which levies an annual tax on all employers, over and above the basic rate. This additional tax, or "adjustment percentage," reflects a recognition of the need to finance on a current basis those benefit payments which do not enter into the individual employer's tax rate, i. e., noncharged benefits and benefits charged to employers already at the maximum rate. Virginia added a provision to provide additional contributions when the fund balance is below 5.0 percent.

#### Distribution of Taxable Wage by Assigned Rates

The increase in the average tax rates in 1960 was reflected in changes in the relative distribution of the taxable wages of rated employers by rate classes. The shifts of taxable wages to higher tax rates in 1960 were obviously the result of higher benefit costs arising from unfavorable unemployment experience during the last 2 or 3 years. The tax rates in the States moved upward by automatic shifts to higher tax schedules or by other methods to increase tax yield, as, for example, providing for additional contributions across-the-board (Delaware), increasing the State experience factor (West Virginia and Illinois), revising the tax structure (North Dakota).

The proportion of employers' payrolls taxed at rates of 2.7 percent or higher rose from 19.0 percent in 1959 to 27.4 percent in 1960. Thirty-two States experienced increases in this proportion. Substantial increases were experienced by Illinois (7.2 percent to 38.6 percent), Arkansas (3.8 percent to 18.6 percent), Delaware (9.5 percent to 27.7 percent), and South Dakota (4.9 percent to 8.7 percent). On the other hand, two States had a substantially smaller share of their taxable

Table 4. Average Employer Contribution Rate of Rated Accounts, by Size of Taxable Payroll, 1958-1960 (rates expressed as percent of taxable wages)

Size of annual taxable payroll	Estimated average assigned employer tax rate (percent)		
	1960	1959	1958
All <u>rated</u> employers	1.79	1.54	1.22
Less than \$10,000.....	1.72	1.66	1.30
\$10,000 - \$24,999.....	1.55	1.45	1.20
25,000 - 49,999.....	1.59	1.44	1.18
50,000 - 99,999.....	1.70	1.52	1.23
100,000 - 249,999.....	1.82	1.60	1.30
250,000 - 499,999.....	1.87	1.61	1.33
500,000 - 999,999.....	1.86	1.58	1.30
1,000,000 - 2,499,999.....	1.80	1.52	1.23
2,500,000 - 4,999,999.....	1.74	1.46	1.13
5,000,000 - 9,999,999.....	1.76	1.45	1.12
10,000,000 - 24,999,999.....	1.73	1.43	1.03
25,000,000 and over.....	2.10	1.67	1.24
Number of States rated <sup>1/</sup> .....	47	47	48

<sup>1/</sup> In 1960, excludes Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia.

wages taxed at the 2.7 percent rate or higher. Nebraska had 18.4 percent of its taxable wages taxed at the maximum 2.7 percent in 1959, compared with 12.3 percent in 1960; for Minnesota, the respective change was from 30.3 percent to 20.3 percent. (See Table 3.)

At the lower end of the rate scale, employers who were assigned rates of 1.0 percent or lower accounted for a significantly smaller proportion of all taxable payrolls in 1960--26.8 percent, compared with 34.4 percent in the previous year. Among the 30 States which accounted for a smaller proportion of taxable wages taxed at rates below 1.0 percent in 1960, significant changes occurred in Idaho (54.9 percent to 29.9 percent), New York (17.9 percent to 4.7 percent), and Illinois (61.6 percent to 24.9 percent).

#### Tax Rate Variation by Size of Firm

As in previous years, although the relationship between average tax rate and size of payroll is not clearly indicated, the tendency has been for higher rates to be more prevalent among the middle-size firms than among the small and the large firms, with the exception of the smallest firms (less than \$10,000) and the largest firms (\$25 million and over). The largest firms experienced the highest average rate--2.1 percent. (See Table 4.)

(continued on page 21)



Table 5. Noncharged Benefits During 12 Months Preceding Computation Date for 1960 Rate Year, by Experience-rating Plan and State

Type of plan and State 1/	Date 1960 rate-year began	Computation date	Benefits paid in 12 months preceding computation date 2/ (amount in thousands)		
			Total Amount	Noncharged Amount      Percent of total	
<u>Reserve-ratio plan:</u>					
Arizona.....	January 1	July 1, 1959	\$ 8,308	\$ 1,946	23.4
Arkansas.....	April 1	Dec. 31, 1959	9,144	1,580	17.3
California.....	January 1	June 30, 1959	230,047	65,177	28.3
Colorado.....	...do....	July 1, 1959	10,772	885	8.2
Dist. of Col.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	5,559	73	1.3
Georgia.....	...do....	.....do.....	30,256	3,536	11.7
Hawaii.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	3,137	859	27.4
Idaho.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	7,520	1,456	19.4
Indiana.....	...do....	.....do.....	51,723	0	--
Iowa.....	...do....	Oct. 1, 1959	8,139	6	0.1
Kansas.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	14,081	2,259	16.0
Kentucky.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	27,330	9,442	34.5
Louisiana.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	35,958	602	1.7
Maine.....	July 1	Dec. 31, 1959	12,135	2,181	18.0
Massachusetts.....	January 1	Sept. 30, 1959	89,617	12,403	13.8
Michigan.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	189,042	885	0.5
Missouri.....	...do....	.....do.....	37,706	3,156	8.4
Nebraska.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	5,388	1,186	22.0
Nevada.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	5,760	691	12.0
New Hampshire.....	July 1	Dec. 31, 1959	5,955	551	9.3
New Jersey.....	...do....	.....do.....	120,676	25	(3/)
New Mexico.....	January 1	June 30, 1959	4,479	819	18.3
North Carolina.....	...do....	August 1, 1959	45,392	4,939	10.9
North Dakota.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	3,726	648	17.4
Ohio.....	...do....	July 1, 1959	197,371	2,735	1.4
Oregon.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	29,898	2,191	7.3
Rhode Island.....	...do....	Sept. 30, 1959	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	...do....	July 1, 1959	13,034	4,290	32.9
South Dakota.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	1,515	205	13.5
Tennessee.....	July 1	.....do.....	28,407	5,784	20.4
West Virginia.....	January 1	June 30, 1959	31,190	4,560	14.6
Wisconsin.....	January 1	Dec. 31, 1959	32,405	7,524	23.2
<u>Benefit-wage ratio plan: 2/</u>					
Alabama.....	April 1	.....do.....	152,040	10,265	6.8
Delaware.....	January 1	Oct. 1, 1959	45,240	5,344	11.8
Illinois.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	638,056	0	--
Oklahoma.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	62,739	11,062	17.6
Texas.....	...do....	Oct. 1, 1959	348,138	70,951	20.4
Virginia.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	84,704	11,147	13.2
<u>Benefit-ratio plan:</u>					
Florida.....	...do....	.....do.....	22,384	3,450	15.4
Maryland.....	July 1	March 31, 1959	47,689	13,058	27.4
Minnesota.....	January 1	July 1, 1959	36,950	9,962	27.0
Pennsylvania.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	321,520	20,429	6.4
Vermont.....	...do....	Dec. 31, 1959	2,904	472	16.3
Wyoming.....	January 1	June 30, 1959	3,606	778	21.6
<u>Payroll variation plan:</u>					
Alaska 4/.....	October 1	March 31, 1960	--	--	--
Mississippi 4/.....	January 1	June 30, 1959	--	--	--
Utah 4/.....	...do....	January 1, 1959	--	--	--
Washington 4/.....	June 30	.....do.....	--	--	--
<u>Compensable-separation plan:</u>					
Connecticut 4/.....	January 1	June 30, 1959	--	--	--
<u>Payroll variation and reserve ratio:</u>					
New York.....	...do....	July 1, 1959	456,080	8,964	2.0
<u>Payroll variation and benefit ratio plan:</u>					
Montana.....	...do....	June 30, 1959	10,441	4,671	44.7

1/ Classified by type of plan in effect at end of 1960.

2/ For experience rating purposes; benefit wages (all wages used as a basis for drawing benefits) used in the six benefit wage-ratio States, benefit payments used in others.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

4/ Charging of benefits, not applicable.



## Employment Service Activities

# Nonfarm Placements Highest for the Month Since 1953

**N**ONFARM placements continued at a high level in January, totaling 464,900 for the month--up 17,100 from December. For the past 4 years, placements have edged down between December and January; this year they showed a rise of about 4 percent. The January total was 99,600 (27 percent) greater than a year ago and the highest volume for the month since 1953. On an annual rate basis, the January level represented 6.6 million placements, compared with 6.3 million in December and 5.2 million in January last year.

Thirty-five States reported placement gains over the month, with the largest increases in New York (7,900), Massachusetts (3,000), and Florida and Illinois (2,800 each).

Women accounted for all of the January rise in nonfarm placements; their total, at 219,900, was up by nearly 9 percent. Placements of men edged down slightly to 245,000. About 7 out of every 10 placements in January were of workers in the central age group (20-44 years); those of workers 45 years and older rep-

resented nearly 2 out of 10, while youth accounted for somewhat more than 1 out of every 10 placements.

Among the major industries, placements were up (seasonally adjusted) in all divisions except government; placements in government had been at a peak in December due to temporary hiring in post offices. The largest actual increases this January occurred in manufacturing (22,400) and in services (14,700). Compared with a year earlier, placements in all nonagricultural industry groups except government were up sharply, with manufacturing showing by far the largest percentage increase--nearly 50 percent.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, placements were up in all major occupational categories. The sharpest rise occurred among professional and managerial workers. Compared with a year ago, all occupational groups showed significant gains. Placements in both the professional and managerial and skilled categories were up by about 40 percent, while those of semi-skilled workers showed a gain of more than 50 percent.

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
January 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent change from Dec. 1961	Usual % change between Dec. & Jan. 1/	Percent change from Jan. 1961
Total.....	464,900	+ 3.8	- 0.9	+27.3
Construction.....	22,900	- 1.9	-18.5	+33.9
Manufacturing.....	105,700	+26.9	+21.2	+48.9
Public utilities.....	16,000	+ .1	-10.8	+22.2
Trade .....	106,400	-12.5	-17.8	+31.8
Service.....	173,800	+ 9.2	+ 1.7	+26.4
Government.....	27,300	-20.8	+ 4.9	-22.1
All other.....	12,900	+28.8	---	+18.1

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
January 1962

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from Dec. 1961	Usual % change between Dec. & Jan. 1/	Percent change from Jan. 1961
Total.....	464,900	+ 3.8	- 0.9	+27.3
Professional and managerial.....	18,600	+24.2	+ 7.2	+40.0
Clerical and sales ...	94,100	- 7.8	-11.8	+15.5
Service.....	148,200	+ 4.3	+ 3.0	+22.8
Skilled.....	25,900	+ 8.3	+ 7.3	+40.8
Semiskilled .....	65,900	+24.6	+16.9	+51.2
Unskilled .....	112,300	+ .3	- 5.7	+27.6

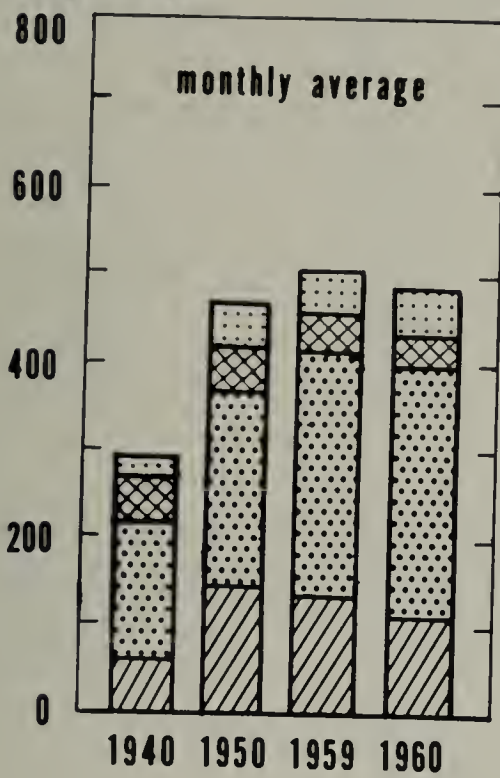
1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

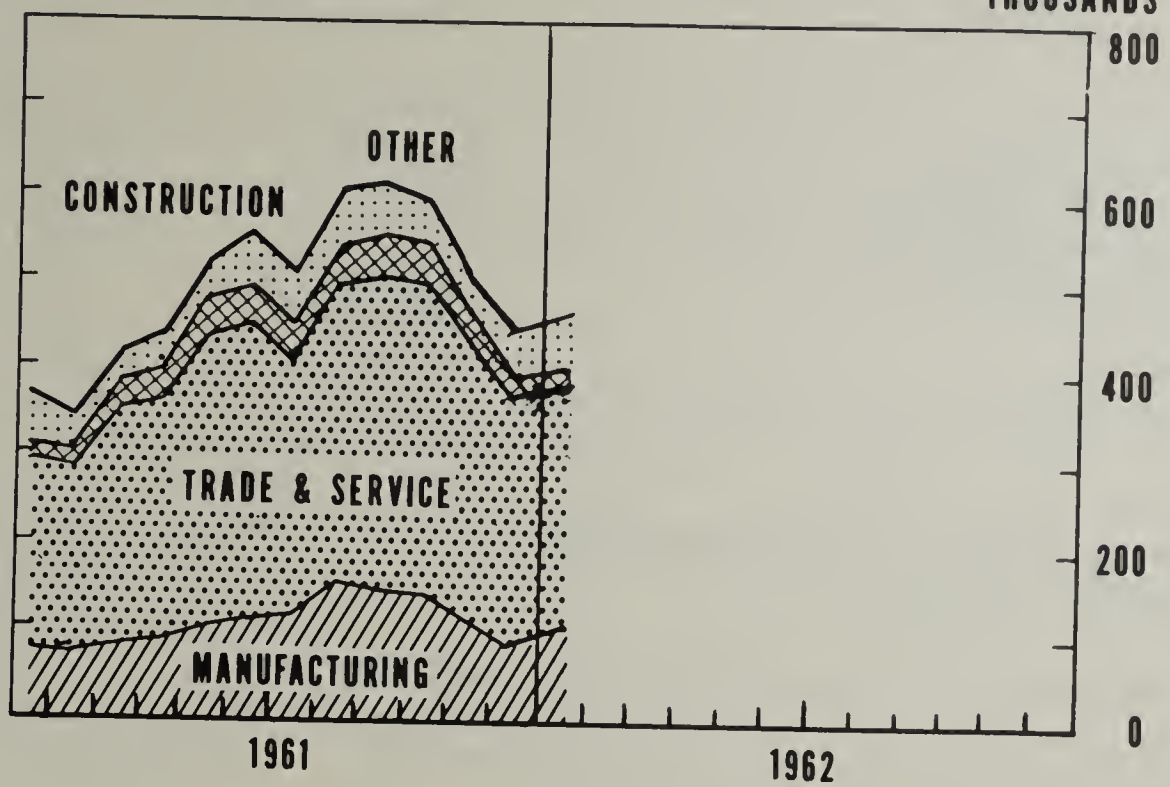


# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

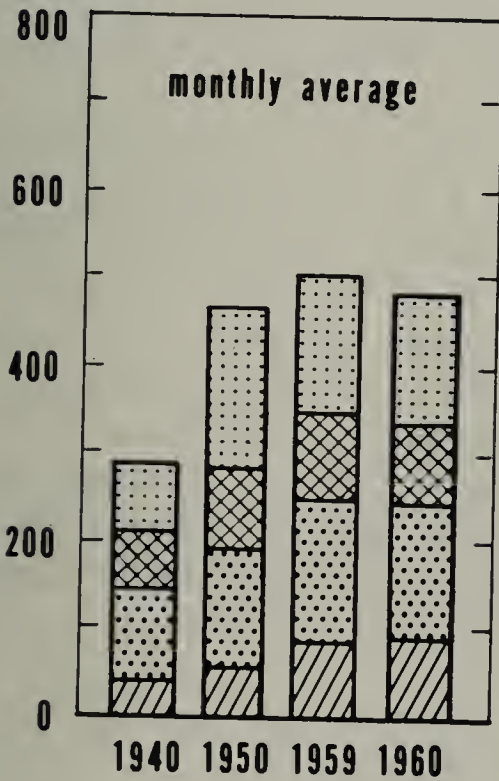
THOUSANDS



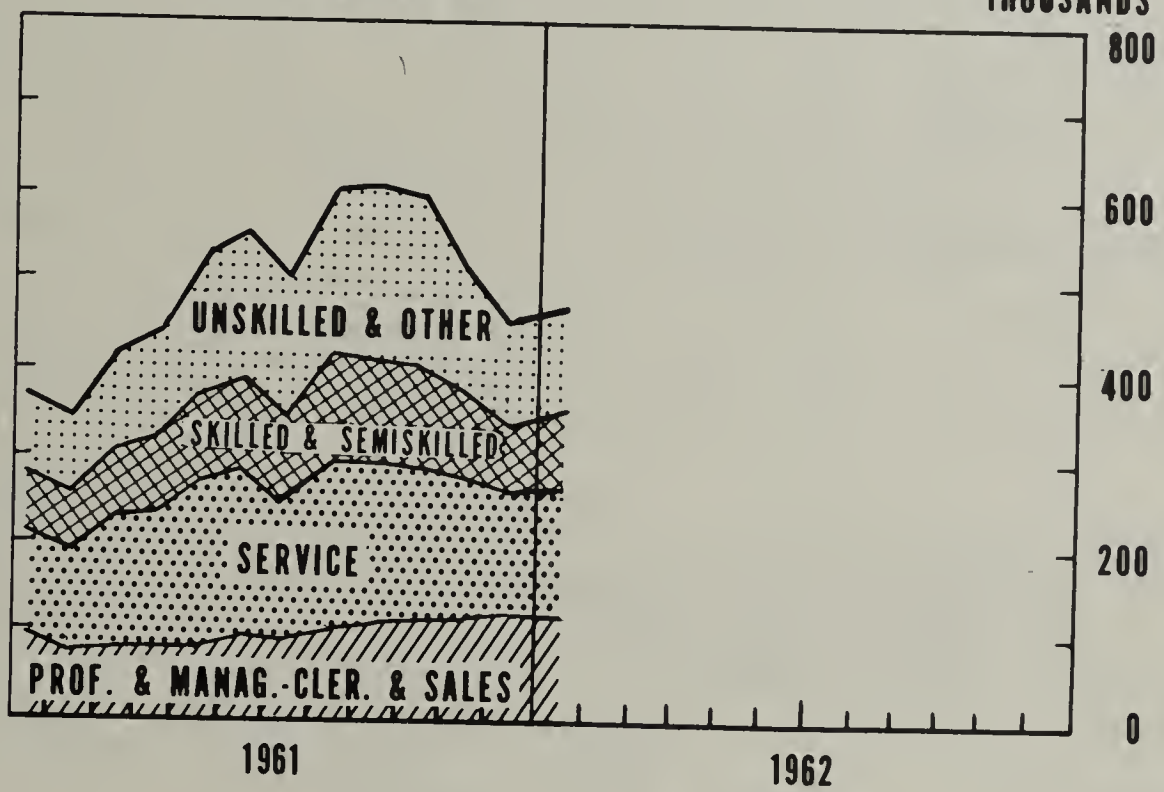
## INDUSTRY



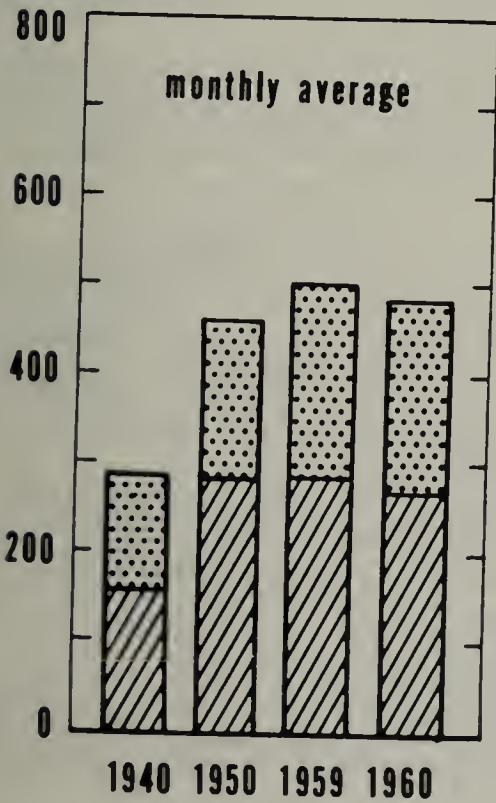
THOUSANDS



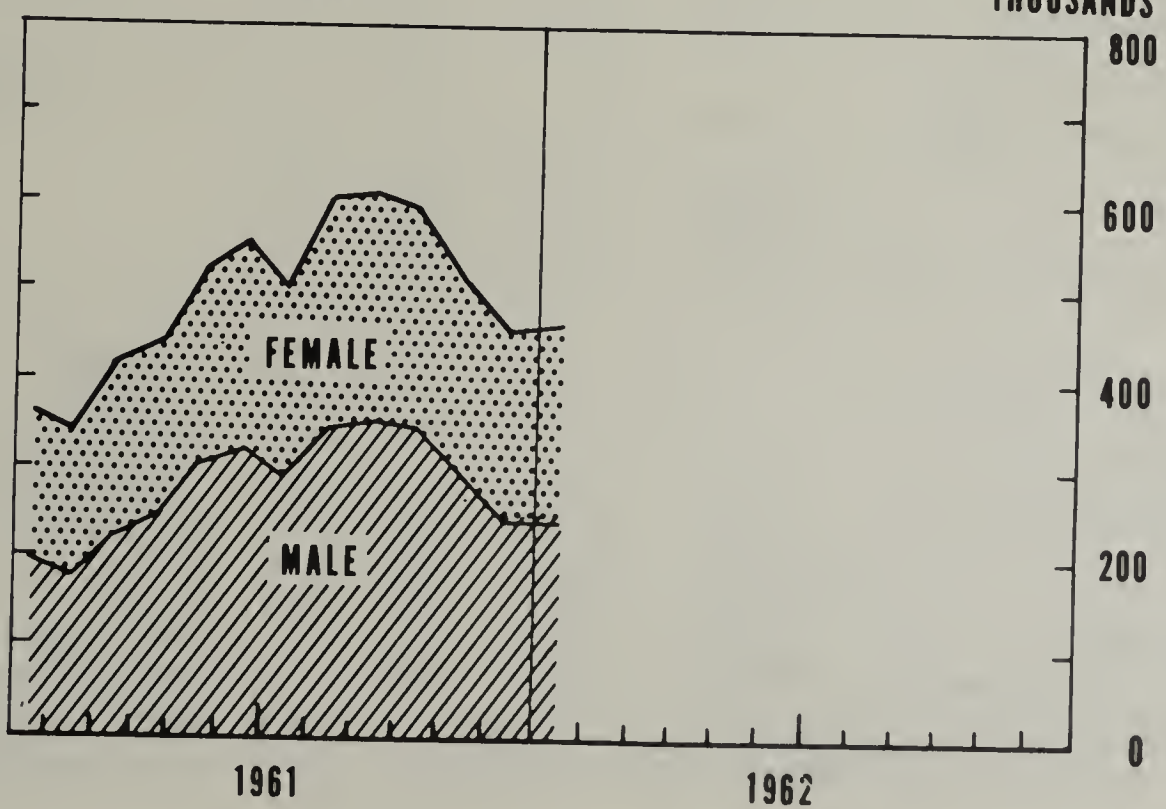
## OCCUPATION



THOUSANDS



## SEX





## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	January 1962		January	
		% change from		(in thousands)	
		Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	1962	1961
New applications .....	991,200	+39.1	- 6.9	991	1,065
Counseling interviews--total .....	187,300	+20.9	+19.1	187	157
Initial counseling interviews .....	109,900	+16.7	+16.7	110	94
Individuals given tests .....	175,600	+17.9	+27.9	176	137
Placements--total .....	625,800	- 8.7	+15.7	626	541
Nonfarm .....	464,900	+ 3.8	+27.3	465	365
Farm .....	160,900	-32.2	- 8.4	161	176

### Nonfarm Promotional Activities Continue to Expand

Both promotional telephone contacts and employer visits showed further increases in January. Numbering 189,400, telephone contacts were up by more than 5 percent from December and about 34 percent above a year ago. Visits to nonfarm employers rose 3 percent over the month to 126,100, and were 56 percent greater than in January last year. Twenty-eight States reported increased telephone contacts during the month and 23 States larger volumes of employer visits. Compared with a year ago, telephone contacts were up in all but nine States, while the volume of visits was more than twice

### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over January 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all placements
Total .....	89,400	100.0	19.2
Construction .....	4,700	5.3	20.5
Manufacturing .....	13,700	15.4	13.0
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities ..	2,800	3.2	17.7
Wholesale and retail trade .....	16,600	18.5	15.6
Service .....	45,800	51.1	26.4
Government .....	3,900	4.4	14.4
All other .....	1,900	2.1	14.5
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total .....	89,400	100.0	19.2
Professional and managerial .....	4,000	4.4	21.4
Clerical and sales .....	11,300	12.6	12.0
Service .....	40,200	45.0	27.1
Skilled .....	6,800	7.6	26.3
Semiskilled .....	8,200	9.2	12.4
Unskilled and other .....	19,000	21.2	16.9

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

those of a year ago in California, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

### Farm Placements Show Further Decline

Placement of workers in farm jobs continued to decline sharply in January, reflecting the winter lull in agricultural activities. At 160,900, farm placements this January were 32 percent below December and 8 percent under a year ago. All but five States reported declines from December, with Mississippi and Tennessee experiencing the largest reductions--24,100 and 15,400, respectively. Some 100,600 of the farm placements during the month were pool-type (those of jobseekers gathered at an established assembly point for a single day's work). Crew-type placements numbered 35,500.

### New Applications Rise As Usual in January

A total of 991,200 jobseekers filed new applications for work in January, an

### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Under 20 Years of Age by Occupational Group January 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total .....	54,100	100.0	11.6
Professional and managerial .....	700	1.3	3.8
Clerical and sales .....	19,800	36.7	21.2
Service .....	12,500	23.2	8.5
Skilled .....	1,000	1.9	4.0
Semiskilled .....	8,100	15.0	12.3
Unskilled and other .....	11,900	21.9	10.6

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



increase of 278,700, or 39 percent, from December. Some three-fifths of the applicants (616,200) were men. The over-the-month rise in applications from men amounted to 33 percent, while registrations of women increased 50 percent. All States reported increased volume of work registrations this January. The steepest increases were noted by California, Michigan, and New York. Despite the sharp over-the-month rise, the total this January was 73,300, or 7 percent, under that of a year ago.

About 16 percent of the new applications this month were filed by teenagers and 21 percent by workers aged 45 and over. As usual, the central age groups (20-44) accounted for the largest proportion--63 percent.

Veterans filed 165,200 applications, representing more than one-fourth of all male applicants. Handicapped workers filed 43,300 new work registrations--10,200 more than in December and about 1,400 above the number in January 1961.

### Counseling Interviews At Alltime Peak

More job counseling interviews were held this January than in any previous month on record. The number, at 187,300, was up 32,300 from December and 30,000 from January 1961. About three-fifths of all counseling interviews were with men--approximately the same proportion as a year ago.

Some 109,900 of the counseling interviews in January were initial or first-time, with teenagers accounting for more than half (53 percent), and workers 45 years and over, 11 percent. About 1 out of every 10 initial interviews was with a veteran, while 1 out of every 7 was with a handicapped person.

Following the usual year-end decline in testing activities, the number of individuals given aptitude and proficiency tests in January rose by 26,700 to 175,600. Some 70,500 persons were given specific aptitude tests, and 62,000 GATB's.

## EXPERIENCE RATING IN 1960

(continued from page 16)

A limitation of the data might have affected some of these average tax rate ratios. The reports submitted by State agencies distribute employer accounts by size of payroll in each State. The number of employers and the amount of their payrolls, therefore, are not combined into a national figure, but are reported as separate units in each State where they have an establishment. The result is that some of the multi-State employers fall into smaller payroll groups than would otherwise be the case.

### Noncharging of Benefits

In most States certain types of benefit payments are not charged against the experience of individual employers. Among these types of benefits which are not charged are those which are paid on the strength of previous short-term employment, for employment in excess of a specified period of time, and benefits paid following a period of disqualification or a potential-disqualifying act involving a voluntary

quit, misconduct, or refusal to accept suitable work. The States are not uniform in their provisions for noncharging. These provisions are summarized in Table 11, page 34 of the Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws as of January 1, 1960.

The effect of noncharging of benefits on experience rating varies widely among the States. (See Table 5, page 17.) The proportion of benefits not charged in 1960 was largest in Montana, 44.7 percent of total benefits. Indiana, at the other extreme reported no noncharged benefit payments. This State noncharges only where payments are made on the basis of an early determination in an appealed case and the determination is finally reversed. There were seven States reporting more than 25 percent of their benefits as noncharged. Under the payroll variation plan, which includes five States, charging and noncharging benefits are not determined, only the noncharge of a compensable separation is recorded.



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Insured Unemployment Rise in January Less Than Seasonal

### HIGHLIGHTS

From December 1961 to January 1962

- State insured unemployment rose less than seasonally, by 28 percent to nearly 2.5 million.
- About 30 percent of the increase occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.
- Some 200,000 construction workers and the same number of factory workers were added to the jobless rolls.
- Joblessness among persons from trade establishments moved up by 80,000.
- Unemployment among men jumped 31 percent, among women, 21 percent.
- TEC insured unemployment edged down from 345,000 to 343,000.

From January 1961

- The number of insured unemployed dropped by 724,000, or 23 percent.
- One-half of the decline took place in five States--Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New York, and California.
- Four-fifths of the decrease was among factory workers.

Joblessness from durable goods industries--mainly metal and metal-using groups--dropped by nearly 440,000, or 45 percent.

Most of the 145,000 jobless decline in nondurable goods industries was among apparel and textile workers.

- Three-fourths of the total reduction occurred among semiskilled and unskilled workers.
- Among the age and sex groups, the number of men under age 45 showed the sharpest decline--down 30 percent or 434,000--accounting for three-fifths of the total drop.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

STATE insured unemployment moved up 545,000 from mid-December to nearly 2.5 million in mid-January--a rise of 28 percent. As a result, the insured jobless rate rose from 4.8 per-

cent to 6.2 percent. The increase resulted from seasonal curtailments in construction, trade, and in manufacturing industries, and was less than usual at this time of year.



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Beginning in April, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

The industrial attachment of the insured jobless showed only small changes between December and January. Reflecting the greater-than-seasonal decline in construction employment, the proportion of the unemployed from such industries moved up from 20 percent to 24 percent. At the same time, the proportion of workers from manufacturing edged down from 55 percent in December to 43 percent in January. The especially sharp rise in construction unemployment was mainly responsible for minor upward shifts in the proportion of workers with skilled and unskilled occupations. In January, 20 percent of the total were skilled workers and about 31 percent were unskilled. In both December and January, about two-thirds of the insured jobless were men, and three-fifths of all claimants were under 35 years of age.

Every State except Hawaii registered a larger volume of unemployment in January than in December. The largest increases were reported in New York (8,100), Pennsylvania (46,700), and Illinois (34,200). These three States alone

accounted for about 30 percent of the over-the-month rise. Five other States experienced increases of greater than 25,000 ranging from 25,400 to 31,500.

More than half of New York's jobless increase occurred among factory workers -- up 43,000 (32 percent). Among such workers, apparel industries contributed the largest number -- 20,300 -- to the unemployment rise. In addition, the number of jobless construction workers jumped 20,500 -- up by 61 percent. Sizable jobless increases were also noted among persons from trade establishments.

In Pennsylvania, jobless construction and trade workers accounted for nearly three-fifths of the net increase, rising 18,800 and 8,400, respectively. Among factory workers, largest increases were reported in stone-clay-glass (up about 3,000) and in fabricated metals and textiles industries (up about 2,000 each).

In Illinois, the number of idle construction workers jumped 15,400, while the number from trade moved up 5,700.

# The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	January 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from		Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961
		Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961			
Total.....	2,486.9	+28.0	-22.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Building.....	55.2	+27.5	-19.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Contract construction.....	589.6	+50.5	- 8.4	23.7	20.2	20.0
Manufacturing.....	1,067.7	+22.9	-35.3	42.9	44.7	51.4
Public utilities.....	101.8	+25.5	-14.4	4.1	4.2	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade....	371.3	+27.6	- 8.3	14.9	15.0	12.6
Finance, insur., and real estate..	43.2	+14.9	- 1.1	1.7	1.9	1.4
Services.....	190.9	+ 6.6	- 5.3	7.7	9.2	6.3
Other.....	52.5	+29.6	-14.5	2.1	2.1	1.9
Information not available.....	14.9	----	----	0.6	0.5	0.6

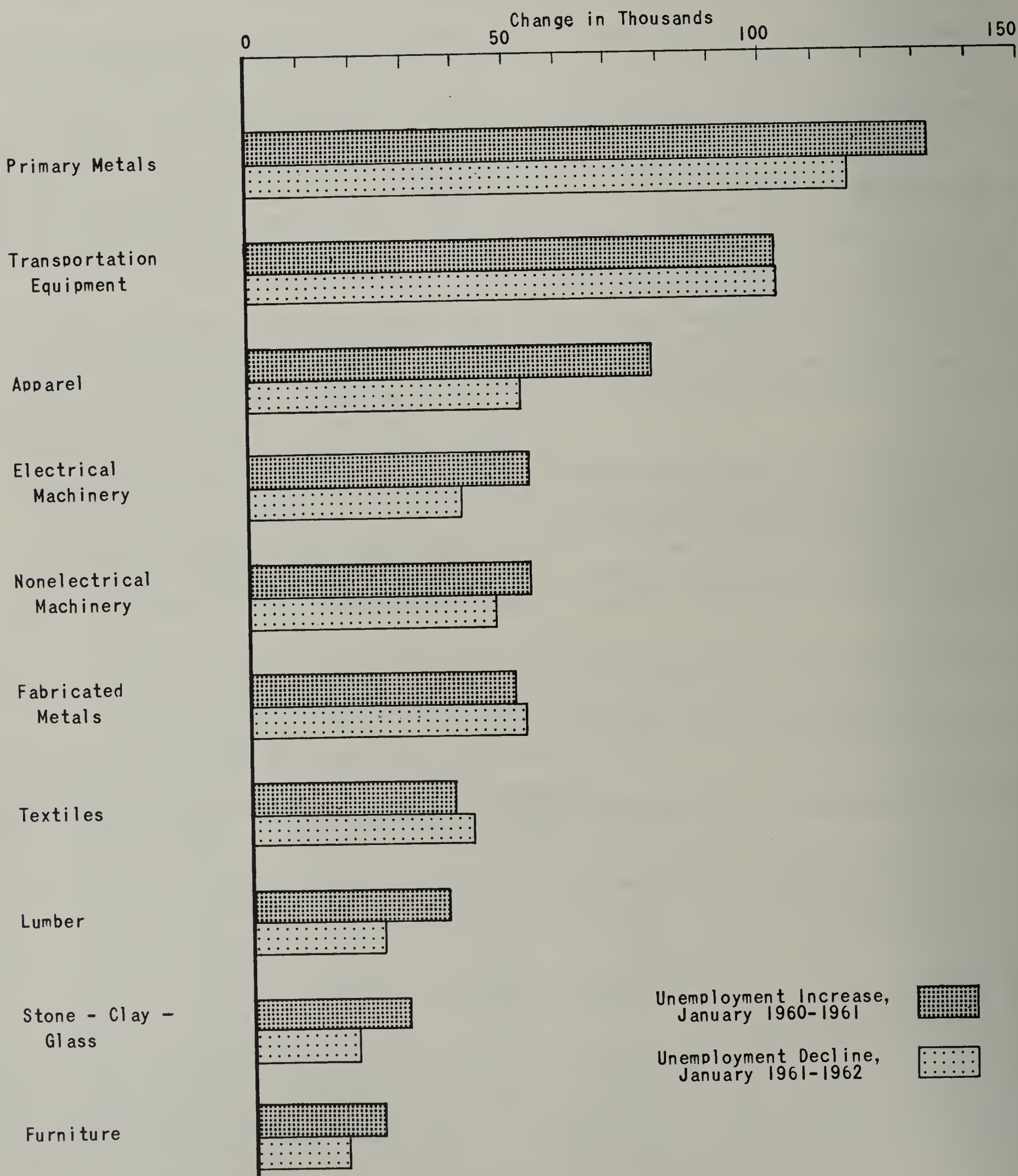
Includes Puerto Rico.



# THE TEN MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS WHICH SHOWED THE LARGEST INCREASES IN INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT FROM JANUARY 1960 TO JANUARY 1961 ALSO SHOWED THE LARGEST DECLINES IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR

These Groups Accounted for:

- ....67 percent of all jobless factory workers in January 1962
- ....86 percent of the jobless rise in manufacturing between January 1960 and January 1961
- ....89 percent of the reduction in manufacturing unemployment from January 1961 to January 1962





### Seasonal Factors Responsible for Climb in Unemployment From December

About 200,000 construction workers and the same number of factory workers were added to the unemployed between December and January. Another 80,000 of the increase occurred among workers from trade establishments reflecting usual post-holiday curtailments. Seasonal employment cut-backs and severe weather were causative factors in the jobless increases.

The upswing in manufacturing joblessness was about equally divided among hard and soft goods workers. Increases of more than 10,000 took place among apparel, food, and textile workers in non-durable goods industries, and among lumber, stone-clay-glass, and miscellaneous manufacturing (which includes jewelry and toys) in durable goods industries. Jobless increases of nearly 10,000 also occurred in transportation equipment and in fabricated metal products, reflecting a reduction from the high level of operations in auto plants in December.

### Insured Joblessness Nearly Three-fourths Of a Million Below January 1961

Since last January, insured unemployment dropped 724,000 (23 percent), and the national rate of insured unemployment moved down to 6.2 percent from 7.9 percent. All except four States and Puerto Rico shared in the unemployment improvement.

Five States reported reductions in excess of 50,000 with the largest in Pennsylvania (84,400) and Ohio (83,800), followed by Michigan (69,100), New York (61,100), and California (59,500). These States alone accounted for about half of the net over-the-year decline. Fifteen other States reported reductions ranging from about 10,500 to 33,700.

Four-fifths (582,000) of the total reduction of 724,000 from January 1961 was among persons from manufacturing industries. The second and third largest over-the-year decreases were 54,100 in construction and 33,800 in trade.

Three-fourths (437,000) of the reduction in manufacturing unemployment dur-

ing the past year occurred among persons from durable goods industries. Two major hard goods groups showed declines of more than 100,000 each. Primary metals unemployment fell by 117,300 to 52,300, and transportation equipment by 102,600 to 71,900.

The largest declines in primary metals took place in Pennsylvania and Ohio; these two States accounted for about 45 percent of the net drop in the Nation as a whole. Michigan and Wisconsin were the largest contributors to the drop among transportation equipment workers, and accounted for about 46 percent of the national decline in this group.

The number of jobless nondurable goods workers fell over the year by 145,000, or 21 percent, to 541,000; the

### Insured Unemployed Duration and Age by Sex, United States<sup>1/</sup>

Item	January 1962		Jan.
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distri- bution	Number (in 000's)

#### Duration in weeks:

Total.....	2,486.9	100.0	3,211.0
1-2.....	725.5	29.2	864.1
3-4.....	461.6	18.6	553.7
5-14.....	980.9	39.4	1,371.7
15 and over..	318.9	12.8	421.5

#### Age in years by Sex:

Men--Total....	1,701.0	100.0	2,259.2
Under 25.....	253.5	14.9	366.9
25-44.....	760.7	44.7	1,081.4
45-64.....	579.7	34.1	704.4
65 and over..	105.3	6.2	104.6
INA.....	1.8	0.1	1.9

Women--Total..	786.0	100.0	951.7
Under 25.....	115.9	14.7	143.2
25-44.....	363.4	46.3	467.6
45-64.....	276.9	35.2	311.4
65 and over..	29.2	3.7	28.0
INA.....	0.6	0.1	1.5

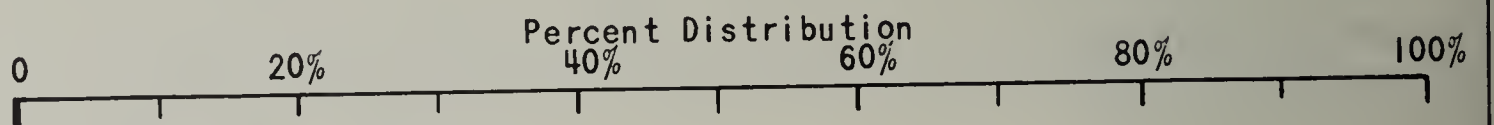
INA = Information not available

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico



# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN JANUARY 1962 AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROGRAM IN APRIL 1961

In January 1962

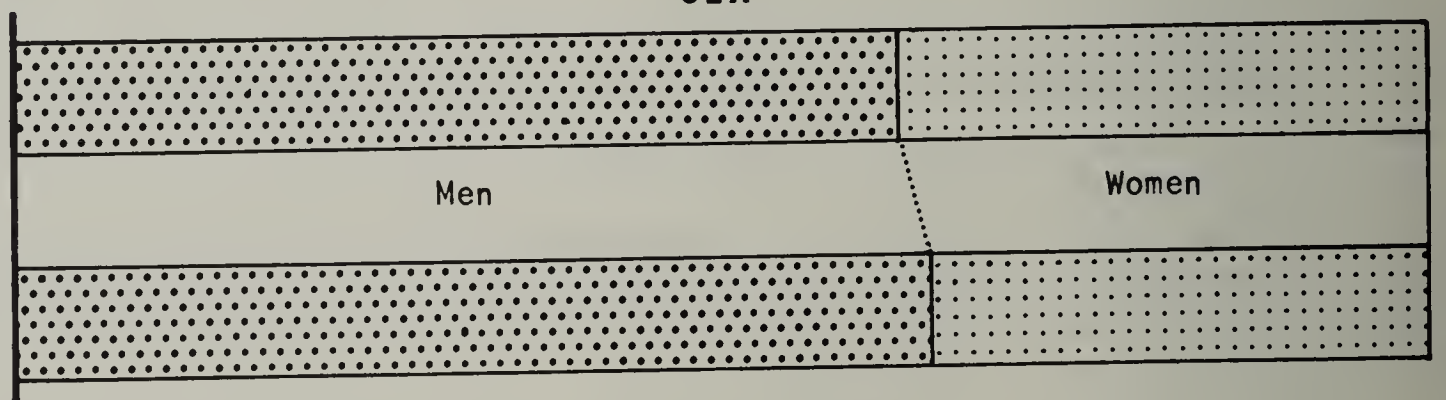


- Men accounted for a slightly smaller proportion of the claimants than in April 1961

## SEX

January 1962

April 1961

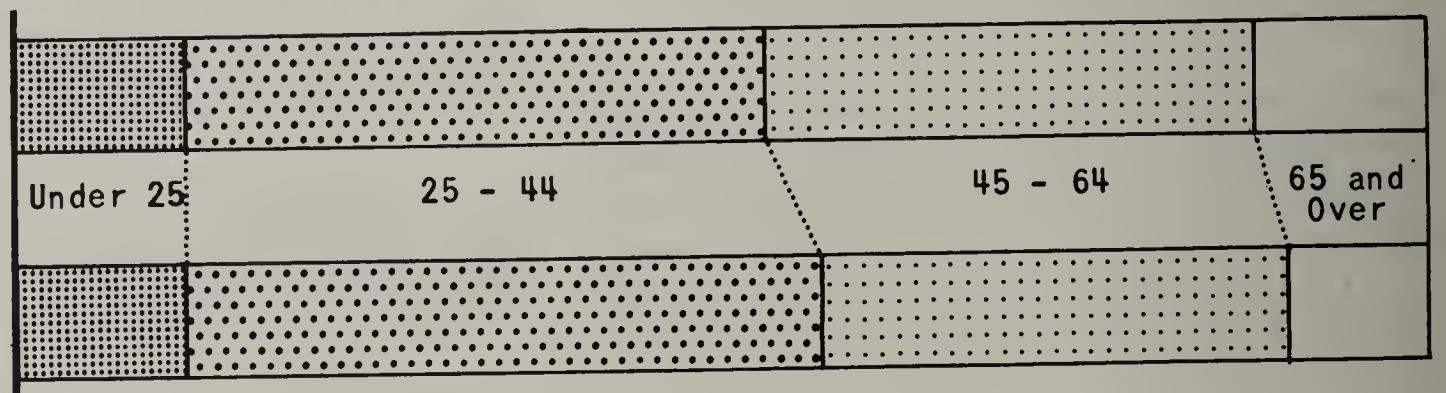


- There was a higher proportion of workers age 65 and over, while those under 25 remained the same

## AGE

January 1962

April 1961

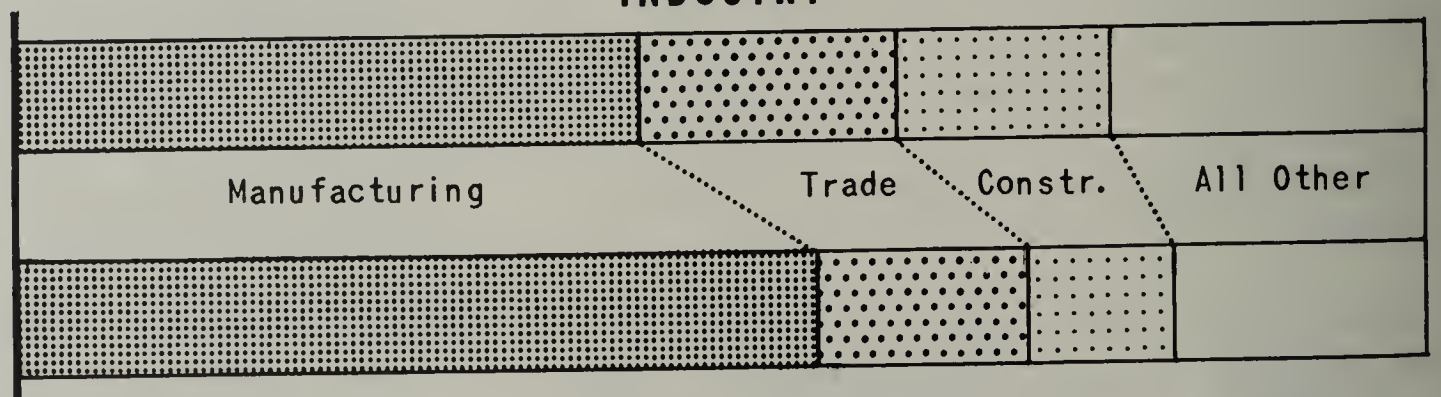


- A considerably smaller share of the jobless were from manufacturing than in April 1961

## INDUSTRY

January 1962

April 1961





The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	January 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from Dec. 1961 Jan. 1961		Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961
Total.....	2,486.9	+28.0	-22.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	70.7	+ 3.8	-11.4	2.8	3.5	2.5
Clerical and sales .....	287.7	+19.9	- 9.1	11.6	12.4	9.8
Service.....	191.1	+11.8	- 6.2	7.7	8.8	6.3
Unskilled .....	486.0	+35.8	-20.6	19.5	18.4	19.1
Semiskilled.....	671.6	+28.4	-30.1	27.0	26.9	29.9
Unskilled and other .....	759.8	+33.5	-24.8	30.6	29.3	31.5
Information not available .....	20.1	----	----	0.8	0.7	0.9
/ Includes Puerto Rico.						

Largest declines occurred among apparel and textile workers.

Joblessness Up From December  
Among All Occupational Groups

All occupational groups showed an unemployment rise in January. Largest and sharpest increases were among unskilled (190,000), semiskilled (148,000), and skilled (128,000) workers.

Over the year, all major occupational groups experienced sizable reductions in unemployment. The largest decreases occurred among the semiskilled and unskilled where their numbers dropped 289,000 (30 percent) and 250,000 (25 percent), respectively. In the skilled group, the decline was slightly less marked--down 126,000, or 21 percent. Employment gains in manufacturing industries--particularly durable goods--and in non-manufacturing, except mining, construc-

tion, and public utilities, were largely responsible for these reductions over the year.

Rising Joblessness Among  
Men Reflects Seasonal Trends

In line with the substantial increases in construction and manufacturing unemployment between mid-December and mid-January, the sharpest rises in joblessness occurred among men under 55--up by about one-third or 337,400.

Since last year unemployment among workers under age 45 dropped by 28 percent, while the decline among older workers (age 45 and over) was 14 percent. Except for persons age 65 and over, there was less joblessness in all age groups than a year earlier. A small increase (1.4 percent) occurred in the oldest age group.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED

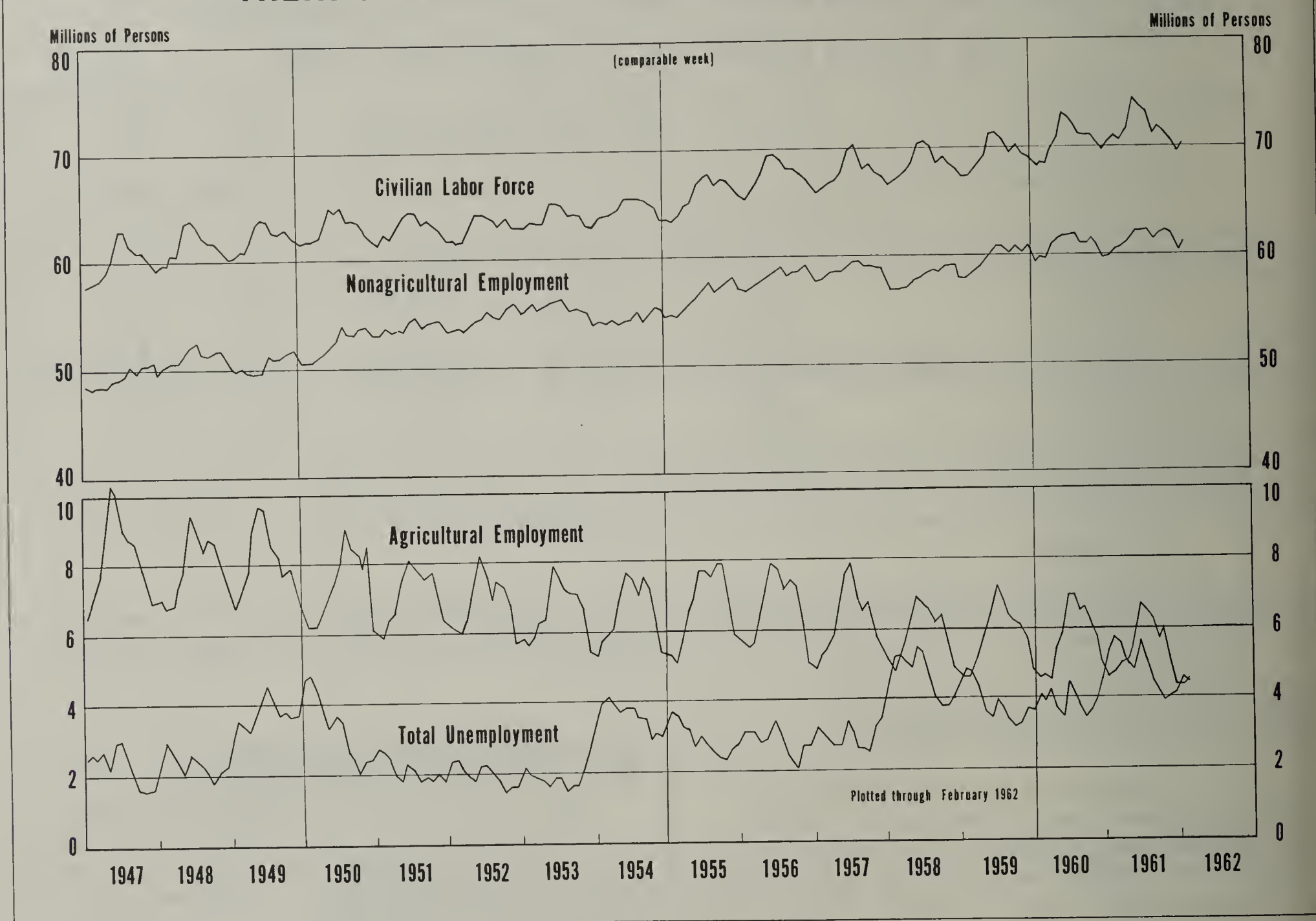
Unemployed workers who had exhausted their regular State unemployment insurance and were filing for extended benefits under the TEC program totaled 43,000 in mid-January, slightly fewer

than in mid-December. However, as usual, there was considerable turnover among such claimants. Nearly 150,000 persons filed their first claim for TEC benefits during this period. In addition, others

(continued on page 39)



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

January and February 1962 and February 1961

Employment status	Feb. 11-17 1962	Jan. 7-13 1962	Feb. 12-18 1961	Net change	
				Jan. - Feb. 1962	Feb. 1961 - Feb. 1962
Civilian labor force	70,332,000	69,721,000	70,360,000	611,000	-28,000
Employed	65,789,000	65,058,000	64,655,000	731,000	1,134,000
Agricultural	4,578,000	4,417,000	4,708,000	161,000	-130,000
Nonagricultural	61,211,000	60,641,000	59,947,000	570,000	1,264,000
Unemployed	4,543,000	4,663,000	5,705,000	-120,000	1,162,000
Not in the labor force	56,072,000	56,554,000	54,024,000	-482,000	2,048,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The civilian labor force rose by 600,000 in February (much more than seasonally), but the 70.3 million total was no larger than its relatively high level a year ago.

Total employment rose sharply over the month by 700,000 to 65.8 million in February, showing better than seasonal gains following the unusually bad weather of the January survey week. Nonagricultural employment, including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics, was up by 600,000 over the month to 61.2 million, although little change is normally expected in this period. Both this total and the number of workers on nonfarm payrolls were about 1-1/4 million above their levels a year ago. Nonfarm workers on full-time schedules numbered 49.7 million in February, unchanged over the month, but 1.4 million above the recession trough a year ago. Persons on part time for economic reasons, declining since last August (seasonally adjusted), increased slightly over the month to 2.2 million, or 3 percent of the labor force, nearly a million below a year ago and down to prerecession levels.

Unemployment, which normally shows little change at this time of year, declined by 120,000 from January to 4.5 million in February, compared with 5.7 million last February. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dipped to 5.6 percent from 5.8 percent in January, the lowest rate for any month since July 1960. Virtually all of the improvement occurred among those jobless less than 5 weeks, partly reflecting the better weather in February. This short term unemployment, down by nearly 500,000 over the month when normal seasonal expectations are for a drop of only 250,000, totaled 1.5 million in February, half a million lower than a year ago, and almost down to the level of February 1960. Long-term unemployment rose about seasonally by 200,000 to 1.4 million in February, and was 200,000 below its year ago level. All of the decline was among those unemployed 15 to 26 weeks. The number of persons out of work for more than half a year, 700,000, was unchanged from February 1961.

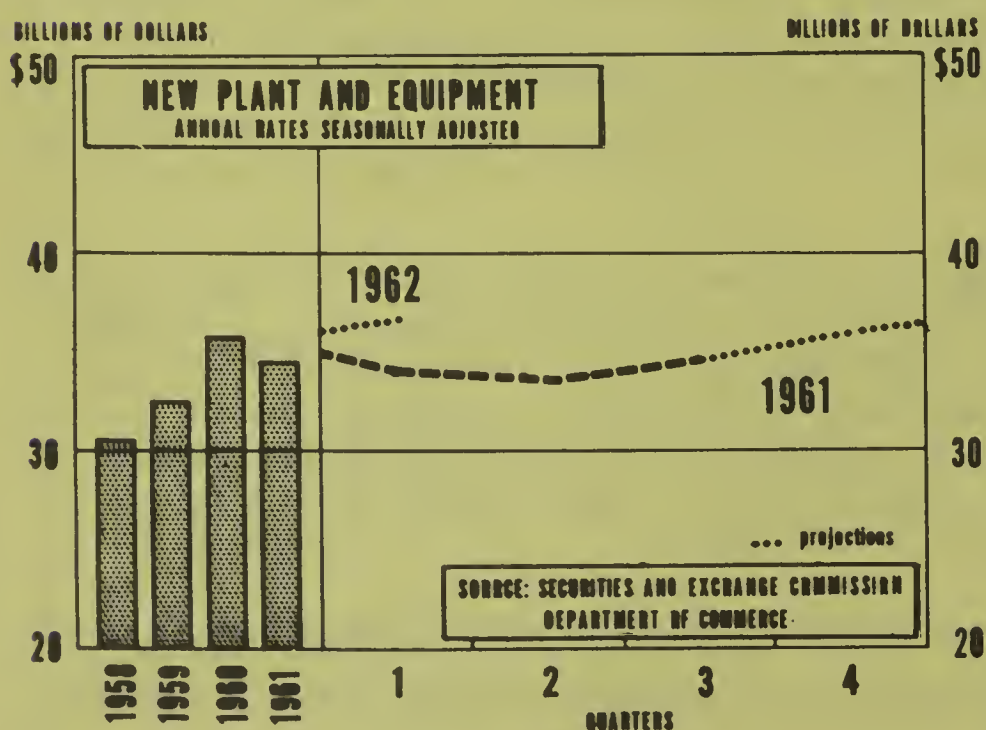
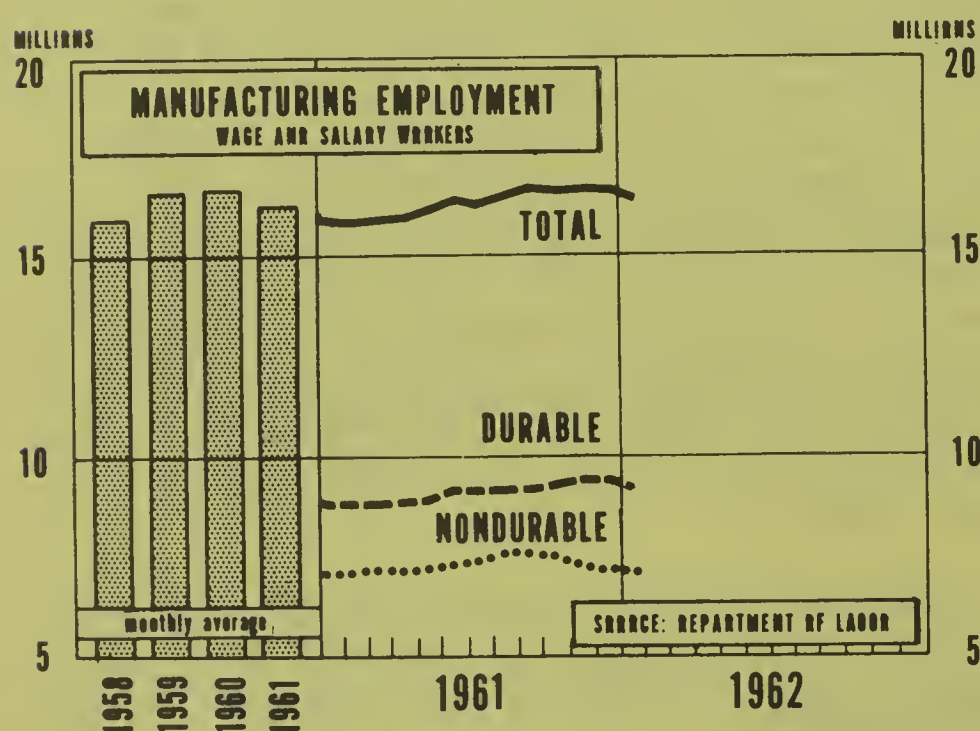
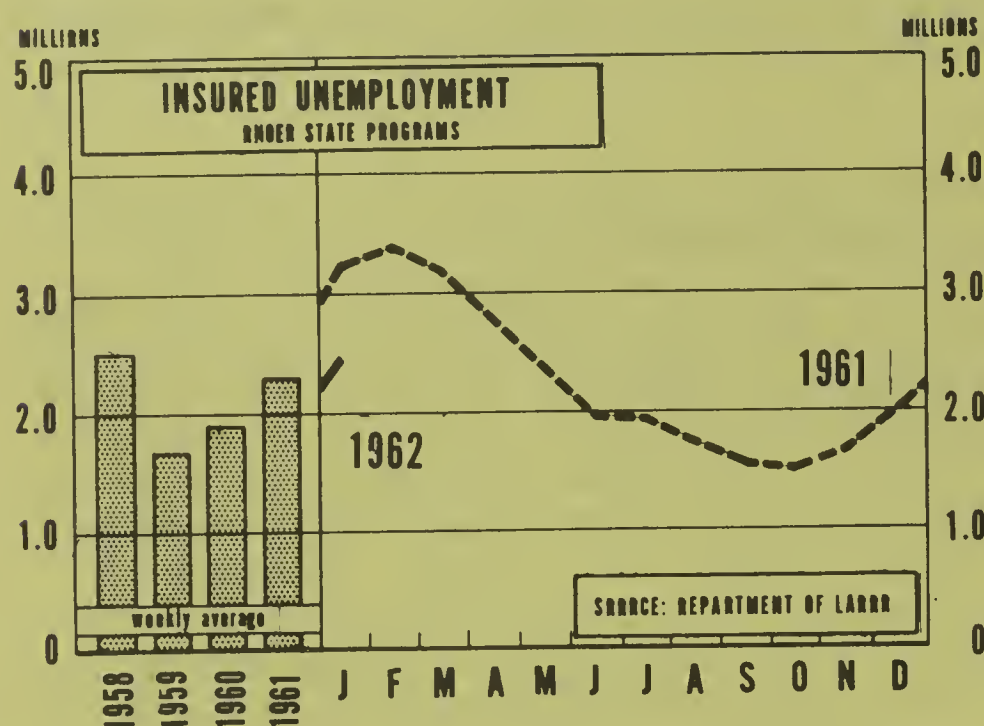
Insured unemployment under regular State programs, which usually shows a small rise between January and February, moved down by 100,000 over the period to 2,380,000. A seasonal pickup in apparel plants and scattered recalls in durable goods, including metals and machinery, exerted a downward influence on the figures. Thirty-four States reported decreases. Recall of apparel workers was primarily responsible for the largest decline--35,000 in New York--and was an important factor in the decreases of 20,000 in Pennsylvania and 14,000 in New Jersey. Persons who had exhausted their State benefits and were insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program (TEC) totaled 314,000 in February, compared with 341,000 in January.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.9 percent in February, compared with 6.2 percent in January and 8.4 percent a year ago. Four States had rates of 9 percent or above--Alaska (17.4), North Dakota (11.5), Montana (9.7), and Arkansas (9.0). Among the large industrial States, California and Pennsylvania had rates well above the national average (7.4 and 7.5 percent, respectively), while Illinois, Indiana, and Texas reported rates below 5 percent.

The number of persons exhausting their State benefit rights dropped from 181,600 in January to an estimated 155,000 in February. Exhaustions a year ago totaled 195,000.



# NATIONAL LABOR



ECONOMIC developments in February and early March resumed an upward trend after marking time in January. The daily rate of steel production was at its highest point in about 2 years. Auto output was 47 percent above February 1961; the relatively high dealer inventories do not appear unwieldy in terms of current sales. Manufacturers of durable goods were working on the heaviest backlog of orders in almost 2 years, although some of it was undoubtedly due to steel strike-hedging.

Prospects for business investment picked up with the high corporate earnings in the last quarter of 1961. Business outlays for new plant and equipment for 1962 are indicated at a record \$37 billion, 8 percent above 1961.

Increased governmental spending is expected to generate more "thrust" in the economy and, basing its estimates partly on this factor, the Council of Economic Advisers projects the first quarter's gross national product to \$551 billion, up from an annual rate of \$542 billion in 1961's 4th quarter.

Construction activity in February, seasonally adjusted, was holding fairly steady at the level of the previous 5 months. The volume is about equal to the 1959 record, after adjustment for cost increases.

Unemployment, which normally shows little change in February, this year declined by 120,000 to 4.5 million and the seasonally adjusted rate dipped to 5.6 percent from 5.8 percent a month earlier. This was the lowest rate for any month since July 1960. A year ago, at the trough of the recession, the unemployment rate was 6.9 percent. Total employment rose sharply in February, showing better-than-seasonal gains following the unusually bad weather of the January survey week.

Consumer buying continued to gain, as indicated by January's retail sales figures plus a rise in February department store volume. Consumers are still spending a smaller percentage of their incomes on retail purchases, however, than during



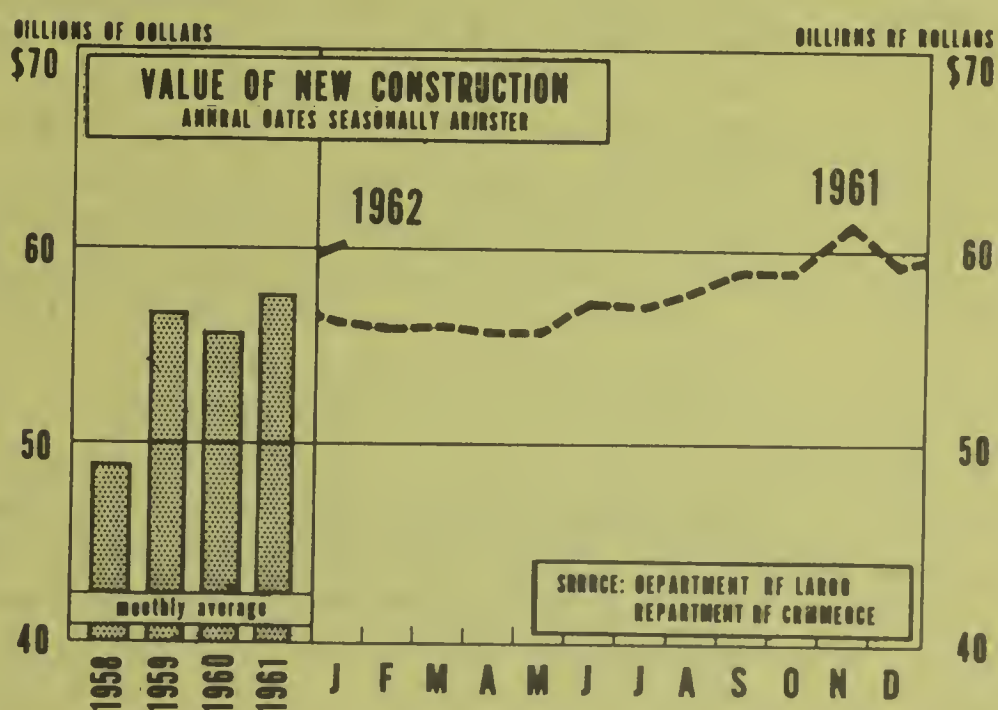
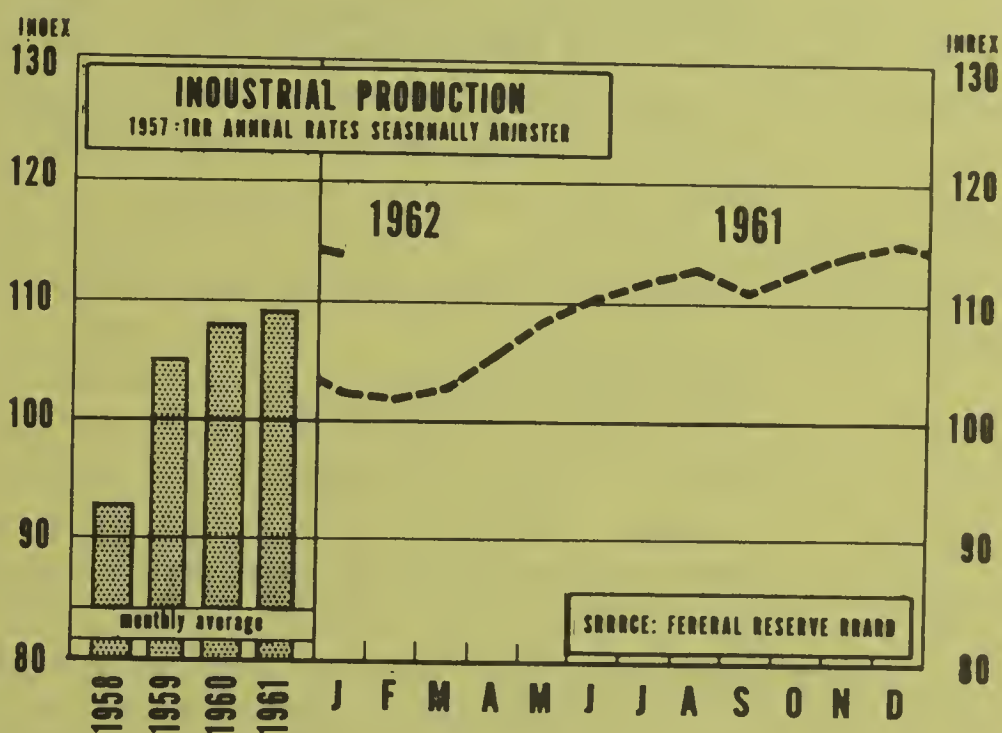
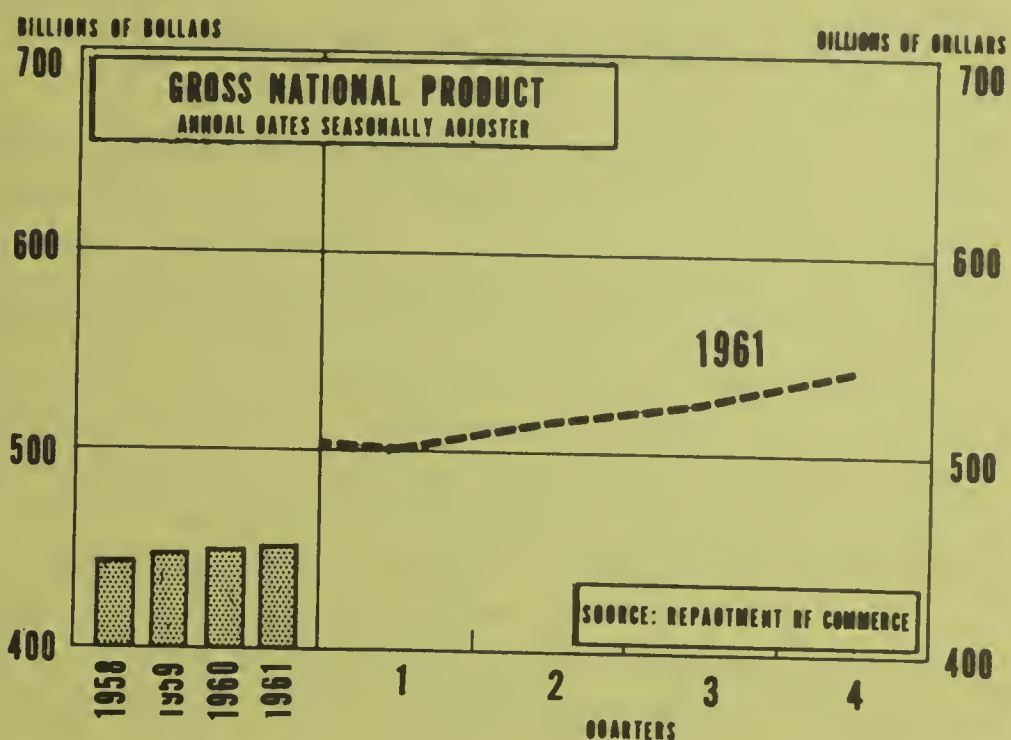
# MARKET *Keynotes*

the lowest point of the recession in February 1961, and an expansion has yet to take place similar to that at comparable stages of the two previous recoveries.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment was steady at 53.7 million between January and February, instead of showing the decline of about 250,000 usual for this time of year. Construction employment, declining less than the usual amount in February, showed a seasonally adjusted gain which represented a partial recovery from weather-connected losses in January. From the low point of the recession 12 months ago, nonfarm payroll employment has risen by 1.2 million (seasonally adjusted), and is back to the level of May 1960, when the general downturn commenced. However, of the major industries which experienced employment cutbacks during the recession, only trade has regained its May 1960 level. In construction, mining, and transportation, employment has continued to drop even during the general recovery period. The job total in this group of industries is 100,000 lower than at the trough of the recession a year ago and 150,000 lower than in May 1960. When manufacturing is included in these industries, the unrecovered job losses since the spring of 1960 total 900,000. By contrast, there has been a net gain of more than 1 million jobs in the service-producing sector, half of which has been in State and local government employment, and the remainder in the service and finance industries.

Manufacturing employment edged up by 15,000 to 16.4 million in February, reflecting mainly increases where losses are normal in steel, electrical equipment, fabricated metals, machinery, and rubber. Gains on a seasonally adjusted basis in the transportation equipment industry resulted from improvement in aircraft and automobiles and the return of 6,000 auto workers who had been on strike in January. Factory employment is still about 450,000 under its May 1960 level, even after regaining about 600,000 jobs during the recovery period.





The factory workweek increased by 0.3 hour to 40.0 hours in February, instead of showing its usual seasonal decline, 1 hour longer than a year ago and 0.2 longer than 2 years ago. Average weekly earnings were approximately unchanged at \$95.20 in February, and \$5.89 higher than a year ago. Hourly earnings, at \$2.38, were 9 cents, or 4 percent, higher than in February 1961.

#### INCOME AND SPENDING

Personal income, following an 11-month uptrend from the recession low in February 1961, declined in January to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$430.3 billion. This was about \$1.5 billion less than December's record, but higher than in any earlier month. Much of the drop, the first since August, reflected the absence of the unusually large year-end corporate dividends and the special insurance payments to veterans, both of which has bolstered December's income by about \$1 billion. Apart from these, income flow was off by about half a billion dollars. Along with reductions in farm income, payrolls were down as a result of a greater-than-seasonal employment decline in construction and decreases in employment and hours of factory workers, especially in the automotive and machinery industries. Partly offsetting were continued gains in retail trade, services, and State and local government payrolls, and a further sizable increase in interest payments. The January total was \$27 billion above a year ago.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid under all regular programs rose from \$242 million in December to \$344 million in January. The annual rate of payments, \$3.3 billion, was \$1 billion below the rate in January 1961. Under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program, \$51 million was paid to unemployed persons who had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular programs as compared with \$44 billion in December.

#### PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production was down somewhat in January. Dropping for the first time since September, the index slipped one point below December's record level to 114 percent of the 1957 average. As in the earlier decline, a cutback in auto output was largely responsible. The total rise in the index from the recession low in February 1961 now approximates 12 percent.

Steel production in February was at its highest level in nearly 2 years. However, because of the shorter month, the estimated 9.7 million total output was below the 10.4 million tons melted in January. Last February, at the bottom of the recession, the steel industry produced 6.4 million tons.

Automobile production fell 12 percent in February to 536,300 units from the 628,000 cars built in January, but was a sharp 47 percent ahead of last February. The over-the-year gain in output in January was 51 percent. Auto sales declined in February to 456,800 units from the 486,300 cars sold in January. However, the average daily rate of sales was higher in February, which had two selling days less than January. Sales this February were 26 percent above a year ago. Dealers' inventories in February climbed to over a million cars for the first time in a year, about a 53-day supply at this year's selling pace. Last February, because of lower sales, the 1,021,000 stock represented a 68-day supply.

Construction expenditures, declining slightly more than seasonally from January, totaled \$3.9 billion in February, 5 percent above last February's outlays. The seasonally adjusted annual rate declined 1.5 percent from January to the lowest level in 6 months. After reaching \$61 billion in November, the rate has hovered around \$59 billion.



Housing starts, continuing in their midwinter lull in January hampered by severe weather in the Northeast and Midwest, totaled 84,000 public and private units, compared with 87,400 in December and 72,500 in January 1961. Starts remained level in the South and increased sharply in the West. The annual rate of private starts, seasonally adjusted, was 1,292,000, not significantly changed from December, but about 5 percent less than the monthly average between June and November. The rate was about 15 percent above last January. Apartment construction, which accounted for nearly one-fourth of all starts during 1961, continued exceedingly active.

Manufacturers' sales in January were down 1.5 percent from their December high, seasonally adjusted, as shipments of both durable and nondurable goods declined. Total sales of \$31.8 billion were 10 percent above the recession low a year ago. New orders to manufacturers in January, continuing at the record December rate, totaled \$32.9 billion, seasonally adjusted. Orders in the durable goods sector rose for the 12th consecutive month in January and have expanded 30 percent over the past year. Inventories held by manufacturers increased in January to a new high of \$55.9 billion, up some \$2 billion from the year earlier. Most of the \$450 million accumulation, the largest monthly advance since August, was in durable goods stocks, mainly of motor vehicle, primary metals, and electrical machinery companies. Soft goods industries added less than \$100 million to their stocks.

Incoming business increased backlogs of unfilled orders by \$1 billion above December to \$49.2 billion in January. About half of the \$4 billion over-the-year advance in backlogs occurred among steel companies, whose unfilled orders rose well over \$1 billion during December and January.

Department store sales were little changed in February. The seasonally adjusted index rose 1 point above January to 151 percent of the 1947-49 average. Last February's index was 145. Sales thus far in 1962 are running 5 percent ahead of a year ago.

## CONSUMER PRICES

Higher prices to consumers in January for food were offset by lower prices for clothing and new and used cars. Charges for other goods and services remained unchanged or increased slightly. On the new base of 1957-59=100, the Consumer Price Index was 104.5 percent, the same as December. Based on the former average of 1947-49=100, the index also was unchanged from December's level of 128.2 percent. Compared with last January, the price level has increased 0.7 percent, with most of the advance resulting from higher prices for consumer services, while commodity prices averaged only slightly higher over the year.

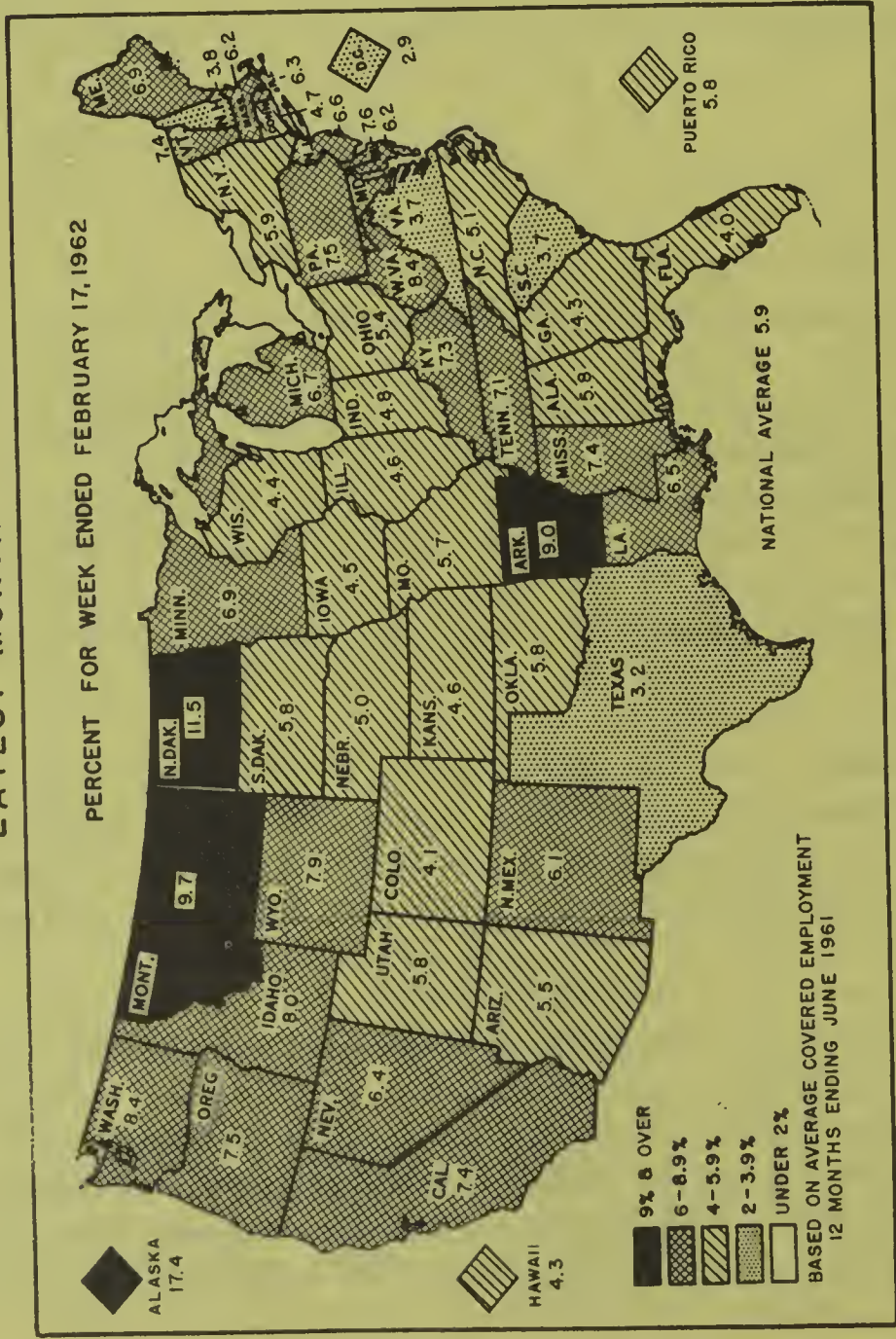
Cost-of-living escalator adjustments will reduce the pay of about 100,000 workers, mostly employees of auto, aircraft-missile, and farm equipment manufacturers, by 1 cent an hour. Through either semiannual or annual adjustments, about 6,000 workers will receive a 1 cent per hour increase on the basis of the January index.

Spendable earnings of factory workers, reflecting a greater-than-usual cut-back in hours of work between December and January, declined 2 percent to \$84.22 weekly, about \$1.50 lower than in December. This was still the record for the month and 6 percent, or \$4.50, above last January. Purchasing power of these earnings was also down 2 percent from December but still 5 percent higher than January a year ago. On the new 1957-59 base period, buying power was up 6 percent.

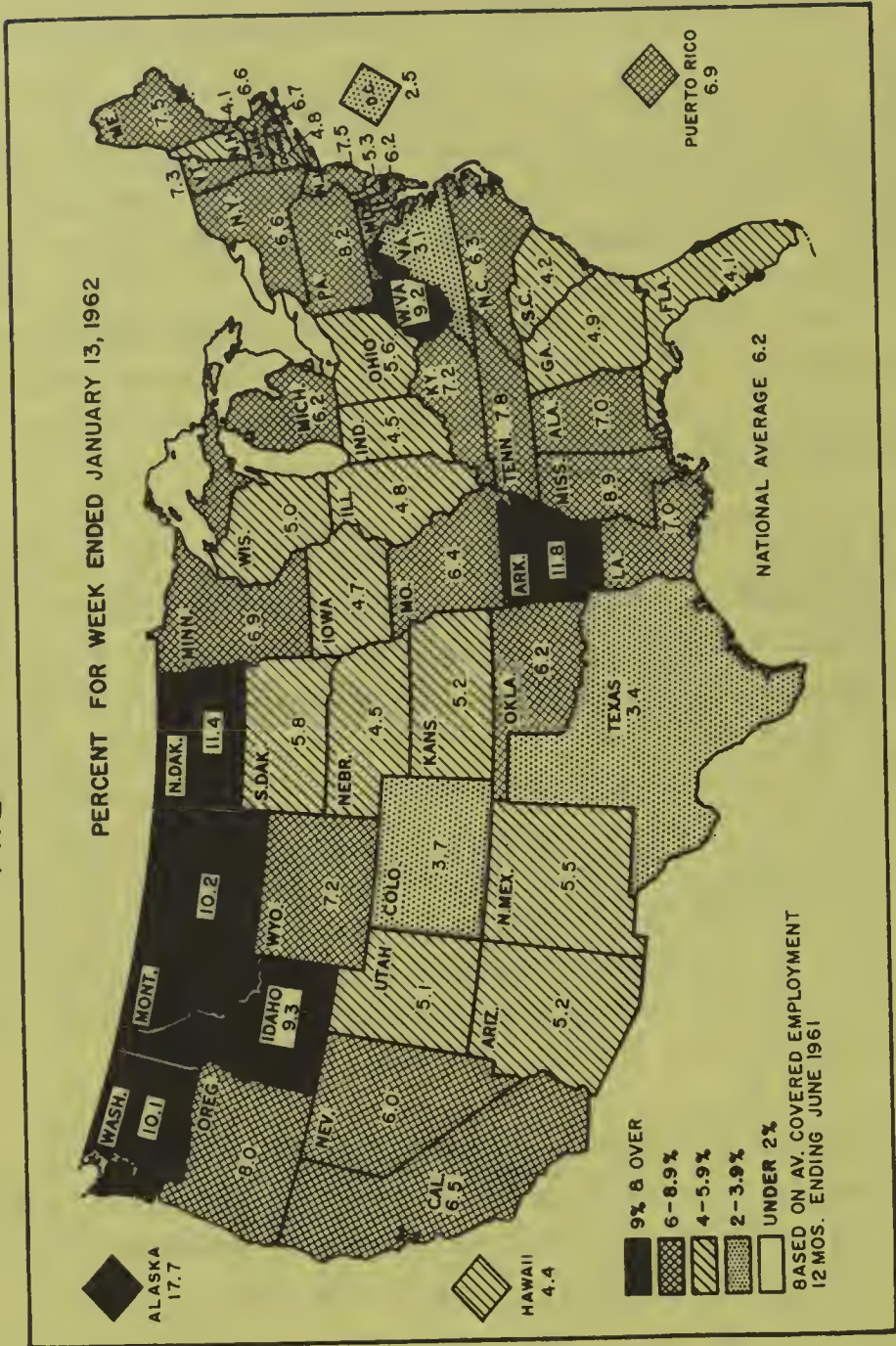


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

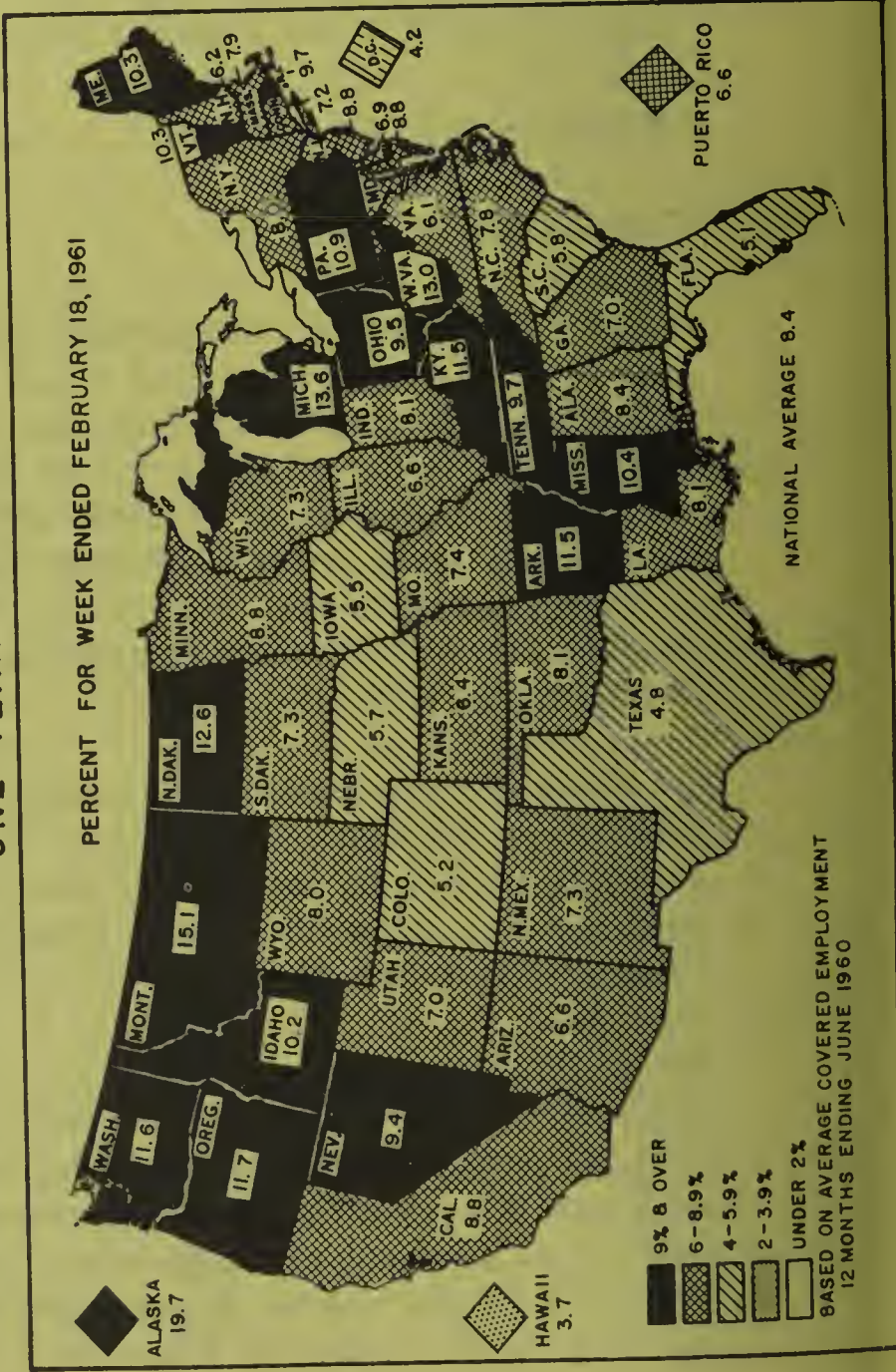
LATEST MONTH



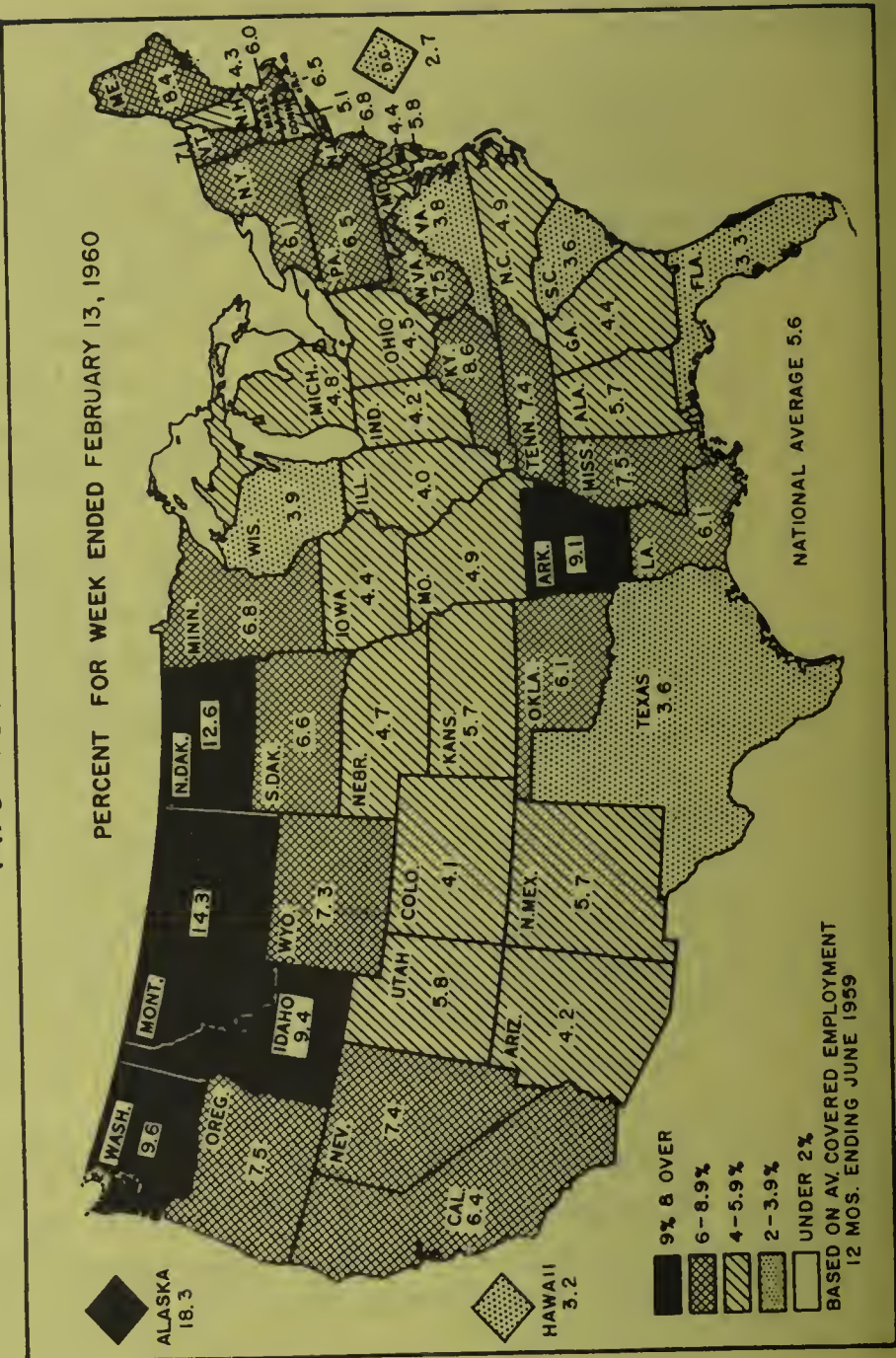
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## Unemployment Insurance Activities

# Insured Unemployment Edges Down in February

A MODERATE reduction in the number of insured unemployed under State programs between January and February was further evidence of the continuing improvement in the Nation's economy. Seasonal employment pickups in apparel and textile plants, in addition to some hiring in the metals and nonelectrical machinery industries in a few States, more than counterbalanced cutbacks in construction and other outdoor activities, and in transportation equipment. As a result, weekly average insured unemployment in February, at 2,417,800, was about 68,300 lower than in the preceding month. Seasonally adjusted, the level of insured unemployment stood at 1.8 million; in January it was 1.9 million.

Compared with a year ago, when joblessness among metals, machinery, and transportation equipment workers was quite high, the number of insured unemployed was down by 29 percent. The average weekly rate of insured unemployment, seasonally adjusted, which had reached 6.3 percent last February, was down to an estimated 4.5 percent (the lowest rate in 19 months).

Under the UCX program, insured unemployment was also down moderately in February and sharply over the year. The February weekly average was 49,400; in January, the average volume was 51,800. Compared with last year, the average num-

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment <sup>1/</sup>	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Jan. 6 .....	467,100	597,200	2,455,900	3,289,600
13 .....	482,100	564,800	2,486,900	3,211,000
20 .....	420,200	488,300	2,523,500	3,232,000
27 .....	384,700	491,600	2,489,900	3,293,500
Feb. 3 .....	346,600	496,500	2,466,200	3,358,400
10 .....	351,000	510,500	2,398,000	3,390,600
17 .....	307,600	477,300	2,379,900	3,422,300
24 .....	291,500	433,800	2,456,200	3,408,800
Mar. 3 .....	315,300	425,700	----	----
<b>Weekly averages</b>				
January .....	429,100	541,100	2,486,100	3,265,800
February .....	319,500	479,700	<sup>2/</sup> 2,417,800	3,393,800

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State programs only.

<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending February 24, 1962.



# State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1

Activity	January 1962			January (in thousands)	
	Number or amount	% change from Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	1962	1961
Initial claims <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,973,900	+19.1	-17.1	1,974	2,381
Weeks claimed <sup>2/</sup> .....	11,342,200	+44.0	-19.8	11,342	14,138
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	2,486,100	+23.2	-23.9	2,486	3,266
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	2,055,400	+30.4	-24.5	2,055	2,722
Benefits paid <sup>3/</sup> .....	\$314,884,000	+44.1	-20.8	\$314,884	\$397,609
Claimant exhaustions .....	181,600	+23.5	- 6.1	182	193

1/ Data relate to State programs except where otherwise indicated.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts.

ber of jobless ex servicemen was down by 41,500, or 46 percent. Under the UCFE program, the weekly average number of jobless Federal workers, at 35,700, showed little change from the previous month, but was 5,500 less than a year ago.

## Initial Claims Down Sharply Both Over the Month and From a Year Earlier

Jobless workers filing initial claims under State programs in February averaged 319,500 per week--26 percent fewer than in January and 33 percent less than the number last February. The over-the-month decline, which was about usual for this time of year, was attributable primarily to reduced layoffs in seasonal work, while the drop from a year ago resulted primarily from a more stable employment situation in durable goods.

New unemployment (as indicated by initial claims) among ex-servicemen moved up by 200 to a weekly average of 5,300, while jobless Federal workers under the UCFE program filed 2,900 initial claims per week--1,100 less than in January.

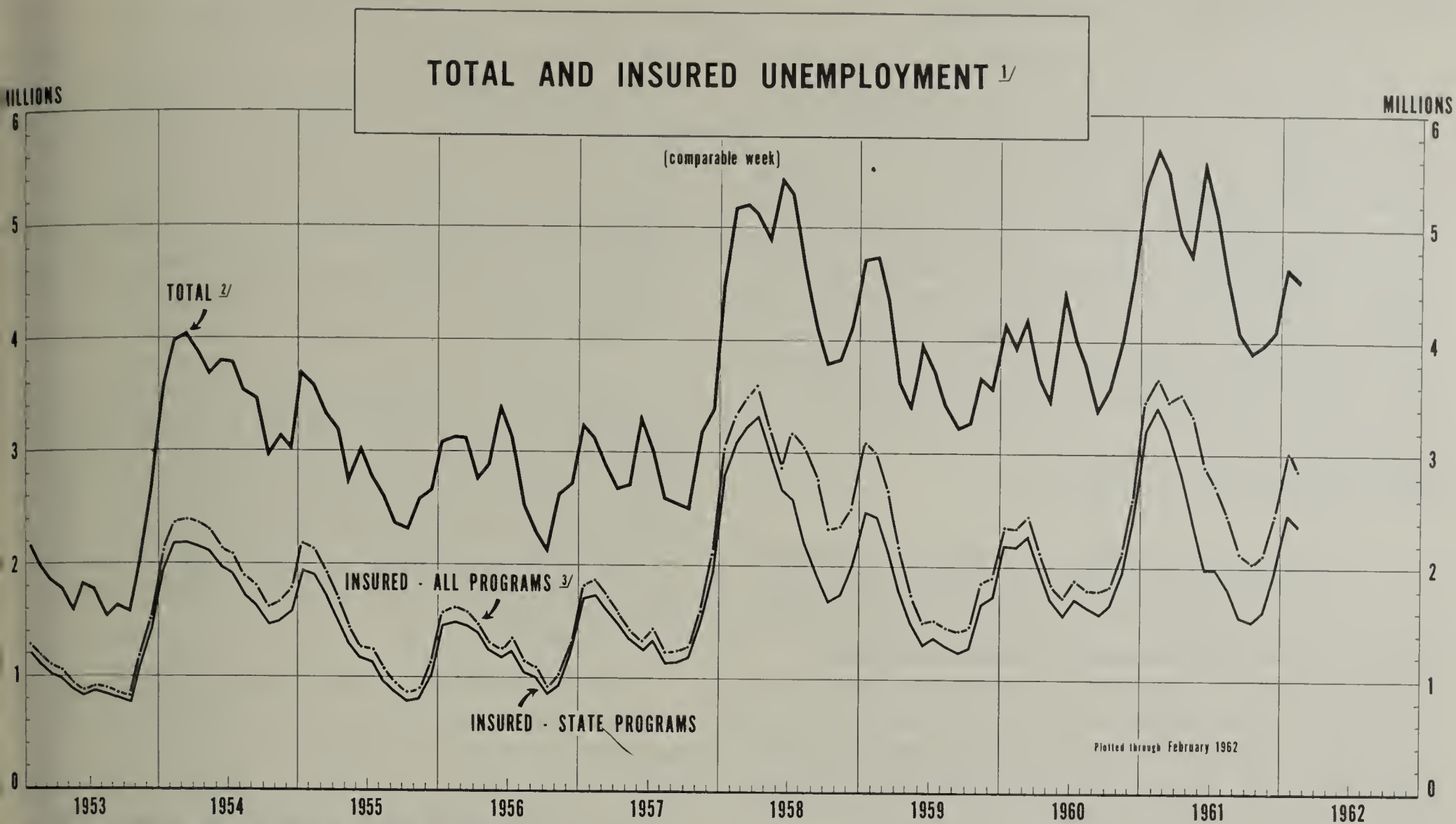
## Alaska, as Usual, Shows Highest Unemployment Rate in Mid-February

The national insured unemployment rate under State programs in mid-February was 5.9 percent (not adjusted for seasonality); in mid-January, the rate was 6.2 percent, and in February a year ago, 8.4 percent. Among the States, Alaska, as usual at this time of year, showed the highest rate--17.4 percent. Other high rates were noted in North Dakota (11.5 percent), Montana (9.7 percent), Arkansas (9.0 percent), Washington (8.4 percent), West Virginia (8.4 percent), and Idaho (8.0 percent). The lowest rates were in the District of Columbia (2.9 percent) and Texas (3.2 percent).

## Thirty-Four States Report Fewer Insured Jobless

Changes in insured unemployment between mid-January and mid-February were fairly small in most States. The largest decreases were in New York (35,000), Pennsylvania (19,500), New Jersey (13,800), North Carolina (10,800), and Washington (10,200). California showed an increase of 35,000.





<sup>1/</sup> Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

<sup>2/</sup> Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.

Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

The decline of 11 percent in New York greater than that which usually occurs between January and February) lowered the State's number of insured jobless to 293,400. Most of the drop was among apparel workers, who were recalled to start production for spring lines. There were also about 4,500 fewer jobless from the miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

The recall of apparel workers also contributed heavily to the decline in insured unemployment in Pennsylvania. In addition, joblessness among miners, food processing, and steel workers fell off considerably. The number of insured unemployed totaled 219,300, and the insured unemployment rate was 7.5 percent. This compares with a mid-February 1961 volume of 325,400 and a rate of 10.9 percent. About one-fourth of the 106,100 over-the-year decline was among steel workers. There were some 12,600 fewer jobless from the construction industry, while the fabricated metals, transportation equipment, apparel, and mining

industries each showed a drop of about 7,000.

The number of insured unemployed in New Jersey totaled 102,300--about 12 percent below the previous month and 25 percent less than a year earlier. The over-the-month decline among apparel workers more than offset increased joblessness among construction workers. Most of the over-the-year reduction was among factory workers, with nearly all industries showing decreases.

About three-fifths of North Carolina's drop of 10,800 in insured unemployment between mid-January and mid-February was among factory workers, with small but widespread declines among the industries. The largest reductions were in lumber products and textiles. The number of jobless construction workers also moved down substantially.

Insured unemployment in Washington was down over the month by about 17 percent to 50,500. All industry divisions showed small decreases, with the largest (about 4,500) in manufacturing.



### Number of Exhaustions Decline

Nearly 1.3 million workers covered by State programs became newly unemployed in February (as indicated by initial claims). At the same time, a little over 1.3 million jobless stopped filing for benefits. Preliminary estimates indicate that 155,000 of these dropouts had exhausted their benefit rights--15 percent less than in the previous month. Most of the remainder of the dropouts had been recalled to work, had found new jobs, or had left the labor market.

### Benefit Payments Show Sharp Increase in January

The amount of benefits paid to jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) during January totaled \$343.9 million--about \$102 million more than in December, but \$92.5 million below the total in January 1961. Included in the total benefit figure this January was \$314.9 million paid to jobless workers under State programs--\$96.4 million more than in December. Another \$16.2 million was paid out under the railroad program and an aggregate of \$12.8 million under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE).

The average weekly benefit check for those totally unemployed under State programs in January was \$34.44--some 33 cents more than in December, and 1 cent below the amount a year earlier. As usual, the average check varied widely, ranging from less than \$23 in Arkansas, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia to more than \$40 in California, Ohio, and Wyoming.

Some 8.5 percent of the beneficiaries under State programs received weekly checks for partial unemployment--about the same proportion as in December. The average check for partial unemployment in January amounted to \$21.16--some 36 cents more than in the preceding month. The proportion of those partially unemployed varied markedly among the States because of differences in State laws, in industrial composition, and in industry work schedules. The January proportions ranged from less than 3 percent in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to 15 percent in Massachusetts and North Carolina, and 18 percent in Delaware.

### The TEC Program

First claims under the TEC program totaled 147,600 in February, compared with 183,700 in January. From the start of the program in early April 1961, about 2.8 million jobless workers had filed first claims for extended benefits. More than one-half of these claims had been filed by the end of June 1961.

Insured unemployment under the TEC program totaled 328,100 in mid-February--down 8 percent from the January volume. Some 34 States showed over-the-month reductions, with the largest declines in Pennsylvania (6,800), California (5,200), New York (4,500), Illinois (3,000), and Ohio (2,500).

New York and California had the largest numbers of TEC claimants drawing extended benefits--roughly 35,000 each. In New York, substantial numbers were from the apparel industry, while in California, many of the TEC insured jobless were from food processing. In both States, many of the jobless were former trade and service workers.

### TEC Dropouts Continue High

About 160,000 claimants left the TEC program during February. In recent months, exhaustions have accounted for about three-fourths of the jobless who had stopped drawing extended benefits.

### TEC Benefit Payments Up in January

Approximately \$51.3 million in extended benefits was paid out to TEC claimants in January--about \$7.3 million more than in the previous month. The average weekly benefit check in January (including payments for partial unemployment) amounted to \$30.66, compared with \$30.53 in December.

From the start of the program to the end of January, \$618.6 million had been paid out in TEC benefits. California disbursed the largest amount (\$78.3 million), followed by New York (\$77.6 million), Ohio (\$67.1 million), Michigan (\$47.6 million), Pennsylvania (\$44.5 million), and Illinois (\$42.5 million).



## CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED (continued from page 27)

who had previously received extended benefits and had dropped out of the program without receiving their full entitlement re-entered the program.

Despite the large turnover, the characteristics of the TEC insured jobless in January were about the same as for those who were claiming benefits in December. In both months, 54 percent of the total were under 45 years of age and 62 percent were men. About 45 percent were factory workers, 28 percent were from trade and service establishments, and 15 percent were from construction. In January, 38 percent of the TEC unemployed had skilled or semiskilled occupations, 30 percent unskilled, 17 percent clerical and sales, and 10 percent service occupations. These proportions were almost the same as in December.

### Benefits Paid

Jobless workers who had exhausted their regular State benefits received about \$48.8 million of extended benefits during the month of January. Since the beginning of the program in April 1961, the amount

### Average Weekly Benefits of the Insured Unemployed Under the TEC Program United States 1/, January 1962

Industry and occupation	Amount
Total.....	\$31.96
Industry division:	
Mining.....	32.82
Contract construction.....	34.92
Manufacturing.....	32.26
Public utilities.....	34.25
Wholesale & retail trade.....	29.53
Fin., insur., & real estate....	31.88
Services.....	29.83
All other.....	31.72
Major occupational group:	
Professional & managerial.....	40.16
Clerical & sales.....	31.02
Service.....	27.59
Skilled.....	36.63
Semiskilled.....	32.26
Unskilled & other.....	30.27

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

paid to such beneficiaries totaled nearly \$590 million.

Persons who were claiming extended benefits at mid-January were entitled to an average of \$31.96 per week. As in other months, men were entitled to higher benefits than women. About one-third of the men compared with one-tenth of the women were entitled to \$40 or more per week. At the other end of the scale, the weekly benefit was less than \$20 for one-tenth of the men and about one-fifth of the women.

### Characteristics of April 1961 and January 1962 TEC Claimants Differ

There were considerable differences between the TEC claimants this January and those in April 1961 during the first week of the program. These differences stemmed primarily from the sharp decline in the number of TEC unemployed from factories. In January, both total and factory unemployment insured under the TEC program were down a little more than 100,000 from April 1961. Changes over this period in the number of unemployed from each of the other industry divisions were small--less than 4,000.

Last April there was a considerable backlog of TEC claimants of whom some had exhausted their regular State benefits as far back as July 1960. Factory workers comprised 57 percent of the TEC jobless, reflecting the heavy impact of the 1960 recession on manufacturing employment, particularly the durable goods sector. In both December and January, this proportion was 45 percent. Of the factory workers among the TEC claimants, the proportion from durable goods industries declined from 67 percent in April to 53 percent in December and January. This stemmed chiefly from the drop in the proportion of workers from primary metal industries--down from 18 percent to 7 percent of the total from factories. This group suffered the largest employment losses during the recession and has also shown the biggest gain during the recovery period.

Among the TEC claimants, the number of workers from the food and apparel industries was about the same this Janu-



ary as in April 1961. However, primarily because of the drop in the proportion of primary metal workers, persons from these two soft goods groups accounted for 26 percent of the factory workers in January compared with 16 percent last April.

Also reflecting the sharp decrease in the number of factory workers among the TEC jobless, the proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers represented 53 percent of the total this January compared with 60 percent last April. Chiefly because of this decline, the proportion of persons who had clerical, sales, or service occupations rose from 22 percent in April to 28 percent in January. However, there was a small decline during this period in the number of TEC claimants with such occupations.

The TEC insured unemployed workers in January were somewhat older than those claiming extended benefits at the start of the program. Those 45 years of age and over accounted for 46 percent in January compared with 42 percent last April. Most of this difference was among men age 65 and over. Of the male TEC claimants, 15 percent and 11 percent in the respective months were in this age group. Men represented a slightly smaller share of the TEC unemployed in January than in April--62 percent compared with 65 percent.

#### Regular and TEC Claimants Have Different Characteristics

In January, as in December, the characteristics of the insured unemployed under the regular State programs differed from those under the TEC program, primarily because seasonal factors have a considerable impact on regular claimants and a much less effect on TEC claimants.

About the same proportion of regular as of TEC claimants had worked in non-manufacturing industries--57 percent compared with 55 percent. However, construction workers accounted for 24 percent of the regular and 15 percent of the TEC claimants. Of the jobless factory workers, persons from apparel industries accounted for a larger proportion under the regular than under the TEC program--18 percent compared with 10 percent.

Reflecting the continued rise in construction and factory unemployment, skilled and semiskilled workers accounted for 46 percent of the regular claimants compared with 38 percent of the TEC claimants. On the other hand, persons with clerical, sales, or service occupations made up 19 percent and 28 percent of the total under the respective programs.

January witnessed the widest difference between the regular and TEC programs in the proportion of male claimants since the start of the latter program. Men accounted for 68 percent of the total under the regular program compared with 62 percent under the temporary program.

The unemployed insured under the regular program were younger than TEC claimants. About 60 percent of the former compared with 54 percent of the latter were under 45 years of age. In the various age groups, the greatest difference was among the oldest workers--age 65 years and over. They made up 5 percent of the regular claimants--12 percent of the TEC claimants.

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#### AREA CLASSIFICATION--February 1962

(continued from page 11)

been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years.

The number of "very small areas" of substantial and persistent unemployment classified by the Bureau showed a further rise between January and February. In all, 21 "very small areas" were added to the "substantial and persistent" list in February, increasing the total to 361. Additions to the list of very small areas, however, are based in part on the extent to which such areas are called to the attention of the Bureau for special surveys, and do not necessarily reflect a recent worsening of the local unemployment situation.

There are now 285 areas--20 major centers, 104 "smaller" areas, and 361 "very small" areas--officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."



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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Review and Analysis.



## Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, January 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/		Counseling interviews		Placements	
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Per-centage change from December 1961		Initial		Total	Nonagricultural
	Number	Per-centage change from December 1961	Number	Per-centage change from December 1961 3/	Number	Per-centage change from December 1961	Number	Per-centage change from December 1961 3/		
Total, 54 States.....	1,973,931	1.91	1,134,220	4.40	99,124	3.91	1,872,528	1.67	625,834	3.8
Alabama.....	28,109	55.6	15,868	38.0	1,300	73.7	1,127	7.4	6,828	8.7
Alaska.....	3,443	22.2	2,758	42.5	1,303	1.8	1,366	-15.4	425	-21.0
Arizona.....	11,750	22.7	5,938	30.8	1,303	31.2	1,958	42.8	425	-5.5
Arkansas.....	8,161	31.7	13,093	66.0	1,742	52.2	1,323	19.0	8,108	5.5
California.....	20,170	25.3	11,552	25.5	1,963	37.6	2,530	-6.3	5,940	-1.6
Colorado.....	14,647	57.8	6,400	47.4	1,251	38.8	2,671	26.7	6,462	-3.8
Connecticut.....	28,190	5.4	16,715	49.7	1,707	49.7	2,850	39.0	8,698	7.0
Delaware.....	805	117.6	3,073	84.4	1,151	72.8	1,469	44.5	479	28.8
Dist. of Col.....	5918	157.9	2,945	47.8	653	66.4	1,795	48.6	4,320	4.6
Florida.....	35,720	47.9	17,795	29.3	2,352	52.9	1,313	36.5	19,933	1.6
Georgia.....	33,325	74.1	17,340	49.2	1,658	66.3	1,654	37.0	10,072	1.5
Guam.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	4,855	50.2	3,803	8.0	3,291	63.6	319	123.1	1,028	41.1
Idaho.....	6,518	-12.4	5,176	33.6	4,315	13.3	912	-16.3	2,197	6.4
Illinois.....	90,421	17.5	56,586	56.5	4,429	50.8	4,324	19.6	17,969	18.2
Indiana.....	55,459	75.5	21,848	65.0	2,164	34.2	2,021	12.3	5,882	1.6
Iowa.....	14,781	18.1	9,359	46.5	9,329	22.5	1,241	-31.1	5,964	-15.4
Kansas.....	1,360	11.9	8,157	57.2	1,001	23.7	1,160	-14.6	6,783	-27.0
Kentucky.....	24,823	58.7	14,562	47.1	1,409	53.8	1,698	-16.9	4,136	-1.0
Louisiana.....	29,829	60.4	17,136	37.9	1,360	65.2	1,155	33.9	6,094	1.0
Maine.....	851	2.6	6,829	32.4	1,318	46.4	1,448	39.1	1,541	-3.8
Maryland.....	29,795	2.5	17,068	34.0	1,731	58.6	1,710	69.6	4,843	-4.6
Massachusetts.....	71,507	-8.0	46,018	53.5	2,836	37.4	3,619	43.7	14,839	2.9
Michigan.....	9,565	52.2	8,619	60.4	6,334	34.4	3,976	17.9	1,178	-7.1
Minnesota.....	28,091	11.8	21,103	53.4	1,421	28.5	1,970	7.6	6,490	-9.3
Mississippi.....	1,683	18.2	1,043	56.1	1,292	45.5	1,414	21.7	3,803	26.4
Missouri.....	57,666	38.9	28,140	54.1	2,070	35.6	3,836	24.7	7,729	4.7
Montana.....	2,281	36.7	4,768	64.0	4,029	4.9	1,313	-44.4	2,267	-3.2
Nebraska.....	8,199	-6.0	4,769	57.7	4,815	3.4	1,435	23.2	3,796	-5.8
Nevada.....	4,990	32.2	2,331	22.5	3,301	36.3	2,477	17.1	1,759	-5.5
New Hampshire.....	4,488	-16.1	3,107	45.5	3,324	27.8	1,023	-22.7	1,136	7.7
New Jersey.....	7,670	-11.3	5,215	48.6	3,135	32.6	3,255	25.5	1,150	9.6
New Mexico.....	6,522	-6.6	3,736	-4.0	5,529	39.1	763	47.3	3,217	13.0
New York.....	26,203	-8.1	15,815	49.6	8,585	44.4	1,607	27.1	6,816	4.2
North Carolina.....	68,279	13.1	34,290	61.7	2,336	36.2	1,957	-15.8	1,113	-2.6
North Dakota.....	4,167	9.8	3,429	76.9	1,950	21.3	429	-33.6	1,471	5.1
Ohio.....	9,692	18.6	5,846	41.8	7,706	35.3	7,335	12.8	1,641	1.7
Oklahoma.....	17,113	43.2	10,332	30.6	1,069	51.6	1,850	50.5	8,697	28.1
Oregon.....	30,477	10.0	15,382	40.8	1,059	25.5	1,332	17.4	4,565	-3.3
Pennsylvania.....	170,737	1.5	107,946	31.3	5,450	30.0	1,755	13.0	2,193	-4.9
Puerto Rico.....	9,764	13.5	7,854	29.6	1,460	16.1	2,974	40.2	4,231	21.6
Rhode Island.....	14,907	-2.4	7,402	66.3	5,500	45.5	1,288	50.7	2,610	1.3
South Carolina.....	17,098	90.7	8,242	40.1	1,051	104.7	835	90.9	7,506	1.3
South Dakota.....	3,235	17.9	2,011	82.3	2,906	41.3	2,055	-14.2	1,355	2.6
Tennessee.....	44,326	98.7	24,375	64.2	14,638	74.3	1,975	27.0	7,344	8.7
Texas.....	52,632	53.8	27,821	44.8	5,347	26.5	1,604	23.7	5,385	1.4
Utah.....	8,487	26.4	4,417	67.9	5,103	17.2	1,493	6.1	3,944	20.3
Vermont.....	2,787	-32.2	2,136	27.6	1,680	11.1	1,078	-22.5	722	-1.0
Virginia.....	2,672	97.4	9,789	84.7	1,645	52.8	1,825	-12.7	6,053	7.8
Virgin Islands.....	0	---	6	---	455	92.8	31	---	549	1.5
Washington.....	42,154	1.2	28,147	30.9	15,938	30.3	1,846	-12.0	5,971	-1.6
West Virginia.....	19,619	78.3	12,961	31.1	8,905	65.2	1,508	-23.2	2,468	-6.6
Wisconsin.....	27,687	-4.4	20,434	45.2	1,893	32.8	2,280	27.9	7,150	-3.5
Wyoming.....	3,759	12.5	2,551	38.8	2,569	14.9	234	-23.5	968	1.6

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices; since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> January 1962

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	1 651 55	3 6.5	2 6.8	1 25 64	1 090 1	2 5.8	1 6.5	41 40	8 65 61	0.4	3 5.3	7 79 6
Alabama .....	1 747	61.0	25.8	96	68	--	13.2	29	635	-4.9	23.0	27
Alaska .....	188	45.7	25.8	14	14	--	11.3	3	43	--	25.7	2
Arizona .....	3 120	21.6	37.5	294	187	45.0	24.8	76	1 675	-17.8	41.9	184
Arkansas .....	2 354	40.7	20.5	191	147	54.7	17.0	58	1 050	-9.6	28.2	122
California .....	19 479	32.0	27.3	2 031	1 425	23.2	19.1	521	11 477	-4.5	44.8	1 026
Colorado .....	1 717	80.0	20.5	89	55	--	4.0	13	1 059	9.3	23.7	76
Connecticut .....	2 735	65.2	27.6	305	225	33.1	17.8	74	1 397	8.7	30.6	145
Delaware .....	219	62.2	14.4	6	22	--	9.8	11	55	--	20.2	0
Dist. of Col. ....	707	82.7	17.4	90	136	126.7	23.5	66	597	80.4	30.1	49
Florida .....	4 476	25.9	34.1	502	186	14.8	22.9	78	3 982	14.3	39.7	330
Georgia .....	1 787	51.7	19.3	125	119	10.2	12.8	62	1 195	1.9	24.7	63
Guam .....	6	--	10.0	0	0	--	0	0	5	--	10.6	0
Hawaii .....	555	94.7	26.5	46	11	--	5.5	3	266	61.2	37.8	7
Idaho .....	820	-2.7	28.3	77	40	--	13.2	20	411	-14.0	38.6	37
Illinois .....	9 294	55.1	31.4	607	611	27.8	21.1	296	5 607	28.6	45.8	503
Indiana .....	4 352	42.3	30.9	288	198	0	15.9	71	1 068	12.8	33.7	120
Iowa .....	1 490	13.9	25.3	119	84	16.7	10.5	24	1 407	-28.9	42.1	130
Kansas .....	1 792	13.3	27.1	95	74	-7.5	12.0	23	1 296	17.7	27.3	67
Kentucky .....	2 364	66.6	24.5	152	158	61.2	13.8	73	761	-26.0	34.7	44
Louisiana .....	2 458	63.2	28.8	168	124	21.6	15.9	48	1 187	10.3	37.5	97
Maine .....	473	40.4	18.9	25	35	--	4.3	17	213	-1.8	24.9	17
Maryland .....	3 808	61.5	33.3	110	98	44.1	9.1	25	791	-9.0	34.1	24
Massachusetts ....	5 442	41.4	30.4	298	443	53.3	18.8	234	2 685	50.7	36.1	384
Michigan .....	1 3762	36.2	29.5	558	498	14.0	19.5	179	3 093	36.0	40.4	395
Minnesota .....	2 535	19.0	27.1	286	172	49.6	21.8	59	1 773	-18.7	45.3	167
Mississippi .....	1 661	47.1	21.0	86	46	--	7.3	14	852	3.0	24.9	50
Missouri .....	3 159	22.5	25.1	176	181	25.7	14.8	64	1 304	29.8	30.9	68
Montana .....	931	-4	34.8	81	98	5.4	30.7	73	585	3.2	46.8	66
Nebraska .....	731	-11.7	23.4	43	65	10.2	11.7	14	1 112	-36.7	44.8	98
Nevada .....	778	33.0	38.7	75	28	--	21.7	12	364	-19.5	45.8	15
New Hampshire ...	562	32.2	31.3	35	164	.6	40.6	15	141	-25.8	28.1	14
New Jersey .....	4 407	29.5	24.3	262	210	15.4	14.7	108	979	9.8	22.2	61
New Mexico .....	693	22.9	19.8	54	24	--	8.9	8	649	-.5	32.4	66
New York .....	10 654	53.3	21.4	535	879	46.0	14.7	199	8 233	3.7	30.6	652
North Carolina ....	2 813	45.8	21.8	243	157	4.0	14.9	44	1 513	-3.1	29.2	125
North Dakota .....	243	26.6	21.5	18	19	---	7.8	7	286	-.3	35.8	38
Ohio .....	1 2359	34.3	31.2	605	852	21.9	17.1	275	4 509	21.8	43.3	400
Oklahoma .....	1 789	32.3	28.1	185	89	21.9	9.9	21	2 646	8.2	42.2	282
Oregon .....	1 631	11.6	28.2	212	154	38.7	20.6	44	1 149	34.7	41.3	70
Pennsylvania .....	10 003	34.5	29.7	1 083	937	22.6	15.8	421	3 040	-38.5	31.4	273
Puerto Rico .....	577	28.2	8.8	27	36	--	4.8	13	214	-28.4	11.0	8
Rhode Island .....	834	37.6	27.0	167	115	74.2	20.8	71	348	19.2	26.2	56
South Carolina ....	1 392	89.4	23.3	107	45	--	12.5	17	688	21.6	26.7	45
South Dakota .....	571	40.6	29.3	37	18	--	14.0	8	383	13.0	45.2	19
Tennessee .....	2 096	54.1	26.4	196	113	34.5	16.8	50	1 191	-7.4	35.8	167
Texas .....	9 044	25.4	26.8	816	948	25.7	28.0	357	7 879	6.4	33.1	766
Utah .....	959	-1.6	29.4	51	68	-10.5	9.8	27	907	3.7	43.4	80
Vermont .....	288	5.1	27.8	17	32	--	22.4	11	137	-10.4	32.0	12
Virginia .....	1 723	41.9	17.2	87	132	6.5	12.2	57	615	-7.6	20.5	40
Virgin Islands .....	21	--	6.8	0	0	--	0	0	13	--	3.8	1
Washington .....	1 777	18.5	20.3	262	80	--	9.2	37	1 209	-36.2	33.7	153
West Virginia .....	1 631	26.7	26.8	218	118	0	12.7	39	314	-31.9	35.4	33
Wisconsin .....	3 556	37.5	28.4	281	143	22.2	10.8	63	1 187	-38.4	31.3	104
Wyoming .....	592	17.2	33.1	33	20	--	18.0	8	386	44.6	55.7	18

<sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

## January 1962

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 5 7,653	6 9,906	5 8,012	2 5,572	5 4,074	2 8,231
Alabama .....	2,553	1,289	505	196	805	505
Alaska .....	197	114	178	104	65	41
Arizona .....	1,532	666	647	359	682	315
Arkansas .....	2,687	1,098	646	243	859	468
California .....	20,396	8,866	5,981	2,455	8,203	4,642
Colorado .....	2,403	1,035	2,340	1,113	874	310
Connecticut .....	3,012	1,288	643	193	1,003	429
Delaware .....	233	75	159	88	26	7
Dist. of Col. ....	910	324	325	114	810	425
Florida .....	2,827	1,497	628	234	1,715	853
Georgia .....	2,427	1,086	698	301	861	500
Guam .....	2	2	0	0	1	0
Hawaii .....	563	234	230	101	128	57
Idaho .....	808	375	243	95	328	199
Illinois .....	5,097	2,059	2,060	790	1,525	710
Indiana .....	3,804	1,616	1,286	554	799	434
Iowa .....	2,020	852	816	353	945	570
Kansas .....	1,863	813	732	383	830	289
Kentucky .....	2,121	723	1,030	420	595	393
Louisiana .....	2,296	1,070	480	209	670	432
Maine .....	1,348	712	1,187	558	262	112
Maryland .....	2,593	971	1,180	483	494	246
Massachusetts .....	4,540	1,901	1,809	726	1,821	753
Michigan .....	7,067	2,696	1,609	580	1,346	577
Minnesota .....	2,807	1,182	586	254	941	549
Mississippi .....	1,772	892	830	472	874	537
Missouri .....	3,757	1,563	982	397	1,222	629
Montana .....	500	221	191	103	218	121
Nebraska .....	1,117	463	633	306	379	173
Nevada .....	321	158	145	73	105	71
New Hampshire .....	649	325	291	153	175	77
New Jersey .....	4,559	2,167	1,179	584	1,196	629
New Mexico .....	908	429	370	212	301	153
New York .....	1 40 75	7,004	5,230	2,269	5,539	2,841
North Carolina .....	3,118	1,567	1,154	562	1,287	782
North Dakota .....	607	320	313	170	255	154
Ohio .....	8,997	3,518	4,111	1,605	1,637	802
Oklahoma .....	2,193	991	957	474	645	323
Oregon .....	1,892	925	800	417	558	321
Pennsylvania .....	9,116	4,048	4,716	1,983	2,901	1,582
Puerto Rico .....	1,719	1,032	1,045	611	435	291
Rhode Island .....	996	430	363	134	530	264
South Carolina .....	1,874	868	420	216	668	390
South Dakota .....	571	242	121	52	169	79
Tennessee .....	2,532	1,299	599	287	930	577
Texas .....	7,649	3,231	1,689	736	3,650	1,676
Utah .....	928	359	723	276	551	322
Vermont .....	304	147	162	87	125	51
Virginia .....	2,442	994	886	382	663	310
Virgin Islands .....	86	28	17	14	64	18
Washington .....	2,927	1,658	1,348	757	646	280
West Virginia .....	1,213	417	910	435	322	215
Wisconsin .....	4,355	1,895	1,699	820	1,354	722
Wyoming .....	370	171	130	79	87	25



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, January 1962

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States.....	20 331 6	18 315 4	6 990 8	12 101	10 468	4 601	8 944 0	8 620 7	4 440 8
Alabama.....	2 126	1 976	875	79	69	39	1 014	994	557
Alaska.....	252	237	71	14	14	4	53	45	28
Arizona.....	2 784	2 608	826	169	147	58	1 355	1 313	710
Arkansas.....	3 635	3 434	1 027	101	92	38	1 222	1 185	476
California.....	25 371	22 889	10 057	1 703	1 461	641	9 482	9 103	4 477
Colorado.....	2 181	2 070	618	91	83	24	1 079	1 063	299
Connecticut.....	4 181	3 328	1 747	311	255	95	1 616	1 519	910
Delaware.....	589	526	181	39	37	10	56	51	41
Dist. of Col.....	1 342	1 186	492	341	301	212	596	576	375
Florida.....	5 270	4 761	2 034	191	168	60	4 261	4 115	2 084
Georgia.....	2 177	2 008	852	205	178	88	1 251	1 213	670
Guam.....	6	6	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
Hawaii.....	643	594	161	18	17	1	74	74	19
Idaho.....	911	844	270	45	42	18	412	387	181
Illinois.....	9 521	8 552	3 193	413	371	112	3 100	3 021	937
Indiana.....	4 135	3 630	1 348	128	116	42	884	843	463
Iowa.....	1 526	1 448	565	48	47	20	1 090	1 048	394
Kansas.....	1 951	1 801	614	93	81	40	1 053	1 004	469
Kentucky.....	2 197	1 972	601	113	103	27	701	672	304
Louisiana.....	2 373	2 292	716	181	158	49	1 194	1 173	624
Maine.....	713	608	243	61	43	15	239	222	119
Maryland.....	4 593	4 098	1 284	43	40	15	1 080	1 049	560
Massachusetts.....	6 705	5 468	2 758	700	531	281	2 381	2 263	1 463
Michigan.....	16 474	15 464	3 755	540	478	200	2 253	2 205	758
Minnesota.....	2 951	2 718	1 054	83	82	14	1 480	1 427	512
Mississippi.....	1 593	1 535	541	48	44	27	995	976	499
Missouri.....	3 759	3 541	1 450	194	188	74	1 164	1 121	530
Montana.....	869	813	245	68	64	29	387	365	105
Nebraska.....	927	878	306	57	55	20	778	747	189
Nevada.....	866	812	293	28	27	11	506	494	297
New Hampshire.....	986	886	526	39	34	19	156	152	73
New Jersey.....	7 938	6 554	2 916	376	287	96	2 025	1 945	1 453
New Mexico.....	934	891	296	26	26	14	473	458	144
New York.....	19 383	17 271	7 201	1 712	1 498	921	17 940	17 189	11 903
North Carolina.....	3 155	2 905	1 120	136	114	57	1 252	1 222	595
North Dakota.....	175	166	73	8	6	1	245	241	124
Ohio.....	10 546	9 609	3 105	702	579	220	3 479	3 342	1 280
Oklahoma.....	2 017	1 927	737	132	125	72	2 045	1 963	595
Oregon.....	2 273	2 091	890	124	118	57	922	893	329
Pennsylvania.....	13 670	11 369	4 829	1 148	917	342	4 165	3 891	2 270
Puerto Rico.....	945	905	231	37	35	20	261	260	66
Rhode Island.....	1 199	1 038	502	108	91	44	414	398	225
South Carolina.....	1 533	1 440	551	31	31	13	783	771	401
South Dakota.....	584	551	187	4	4	4	270	260	82
Tennessee.....	2 033	1 917	866	92	80	39	936	914	542
Texas.....	9 463	9 015	3 303	681	637	243	7 582	7 456	2 944
Utah.....	999	916	385	49	45	13	598	574	306
Vermont.....	369	299	121	23	23	6	112	107	59
Virginia.....	2 533	2 389	653	172	146	42	870	853	436
Virgin Islands.....	41	41	12	0	0	0	42	42	15
Washington.....	3 393	2 901	1 334	61	59	33	1 200	1 158	454
West Virginia.....	1 765	1 684	469	182	171	43	583	571	439
Wisconsin.....	4 219	3 779	1 294	136	133	28	1 127	1 081	594
Wyoming.....	542	513	130	17	17	10	195	189	29



# Nonagricultural Placements, January 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	4 6 4,9 2 7	2 2,8 5 9	1 0 5,7 3 7	1 0 6,3 6 7	1 7 3,7 7 9	9 6,1 6 1	5 6,1 8 5	1 9,5 9 9	2 1 9,9 4 4	1 3 5,9 0 1
Alabama .....	6,6 6 6	5 4 6	1,4 5 5	1,4 9 9	2,7 5 1	1,8 1 1	4 1 5	1 2 6	3,9 0 6	1,1 5 4
Alaska .....	4 2 5	4	5 0	5 8	1 4 7	9 9	1 6 6	8	2 5 8	6 6
Arizona .....	7,5 6 8	3 1 8	6 9 1	2,1 4 2	3,7 7 0	1,8 3 1	6 4 7	3 7 6	3,5 7 2	2,3 5 0
Arkansas .....	6,8 2 5	4 9 6	2,0 7 5	1,4 4 8	1,9 8 7	1,1 4 6	8 1 9	3 7 9	3,0 9 9	1,9 9 4
California .....	4 7,4 3 7	9 7 2	7,9 4 5	1 3,2 8 3	1 9,3 8 5	9,2 8 6	5,8 5 2	1,6 9 1	2 1,8 4 3	1 7,1 5 8
Colorado .....	6,2 2 1	3 3 9	8 1 0	1,7 3 6	2,2 2 6	1,1 5 3	1,1 1 0	1 5 6	1,7 4 4	2,7 0 6
Connecticut .....	8,6 1 7	3 0 1	2,9 5 2	2,1 5 5	2,4 6 2	1,3 5 6	7 4 7	4 8 3	4,0 4 6	1,5 5 1
Delaware .....	4 7 9	1 1 5	8 4	9 8	1 5 0	1 1 0	3 2	2	2 0 7	5 9
Dist. of Col. ....	4,3 2 0	6 1	7 9	9 3 9	2,2 2 9	8 6 0	1,0 1 2	1 5 4	2,3 3 9	1,1 2 6
Florida .....	1 9,9 3 3	1,5 1 2	1,9 2 8	5,2 8 5	9,2 0 3	4,0 2 1	2,0 0 5	8 2 2	9,8 9 3	4,5 9 4
Georgia .....	1 0,0 7 2	1,0 0 6	2,6 6 9	2,2 1 0	3,4 9 6	2,4 9 1	6 9 1	2 9 8	5,2 3 3	1,4 2 0
Guam .....	4 9	1 5	1 0	1 7	1	0	6	0	2	0
Hawaii .....	9 9 3	4 2 3	9 2	1 7 7	1 6 9	5 1	1 3 2	3 7	2 8 9	2 2
Idaho .....	2,0 9 2	2 6 7	4 5 9	4 4 4	6 8 9	4 1 1	2 3 3	1 0 5	1,0 2 7	4 9 7
Illinois .....	1 7,9 6 9	1 4 7	4,5 7 2	3,3 3 7	6,7 2 3	1,8 9 8	3,1 9 0	9 3 7	5,7 3 6	6,0 8 4
Indiana .....	5,8 8 2	1 0 6	2,0 5 3	1,4 1 0	1,4 9 3	8 8 7	8 2 0	2 4 6	2,7 1 1	8 1 8
Iowa .....	5,5 3 4	1 6 9	1,3 0 2	1,6 6 9	1,5 6 9	7 4 0	8 2 5	3 3 7	2,1 8 8	1,9 5 6
Kansas .....	6,7 8 3	2 9 4	8 0 9	1,3 1 9	3,1 2 1	2,4 2 2	1,2 4 0	1 6 9	2,0 2 9	3,2 1 4
Kentucky .....	4,1 3 6	2 6 7	9 9 2	1,1 4 1	1,1 4 4	6 6 2	5 9 2	1 1 2	1,9 4 0	6 4 8
Louisiana .....	6,0 9 4	4 9 3	7 8 1	1,8 8 5	2,0 3 9	1,2 4 5	8 9 6	2 4 3	2,9 2 7	1,7 7 9
Maine .....	1,5 3 7	1 1 1	6 3 6	3 2 5	3 5 5	1 1 5	1 1 0	4 7	6 8 0	1 1 2
Maryland .....	4,8 4 3	3 6 1	1,2 0 8	1,0 3 5	1,8 1 8	1,0 9 4	4 2 1	8 0	2,5 2 2	6 9 4
Massachusetts ...	1 4,8 3 9	3 7 6	5,0 2 1	2,2 9 3	4,8 0 9	1,4 5 5	2,3 4 0	5 7 9	7,4 1 1	2,2 6 8
Michigan .....	1 1,7 8 3	2 3 9	3,1 0 7	2,7 1 2	4,1 9 6	2,0 0 8	1,5 2 9	7 7 1	4,1 2 8	3,2 6 0
Minnesota .....	6,4 9 0	1 7 0	1,9 3 2	1,6 1 6	1,8 8 7	6 2 3	8 8 5	3 4 4	2,5 7 9	2,3 0 4
Mississippi .....	7,1 5 1	5 5 0	2,2 4 0	1,2 7 1	2,5 2 8	1,7 7 9	5 6 2	1 5 6	3,7 3 0	1,1 6 0
Missouri .....	7,5 0 8	1 2 7	2,2 6 0	1,9 7 1	1,9 9 3	9 1 6	1,1 5 7	2 6 3	3,2 9 4	2,1 4 7
Montana .....	1,9 8 6	1 2 1	2 2 8	5 5 7	7 1 9	3 5 4	3 6 1	1 3 4	7 3 6	5 4 6
Nebraska .....	3,3 4 9	2 5 8	6 7 8	9 5 5	7 2 5	3 8 1	7 3 3	2 5 7	8 6 5	1,0 7 5
Nevada .....	1,7 5 9	9 2	6 3	3 9 8	9 7 3	4 5 0	2 3 3	4 0	9 6 5	5 5 6
New Hampshire ..	1,0 8 8	4 5	6 9 8	1 2 6	1 3 6	3 7	8 3	7 4	5 8 7	2 9
New Jersey .....	1 1,3 7 8	3 2 2	3,6 3 8	2,0 2 9	4,8 1 9	3,5 3 7	5 7 0	3 0 5	6,9 7 3	2,8 4 4
New Mexico .....	3,2 1 7	3 1 1	2 3 7	9 3 6	1,2 9 2	6 7 3	4 4 1	1 2 6	1,2 1 6	1,1 5 2
New York .....	6 8,8 1 6	8 6 6	1 6,1 7 8	9,7 3 7	3 6,7 9 6	2 3,2 3 2	5,2 3 9	3,0 7 2	4 1,9 3 5	2 8,0 5 0
North Carolina...	1 1,1 3 8	1,3 1 2	4,5 7 8	1,5 9 3	2,6 4 7	1,9 0 6	1,0 0 8	3 9 9	5,9 6 3	1,1 1 9
North Dakota ....	1,4 2 0	4 0	5 7	3 3 1	5 2 2	3 8 3	4 7 0	7 3	6 2 0	4 9 4
Ohio .....	1 6,4 1 8	5 9 3	3,9 1 4	4,3 2 8	4,6 2 8	2,3 3 7	2,9 5 5	7 2 4	6,0 0 6	5,4 0 1
Oklahoma .....	8,6 9 7	7 9 3	8 2 5	2,7 4 0	2,9 7 9	1,5 1 5	1,3 6 0	5 6 0	2,4 2 1	5,2 1 5
Oregon .....	4,5 6 5	1 7 3	5 1 2	1,1 5 4	1,5 5 9	5 6 7	1,1 6 7	1 8 8	1,7 8 5	9 8 4
Pennsylvania ....	2 0,3 2 7	5 4 1	6,6 5 2	5,0 0 4	5,9 7 6	3,3 3 8	2,1 5 4	1,0 8 4	1 0,6 5 3	5,0 5 8
Puerto Rico .....	3,5 4 6	5 9 7	1,4 4 4	3 6 1	4 6 3	2 5 7	6 8 1	5 2	1,6 0 7	1 8 7
Rhode Island .....	2,6 1 0	6 0	1,3 4 6	3 7 0	6 2 1	3 3 0	2 1 3	3 1 8	1,2 8 2	2 6 9
South Carolina...	5,5 1 0	7 0 5	1,4 2 7	8 5 8	2,0 2 0	1,5 1 9	5 0 0	1 2 3	2,9 3 8	6 7 1
South Dakota .....	1,2 6 4	1 6 2	1 6 7	3 7 1	3 7 7	1 7 1	1 8 7	4 5	4 1 6	5 2 4
Tennessee .....	7,3 4 4	4 0 2	2,4 6 1	1,8 4 4	2,2 4 7	1,3 7 2	3 9 0	2 7 7	4,0 1 9	9 5 2
Texas .....	4 0,7 4 1	4,3 1 6	5,4 1 9	1 2,8 5 0	1 3,7 6 9	8,5 5 5	4,3 8 7	1,7 2 6	1 6,9 4 3	1 3,9 2 0
Utah .....	3,9 1 6	2 1 2	8 0 4	9 0 2	9 7 6	3 8 8	1,0 2 2	1 6 5	1,8 2 5	8 1 0
Vermont .....	7 2 2	5 0	1 9 3	1 7 3	2 2 2	1 1 0	8 4	3 0	2 9 4	8 0
Virginia .....	6,0 5 3	4 7 2	1,4 2 1	1,3 9 9	2,2 1 9	1,4 6 7	5 4 2	1 9 0	3,0 4 9	1,0 6 3
Virgin Islands ...	5 3 0	2 4 4	2 5	3 5	1 8 8	1 1 5	3 8	3	1 9 1	0
Washington .....	5,7 0 1	1 5 4	1,3 0 0	1,2 9 2	1,2 8 4	6 9 5	1,6 7 1	3 4 7	2,1 1 1	1,7 1 2
West Virginia....	2,4 6 8	6 5	3 2 9	6 1 6	1,1 2 2	8 9 3	3 3 6	7 9	1,5 8 2	8 1 0
Wisconsin .....	7,1 5 0	9 1	2,8 4 5	1,6 8 4	1,7 9 2	8 7 0	7 3 8	2 5 3	3,3 5 4	7 4 5
Wyoming .....	9 6 8	7 7	8 6	2 4 9	3 6 8	2 3 9	1 8 8	3 4	2 7 5	4 9 4

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, January 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	9,454,706	8,649,632	\$34.47	805,074	8.6	2,055,371	30.4	\$31,488,397.4	44.1	181,614
Alabama.....	119,824	113,473	24.35	6,351	5.3	26,049	26.6	2,864,565	40.9	3,100
Alaska.....	24,887	23,897	37.48	990	4.0	5,410	18.4	923,257	28.5	412
Arizona.....	42,636	41,161	31.38	1,475	3.5	9,269	14.2	1,325,149	25.6	925
Arkansas.....	77,749	71,320	22.70	6,429	8.3	16,902	32.1	1,720,518	43.7	1,472
California.....	1,017,371	959,492	41.97	57,879	5.7	221,168	10.4	42,233,559	21.8	19,307
Colorado.....	51,071	48,054	39.94	3,017	5.9	11,102	28.1	2,001,807	44.3	614
Connecticut.....	143,596	135,520	36.96	8,076	5.6	31,217	37.7	5,161,874	52.6	3,188
Delaware.....	26,336	21,560	37.30	4,776	18.1	5,725	51.6	980,668	69.2	494
Dist. of Col.....	22,062	21,586	26.55	476	2.2	4,796	21.0	582,842	33.5	622
Florida.....	108,343	101,907	27.68	6,436	5.9	23,553	10.7	2,930,115	22.0	3,883
Georgia.....	125,870	108,044	26.96	17,826	14.2	27,363	23.6	3,147,973	33.3	4,379
Hawaii.....	33,048	29,248	38.23	3,800	11.5	7,184	-5.0	1,184,194	6.0	616
Idaho.....	40,826	35,793	37.52	5,033	12.3	8,875	29.7	1,517,764	48.2	830
Illinois.....	489,774	460,750	39.28	29,024	5.9	106,473	57.9	18,809,279	77.0	11,180
Indiana.....	181,787	164,862	31.74	16,925	9.3	39,519	39.2	5,528,724	54.5	5,332
Iowa.....	75,147	69,171	31.76	5,976	8.0	16,336	35.4	2,296,110	48.7	2,050
Kansas.....	67,630	62,290	35.55	5,340	7.9	14,702	45.0	2,349,698	62.4	1,191
Kentucky.....	101,901	94,410	29.67	7,491	7.4	22,152	46.1	2,929,948	62.1	2,207
Louisiana.....	136,180	124,280	30.24	11,900	8.7	29,604	20.0	3,979,981	31.0	3,651
Maine.....	55,743	50,360	23.51	5,383	9.7	12,118	16.1	1,286,804	33.9	1,490
Maryland.....	179,995	166,650	30.82	13,345	7.4	39,129	34.6	5,404,912	49.1	2,608
Massachusetts.....	401,447	340,821	37.88	60,626	15.1	87,271	38.1	14,090,952	57.1	6,111
Michigan.....	399,877	382,532	36.08	17,345	4.3	86,930	45.8	14,122,258	62.9	8,849
Minnesota.....	175,766	168,514	30.11	7,252	4.1	38,210	33.7	5,223,291	46.2	2,841
Mississippi.....	78,067	71,919	23.59	6,148	7.9	16,971	57.3	1,792,434	71.6	1,687
Missouri.....	200,429	176,602	31.59	23,827	11.9	43,572	42.0	5,933,119	63.0	3,422
Montana.....	38,841	38,841	30.81	0	--	8,444	35.3	1,201,881	51.6	776
Nebraska.....	44,691	43,053	31.25	1,638	3.7	9,715	65.7	1,370,753	85.5	710
Nevada.....	18,905	17,770	37.48	1,135	6.0	4,110	-3.7	693,260	6.3	385
New Hampshire.....	24,429	21,711	29.94	2,718	11.1	5,311	23.8	688,120	46.5	372
New Jersey.....	488,935	439,457	37.12	49,478	10.1	106,290	37.5	17,489,892	54.1	8,677
New Mexico.....	35,692	34,011	29.53	1,681	4.7	7,759	3.2	1,035,602	15.4	642
New York.....	1,349,915	1,219,979	37.26	129,936	9.6	293,460	38.2	47,869,742	53.4	16,451
North Carolina.....	221,767	188,704	22.78	33,063	14.9	48,210	61.7	4,836,451	76.1	3,721
North Dakota.....	22,835	19,407	30.91	3,428	15.0	4,964	7.7	702,551	22.5	260
Ohio.....	480,218	448,097	41.30	32,121	6.7	104,395	26.3	19,407,443	40.4	7,811
Oklahoma.....	64,628	60,243	26.53	4,385	6.8	14,050	3	1,668,117	10.5	1,344
Oregon.....	122,607	113,879	35.84	8,728	7.1	26,654	33.0	4,310,149	46.3	1,695
Pennsylvania.....	946,107	834,680	32.37	111,427	11.8	205,675	22.7	29,210,966	33.5	14,841
Puerto Rico.....	47,931	46,958	13.72	973	2.0	10,420	3.2	651,990	13.9	3,449
Rhode Island.....	64,721	58,763	30.87	5,958	9.2	14,070	53.9	1,911,843	68.7	1,157
South Carolina.....	61,099	57,410	24.10	3,689	6.0	13,282	17.5	1,441,336	29.4	1,718
South Dakota.....	14,431	13,570	30.42	861	6.0	3,137	77.8	429,199	98.9	313
Tennessee.....	174,313	160,227	24.27	14,086	8.1	37,894	43.5	4,121,718	57.4	3,922
Texas.....	199,338	185,518	24.42	13,820	6.9	43,334	6.7	4,765,663	17.8	6,885
Utah.....	28,236	26,665	34.93	1,571	5.6	6,138	31.1	968,600	44.9	459
Vermont.....	21,346	19,529	29.91	1,817	8.5	4,640	30.6	613,405	47.4	319
Virginia.....	73,281	68,208	25.34	5,073	6.9	15,931	78.7	1,797,436	97.3	2,390
Washington.....	245,270	231,838	32.42	13,432	5.5	53,320	20.0	7,865,171	33.0	3,145
West Virginia.....	102,656	92,384	22.48	10,272	10.0	22,317	46.7	2,247,318	61.5	1,965
Wisconsin.....	163,507	143,517	39.65	19,990	12.2	35,545	32.7	6,347,488	45.3	4,538
Wyoming.....	21,645	20,997	42.72	648	3.0	4,705	33.3	916,085	48.0	358

1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.

2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$285,959 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in two States: California (\$232,429) and Idaho (\$53,530).

3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.

4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> January 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	32,703	51,344	\$13,035,771	\$5,375,114	\$7,423,574	23,146	9,485	13,661	9,054
Alabama.....	559	956	191,304	67,524	121,860	361	145	216	198
Alaska.....	476	143	103,446	78,971	19,788	154	124	30	80
Arizona.....	349	433	117,067	52,866	62,225	258	128	130	88
Arkansas.....	228	653	112,034	28,258	81,356	341	108	233	96
California.....	4,781	5,703	2,032,128	1,045,765	942,194	3,069	1,277	1,792	857
Colorado.....	324	343	116,946	60,573	54,969	231	117	114	38
Connecticut.....	162	268	69,759	30,069	36,699	162	52	110	47
Delaware.....	32	70	17,242	5,962	10,521	28	13	15	15
Dist. of Col.....	1,469	173	224,249	198,851	22,910	456	417	39	261
Florida.....	389	1,129	214,158	53,661	159,485	487	143	344	157
Georgia.....	688	882	228,647	97,971	128,814	423	184	239	244
Hawaii.....	395	208	111,567	76,532	35,035	124	71	53	56
Idaho.....	558	405	162,681	101,823	58,188	413	250	163	60
Illinois.....	1,363	2,141	562,604	227,062	329,255	1,107	487	620	418
Indiana.....	352	1,035	198,258	48,948	144,768	391	91	300	194
Iowa.....	103	559	93,342	14,630	77,604	244	47	197	43
Kansas.....	599	413	172,535	106,933	61,825	425	288	137	118
Kentucky.....	450	1,084	223,487	65,900	156,207	347	131	216	156
Louisiana.....	301	890	181,423	42,284	137,694	200	48	152	200
Maine.....	115	326	61,947	12,217	45,111	114	15	99	32
Maryland.....	544	664	186,528	85,522	97,693	348	141	207	148
Massachusetts.....	1,012	1,026	353,436	180,874	165,342	596	249	347	220
Michigan.....	564	3,297	522,142	84,059	438,083	895	222	673	576
Minnesota.....	447	1,330	280,176	58,019	201,105	491	153	338	200
Mississippi.....	327	433	95,166	38,315	55,795	208	95	113	131
Missouri.....	515	1,077	225,414	72,227	148,128	471	132	339	224
Montana.....	355	347	103,378	51,252	48,250	293	183	110	78
Nebraska.....	199	200	57,253	27,801	29,041	192	103	89	41
Nevada.....	86	93	32,023	15,940	15,352	72	39	33	20
New Hampshire.....	87	142	38,507	13,486	23,287	59	11	48	19
New Jersey.....	734	1,177	335,501	142,452	191,943	494	153	341	191
New Mexico.....	392	334	105,204	57,296	45,402	218	138	80	89
New York.....	2,569	2,570	873,675	487,709	380,321	1,511	593	918	394
North Carolina.....	626	873	194,781	67,203	119,971	438	151	287	148
North Dakota.....	105	294	55,261	13,896	40,774	115	41	74	30
Ohio.....	1,149	2,715	614,206	207,771	404,888	913	347	566	424
Oklahoma.....	395	648	131,934	47,687	82,403	250	86	164	100
Oregon.....	612	893	226,902	100,795	124,383	605	346	259	94
Pennsylvania.....	1,855	5,897	1,145,696	271,111	839,244	1,524	331	1,193	718
Puerto Rico.....	212	920	147,912	24,372	123,540	142	34	108	253
Rhode Island.....	185	245	64,053	29,922	34,131	135	45	90	50
South Carolina.....	231	432	90,034	29,453	58,898	183	55	128	81
South Dakota.....	113	174	40,257	15,385	24,559	138	53	85	15
Tennessee.....	806	1,101	248,211	104,025	139,460	538	318	220	276
Texas.....	1,107	1,774	353,967	129,439	220,714	772	307	465	459
Utah.....	416	204	99,566	69,854	28,587	204	139	65	59
Vermont.....	32	119	21,273	4,912	15,899	46	7	39	5
Virginia.....	364	487	119,775	50,178	66,985	375	194	181	142
Virgin Islands.....	4	1	374	315	59	2	0	2	--
Washington.....	2,107	1,761	629,444	333,894	273,219	796	376	420	190
West Virginia.....	194	1,147	160,175	20,564	134,839	221	42	179	139
Wisconsin.....	433	1,019	219,898	76,501	143,397	436	176	260	150
Wyoming.....	234	132	68,825	46,085	21,374	130	89	41	32

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$71,455) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in two States: California (\$67,340) and Idaho (\$4,115).
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



State	1961												1962
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Total, 52 States..	3,265,800	3,393,840	3,168,171	2,779,447	2,328,225	1,991,110	1,958,195	1,743,547	1,558,301	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084
Rate: 2/ Actual.....	8.1	8.4	7.8	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2
Seas. adj. ....	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7
Alabama .....	4,3955	4,3938	4,2720	3,8181	3,3008	2,9242	2,8443	2,4337	2,2479	2,2981	2,5871	2,8730	3,4840
Alaska .....	6,044	6,424	6,394	6,164	4,211	2,645	2,326	1,697	1,753	2,663	3,954	4,927	6,167
Arizona .....	1,3680	1,4604	1,4310	1,2707	1,0696	9214	9247	8,895	8,620	9,225	9,736	11,480	13,148
Arkansas .....	3,1753	3,1669	2,8475	2,5785	2,0439	1,6657	1,6259	1,4339	1,2962	1,2318	1,5076	2,0918	2,9204
California .....	3,13948	3,33449	3,26622	2,86867	2,62144	2,32377	2,12913	1,90156	1,73458	1,69470	1,93543	2,24059	2,53267
Colorado .....	1,7244	1,7953	1,6592	1,3627	1,0130	7809	7,134	6,689	5,715	5,929	8,169	10,971	14,439
Connecticut .....	5,5420	5,5767	5,0403	4,5962	3,8522	3,2510	3,5765	3,1105	2,5867	2,5427	2,4624	2,8979	3,6599
Delaware .....	8,188	9,609	8,469	6,123	4,605	3,975	3,711	5,008	3,413	3,058	3,332	4,074	7,282
Dist. of Col. ....	8,368	10,343	8,128	6,423	5,290	4,968	5,085	4,569	4,047	3,922	4,134	5,053	6,701
Florida .....	4,0554	4,5342	4,6495	4,5100	4,4118	4,2925	4,8005	4,5942	4,3100	3,8775	3,4679	3,5517	3,7290
Georgia .....	5,3290	5,3993	5,1021	4,7293	4,4972	3,7699	3,5074	3,0700	2,7604	2,6345	2,6310	2,8969	3,7640
Hawaii .....	5,042	5,698	5,515	5,110	4,624	4,444	5,224	5,380	6,334	7,903	8,530	8,382	8,066
Idaho .....	1,2352	1,2238	1,0269	6,870	4,974	3,857	4,497	3,836	3,608	3,959	6,765	10,318	10,943
Illinois .....	1,64505	1,76467	1,64259	1,36954	1,15438	96753	9,2750	8,1624	7,1612	6,9518	7,8370	9,3179	12,6087
Indiana .....	8,6215	8,9347	7,8259	6,5413	4,9723	3,9734	4,0495	3,3688	2,7589	2,7341	3,0772	3,7358	5,0481
Iowa .....	2,2801	2,4359	2,2635	1,7075	1,2062	1,0664	1,1397	1,1618	1,0161	9,501	1,1875	1,6476	2,0935
Kansas .....	1,8036	2,0833	1,9201	1,6352	1,2530	1,0018	9,879	8,550	7,133	7,414	9,403	1,3577	1,8301
Kentucky .....	4,7538	5,1092	5,0465	4,8895	4,0627	3,2478	3,067	2,6059	2,1562	2,0943	2,2147	2,5288	3,3074
Louisiana .....	4,2662	4,5748	4,2363	3,9921	3,5801	3,2140	3,3008	2,8468	2,7125	2,4610	2,5785	2,9061	3,8022
Maine .....	2,0050	2,0033	1,9999	2,3625	1,8543	1,3602	1,2842	1,1977	1,2380	1,0876	1,1342	1,3016	1,4277
Maryland .....	5,5863	6,0460	5,2015	4,3629	3,6079	3,1236	3,0734	2,6807	2,3185	2,2973	2,5597	3,0035	4,1835
Massachusetts .....	1,21342	1,19991	1,13298	1,0688	8,6780	7,9128	7,6087	6,4855	6,6455	6,1621	6,3775	7,9017	9,8631
Michigan .....	1,89379	2,16758	2,28026	1,82131	1,24304	9,9125	1,15892	1,13557	7,7550	6,7459	6,7064	8,3666	10,7946
Minnesota .....	5,6855	6,0646	5,8453	5,0771	3,4403	2,4899	2,2580	2,1112	1,7750	1,7732	2,4019	3,6362	4,9002
Mississippi .....	2,7223	2,8394	2,6203	2,3775	2,0118	1,7598	1,6267	1,3930	1,2313	1,1456	1,3108	1,7516	2,2996
Missouri .....	6,6531	7,0232	6,4787	5,7493	4,6824	3,8955	3,5946	4,0386	3,3699	3,4010	3,8677	4,6941	6,2759
Montana .....	1,4585	1,6326	1,4959	1,1224	7,539	4,654	3,478	2,778	2,869	3,414	5,610	8,287	11,059
Nebraska .....	1,1382	1,2856	1,1380	7,819	5,228	3,920	3,568	3,398	3,203	3,209	4,394	7,791	11,639
Nevada .....	6,968	7,180	6,445	5,496	4,557	3,533	3,471	3,270	2,766	2,987	3,898	4,660	5,213
New Hampshire ..	9,417	9,510	10,243	10,968	8,639	6,872	6,363	6,016	5,981	4,931	4,853	5,599	6,283
New Jersey .....	1,37924	1,36516	1,19,964	1,07987	9,6550	8,1569	7,8829	7,0667	6,5902	6,4549	7,1282	9,1003	11,4510
New Mexico .....	10,828	1,1832	1,11280	1,0412	8,512	7,235	7,108	6,471	5,813	5,890	6,820	8,109	9,837
New York .....	4,0085	3,98431	3,61055	3,34404	3,04817	2,74344	2,62693	2,21572	2,04188	1,91543	2,09081	2,70806	3,23464
North Carolina ..	6,4661	7,0810	6,3532	5,8816	5,0781	4,4455	4,2693	3,2264	2,8302	2,8928	3,3843	4,0805	5,2619
North Dakota .....	8,312	8,701	7,961	5,607	2,742	1,667	1,546	1,421	1,355	1,621	3,424	5,753	7,667
Ohio .....	2,19840	2,29387	2,16,694	1,86638	1,41917	1,13696	1,04611	9,0374	7,8414	7,6690	8,7521	10,4573	13,0790
Oklahoma .....	2,7593	2,9976	2,7498	2,5847	2,2022	1,9924	1,8671	1,6931	1,5616	1,4860	1,6552	1,9617	2,2942
Oregon .....	4,5349	4,6657	4,3360	3,2088	2,3825	1,7041	1,6135	1,3015	1,1488	1,4085	2,0090	2,7746	3,3891
Pennsylvania .....	3,28105	3,25328	2,97,442	2,74682	2,42037	2,16395	2,08789	1,84155	1,75060	1,69843	1,77048	2,03570	2,34803
Puerto Rico .....	1,5621	1,4749	1,3594	1,3480	1,13,329	1,3659	1,15994	1,7114	1,7095	1,5906	1,5047	1,5882	1,5398
Rhode Island .....	2,2631	2,3149	2,1627	1,8199	1,4463	1,2130	1,3912	1,0906	9,147	8,436	8,601	1,2255	1,6086
South Carolina ..	2,5995	2,5328	2,3455	2,1651	1,8810	1,6566	1,7,331	1,4384	1,3604	1,3024	1,3693	1,4906	1,8071
South Dakota .....	4,964	5,561	4,421	2,439	1,292	1,900	805	696	602	651	1,480	1,4906	4,536
Tennessee .....	6,481	6,2659	5,8552	5,4881	4,8225	4,1174	4,0947	3,4815	3,0927	2,9822	3,3295	3,8609	5,3385
Texas .....	7,9299	8,4406	7,5795	6,8868	6,0658	5,6061	5,4536	4,9068	4,4641	4,1920	4,6846	5,1214	5,8687
Utah .....	1,1459	1,2550	1,1214	7,912	5,645	4,529	4,676	5,168	5,116	3,682	4,796	7,006	9,998
Vermont .....	6,646	7,425	7,323	6,299	4,719	3,549	3,070	2,675	2,552	2,686	3,308	4,560	5,326
Virginia .....	3,3017	3,9668	3,5191	2,8302	2,477	1,9953	1,8739	1,4793	1,2431	9,818	10,523	12,893	2,2510
Washington .....	7,3283	7,1411	6,2985	4,6929	3,4400	2,4684	3,1981	3,1894	3,1564	3,5161	4,4479	5,4087	6,0215
West Virginia .....	4,4023	4,3750	3,9610	3,3774	2,7579	2,2861	2,2534	1,9533	1,7861	1,7226	1,8445	2,2258	2,8350
Wisconsin .....	6,3714	6,8722	6,1790	4,7566	3,3335	2,7857	2,6066	3,3378	2,3053	2,2043	2,8296	3,6795	4,3638
Wyoming .....	4,784	5,569	5,424	4,232	3,072	2,064	1,766	1,475	1,272	1,379	2,399	3,967	5,235

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, January 1962

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total.....	2,486,084	6.2	35,587	51,785	353,740	2,928,894
Alabama.....	34,840	6.7	621	983	5,959	42,403
Alaska.....	6,167	18.4	463	139	868	7,637
Arizona.....	13,148	5.5	394	454	1,496	15,492
Arkansas.....	29,204	10.7	443	728	2,995	33,370
California.....	253,267	6.6	4,852	5,529	41,307	305,889
Colorado.....	14,439	4.1	367	411	1,208	16,425
Connecticut.....	36,599	4.9	172	247	6,214	43,232
Delaware.....	7,282	5.9	63	104	805	8,254
Dist. of Col.....	6,701	2.6	1,197	183	1,250	9,331
Florida.....	37,290	4.1	606	1,075	7,972	46,943
Georgia.....	37,640	5.1	750	872	6,857	46,119
Hawaii.....	8,066	4.6	317	239	1,508	10,130
Idaho.....	10,943	9.4	554	404	514	13,179
Illinois.....	126,087	4.9	1,621	1,982	18,425	148,115
Indiana.....	50,481	4.7	373	1,136	8,648	60,638
Iowa.....	20,935	4.7	100	545	2,432	24,012
Kansas.....	18,301	5.3	679	451	1,932	21,363
Kentucky.....	33,074	7.5	514	1,065	6,713	41,366
Louisiana.....	38,022	7.0	427	947	6,606	46,002
Maine.....	14,277	7.5	153	345	3,578	18,353
Maryland.....	41,835	6.2	586	603	5,801	48,825
Massachusetts.....	98,631	6.5	832	855	10,349	110,667
Michigan.....	107,946	6.2	647	3,323	17,452	129,368
Minnesota.....	49,002	6.9	464	1,253	5,827	56,546
Mississippi.....	22,996	8.6	424	433	3,467	27,320
Missouri.....	62,759	6.6	521	900	7,521	71,701
Montana.....	11,059	10.2	510	369	1,366	13,304
Nebraska.....	11,639	5.0	177	157	930	12,903
Nevada.....	5,213	6.3	121	107	638	6,079
New Hampshire.....	6,283	4.1	55	113	1,326	7,777
New Jersey.....	114,510	7.4	893	1,188	16,588	133,179
New Mexico.....	9,837	6.2	505	420	1,250	12,012
New York.....	323,464	6.5	2,818	2,729	39,251	368,262
North Carolina.....	52,619	5.8	692	802	8,567	62,680
North Dakota.....	7,667	11.4	141	365	729	8,902
Ohio.....	130,790	5.6	802	3,094	22,357	157,043
Oklahoma.....	22,942	6.2	482	755	3,210	27,389
Oregon.....	33,891	8.5	720	880	3,727	39,218
Pennsylvania.....	234,803	8.1	2,258	6,017	26,533	269,611
Puerto Rico.....	15,398	6.7	190	822	4,646	21,056
Rhode Island.....	16,086	6.8	173	224	2,344	18,827
South Carolina.....	18,071	4.3	290	466	3,524	22,351
South Dakota.....	4,536	5.9	119	131	345	5,131
Tennessee.....	53,385	8.1	1,112	1,155	9,623	65,275
Texas.....	58,687	3.3	1,144	1,579	12,396	73,806
Utah.....	9,998	5.4	538	291	848	11,675
Vermont.....	5,326	7.4	45	135	1,017	6,523
Virginia.....	22,510	3.2	460	503	3,168	26,641
Virgin Islands.....	(6/)	--	4	0	1	6/ 5
Washington.....	60,215	10.1	2,378	1,958	3,876	68,427
West Virginia.....	28,350	8.9	232	1,165	4,321	34,068
Wisconsin.....	43,638	4.9	435	1,032	2,911	48,016
Wyoming.....	5,235	7.7	154	121	541	6,051

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending June 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.

5/ Includes 1,698 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED) as follows: California (934) and Idaho (764).

6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 1 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> January 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	4 20 63	1 85 47	2 35 16	4 00 63 4	1 61 24 9	2 39 38 5	8 73 72
Alabama.....	893	385	508	7,291	2,823	4,468	1,604
Alaska.....	215	176	39	2,686	2,060	626	602
Arizona.....	576	262	314	3,841	1,700	2,141	848
Arkansas.....	655	328	327	5,211	1,764	3,447	1,171
California.....	4,458	1,802	2,656	4 7,713	2 2,247	2 5,466	1 0,381
Colorado.....	573	301	272	3,536	1,613	1,923	778
Connecticut.....	283	91	192	1,911	764	1,147	419
Delaware.....	96	65	31	738	453	285	167
Dist. of Col.....	659	558	101	6,246	5,421	825	1,380
Florida.....	946	382	564	8,130	2,852	5,278	1,681
Georgia.....	710	332	378	7,653	3,531	4,122	1,622
Hawaii.....	287	117	170	2,515	1,449	1,066	556
Idaho.....	353	195	158	4,402	2,501	1,901	958
Illinois.....	1,905	934	971	1 6,382	7,165	9,217	3,603
Indiana.....	696	175	521	7,148	1,788	5,360	1,509
Iowa.....	261	59	202	2,830	440	2,390	645
Kansas.....	404	166	238	5,136	3,080	2,056	1,130
Kentucky.....	704	401	303	7,156	2,267	4,889	1,579
Louisiana.....	728	376	352	6,096	1,827	4,269	1,374
Maine.....	250	72	178	2,324	731	1,593	498
Maryland.....	865	388	477	4,994	2,450	2,544	1,189
Massachusetts.....	772	369	403	7,843	3,881	3,962	1,687
Michigan.....	1,747	455	1,292	1 8,676	2,790	1 5,886	3,970
Minnesota.....	710	233	477	7,548	2,019	5,529	1,717
Mississippi.....	588	363	225	3,937	1,886	2,051	857
Missouri.....	1,006	450	556	6,650	2,436	4,214	1,421
Montana.....	548	398	150	3,918	2,119	1,799	879
Nebraska.....	192	106	86	1,442	779	663	334
Nevada.....	176	83	93	967	506	461	228
New Hampshire....	122	34	88	846	298	548	168
New Jersey.....	1,098	422	676	9,346	3,969	5,377	2,081
New Mexico.....	442	254	188	3,418	1,911	1,507	925
New York.....	3,359	1,641	1,718	2 4,842	1 2,521	1 2,321	5,547
North Carolina....	766	328	438	7,016	3,136	3,880	1,494
North Dakota.....	150	64	86	2,364	642	1,722	506
Ohio.....	1,385	311	1,074	1 8,041	3,827	1 4,214	3,896
Oklahoma.....	444	170	274	5,658	2,203	3,455	1,237
Oregon.....	935	494	441	7,138	3,116	4,022	1,600
Pennsylvania.....	2,801	986	1,815	3 8,021	1 0,500	2 7,521	8,275
Puerto Rico.....	253	75	178	5,302	994	4,308	1,012
Rhode Island.....	186	59	127	1,845	809	1,036	397
South Carolina.....	448	185	263	3,506	1,363	2,143	756
South Dakota.....	196	102	94	1,107	515	592	250
Tennessee.....	1,351	857	494	1 0,339	4,940	5,399	2,267
Texas.....	1,619	631	988	1 3,155	5,462	7,693	2,723
Utah.....	339	211	128	3,708	2,444	1,264	829
Vermont.....	72	23	49	711	176	535	180
Virginia.....	720	366	354	4,374	2,048	2,326	963
Virgin Islands.....	3	2	1	22	20	2	4
Washington.....	1,977	895	1,082	2 0,162	1 1,190	8,972	4,336
West Virginia.....	415	110	305	6,509	1,056	5,453	1,397
Wisconsin.....	574	207	367	6,929	2,047	4,882	1,467
Wyoming.....	152	98	54	1,355	720	635	275

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, January 31, 1962 and January 31, 1961

State	(amount in thousands)									
	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/	
	January 31, 1962	January 31, 1961	January 31, 1962	January 31, 1961	January 31, 1962	January 31, 1961	January 31, 1962	January 31, 1961	January 31, 1962	January 31, 1961
Total, 52 States 3/.	4/720,953	\$927,122	\$451,759	\$392,458	4/333,899.1	\$289,073.2	\$265,029.1	\$248,697.1	\$56,021.40	\$6,358,214
Alabama .....	6813	8,844	4,977	3,300	29,902	28,316	24,481	19,748	45,757	51,399
Alaska .....	2160	1,947	2,356	2,302	7,488	5,675	8,070	7,435	5/4,879	5/4,297
Arizona .....	3294	3,369	1,953	1,665	13,128	9,737	12,183	11,705	60,374	61,443
Arkansas .....	3744	4,215	2,207	2,016	15,908	13,167	10,561	9,976	30,324	35,645
California .....	4/105,795	124,767	72,394	55,487	409,114	409,114	330,763	313,872	54,542.8	75,867.2
Colorado .....	4406	5,602	2,380	1,288	18,113	16,485	13,693	7,800	56,067	59,779
Connecticut .....	11878	18,663	6,831	6,968	67,483	58,699	51,507	51,604	14,771.5	16,264.9
Delaware .....	2007	2,197	1,428	1,635	7,218	7,218	8,380	10,233	9,919	11,548
Dist. of Col. ....	1417	1,620	1,209	1,151	6,542	5,715	8,083	7,770	63,557	62,015
Florida .....	7938	8,719	7,589	5,423	43,360	33,189	43,267	34,577	99,309	98,779
Georgia .....	7585	10,054	4,986	5,458	38,252	32,050	29,934	31,461	132,962	141,743
Hawaii .....	3457	1,686	655	765	9,377	4,717	5,856	5,762	21,619	25,129
Idaho .....	4/3180	3,555	1,545	1,097	10,411	9,007	8,399	6,177	25,000	27,028
Illinois .....	39,685	48,135	25,329	27,632	181,458	146,445	173,129	170,323	329,607	338,063
Indiana .....	12,200	20,754	7,097	8,191	66,559	58,107	40,591	46,835	132,262	159,971
Iowa .....	4,978	4,312	1,930	1,994	19,722	15,343	11,753	11,735	105,594	113,617
Kansas .....	4,826	5,024	1,764	1,664	20,542	20,977	12,657	12,843	62,776	70,789
Kentucky .....	6,544	9,845	5,047	5,449	37,411	30,889	28,460	30,367	92,719	101,671
Louisiana .....	9,396	10,614	2,384	2,371	44,885	38,885	26,533	27,194	99,104	117,759
Maine .....	3101	4,255	1,907	1,703	14,969	13,377	10,480	9,702	69,187	74,457
Maryland .....	12,012	16,778	11,681	13,622	53,253	52,908	60,999	50,790	229,886	261,538
Massachusetts .....	30,921	37,433	19,453	14,508	135,909	123,577	95,025	87,647	170,805	207,615
Michigan .....	31,661	55,161	17,262	14,986	199,959	161,996	151,122	161,924	5/154,201	5/203,162
Minnesota .....	11,128	12,612	3,911	3,534	45,304	37,893	24,073	24,664	58,927	58,268
Mississippi .....	3,725	4,516	2,945	2,765	17,180	14,898	14,452	14,157	29,016	31,663
Missouri .....	12,802	13,364	5,984	4,468	52,443	43,391	46,134	35,702	193,662	199,799
Montana .....	2,490	3,400	1,223	1,787	10,861	11,160	8,472	7,579	22,534	24,928
Nebraska .....	2,580	2,271	1,704	1,555	9,587	7,826	8,924	7,921	38,746	39,508
Nevada .....	1,843	2,250	1,632	1,371	8,024	6,493	7,790	6,849	16,894	17,144
New Hampshire .....	1,569	2,262	1,370	1,483	8,100	7,304	7,417	7,659	22,694	23,389
New Jersey .....	38,576	41,859	23,723	21,613	149,481	135,861	135,393	125,057	301,871	321,538
New Mexico .....	2,589	2,956	1,235	1,115	11,577	9,489	7,072	7,278	37,208	41,398
New York .....	105,517	124,826	74,647	57,518	478,365	415,124	456,084	371,961	919,242	953,053
North Carolina .....	10,147	11,406	8,111	7,693	37,512	37,512	42,455	42,691	179,326	182,984
North Dakota .....	1,466	1,554	847	935	4,613	4,855	4,133	3,947	6,009	6,927
Ohio .....	45,049	83,083	17,181	15,489	248,931	227,488	105,549	121,030	128,820	277,524
Oklahoma .....	4,504	5,362	2,470	2,435	21,247	18,336	14,856	13,675	30,336	35,803
Oregon .....	9,224	12,687	7,192	7,491	37,520	30,635	37,348	37,057	42,464	43,721
Pennsylvania .....	70,034	94,389	45,796	44,209	331,214	283,572	262,584	251,977	5/94,436	5/138,544
Puerto Rico .....	1,745	6/540	2,627	6/823	6,760	6/540	12,795	6/823	7/35,027	7/29,303
Rhode Island .....	3,925	5,639	4,022	3,856	18,749	17,009	19,926	20,049	32,488	31,311
South Carolina .....	3,623	4,258	2,778	2,752	16,504	13,055	15,020	14,810	73,868	75,488
South Dakota .....	747	796	717	487	2,655	2,552	2,679	2,144	14,916	14,892
Tennessee .....	9,283	11,358	6,326	6,244	41,805	36,253	32,529	32,594	61,906	71,271
Texas .....	12,716	17,913	8,359	7,785	60,650	60,177	54,401	51,333	238,518	244,709
Utah .....	2,297	2,785	1,116	1,043	9,414	8,438	8,902	8,567	37,559	37,791
Vermont .....	1,370	1,570	587	508	4,630.5	4,405	3,439	3,161	10,459	13,168
Virginia .....	3,477	5,423	4,568	4,455	20,675	17,757	24,072	20,520	90,537	87,196
Washington .....	18,616	23,026	6,542	3,154	63,844	61,493	55,483	53,337	188,447	195,511
West Virginia .....	4,809	8,560	3,975	3,383	24,300	25,538	25,456	26,673	34,071	32,915
Wisconsin .....	14,173	17,343	5,227	5,503	66,591	49,186	43,676	43,063	192,745	213,043
Wyoming .....	1,933	1,562	580	591	6,776	4,698	3,249	3,215	8,363	11,896

1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending June 1961.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation,<sup>1/</sup> January 1962

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States . . . .	1 811 68	3 53 74 0	3 39 17 6	\$ 5 12 84 24 1	\$ 6 18 62 71 8 5	1 68 74 5	2 35 92 6 9	1 30 12 8	1 28 23 8 1
Alabama . . . . .	3 43 8	5 95 9	5 63 0	5 31 84 3	8 30 60 8 8	2 65 1	4 88 7 9	1 81 7	3 12 9 5
Alaska . . . . .	4 16	8 6 8	7 4 2	1 54 05 6	9 86 30 1	4 4 2	3 49 7	2 2 1	1 20 2
Arizona . . . . .	9 59	1 49 6	1 39 2	1 79 29 0	1 97 77 1 9	7 40	9 86 1	4 8 4	4 21 1
Arkansas . . . . .	1 73 7	2 99 5	2 90 6	2 10 87 8	2 70 88 50	1 20 3	1 69 7 2	8 4 2	8 68 9
California . . . . .	19 14 1	4 13 07	3 96 64	7 86 72 6 8	7 83 21 08 6	2 08 0 8	2 51 05 5	1 37 8 3	1 18 34 9
Colorado . . . . .	8 46	1 20 8	1 12 2	1 94 06 1	1 88 88 06	6 97	6 70 9	4 8 4	3 98 6
Connecticut . . . . .	3 05 5	6 21 4	6 17 2	9 30 82 0	10 52 73 7 5	2 58 0	3 14 09	2 13 0	2 18 8 1
Delaware . . . . .	3 76	8 05	7 91	1 28 57 3	1 63 43 19	3 77	6 77 0	3 50	3 34 3
Dist. of Col. . . . .	6 51	1 25 0	9 81	1 64 36 1	1 71 14 84 1	5 02	7 76 0	4 89	4 22 5
Florida . . . . .	4 52 0	7 97 2	7 74 2	8 18 72 6	9 35 30 6 8	3 44 1	4 92 1 8	2 70 1	2 81 9 9
Georgia . . . . .	4 17 9	6 85 7	6 59 8	8 27 56 9	1 04 91 02 8	4 06 4	5 66 4 4	3 24 6	3 52 0 3
Hawaii . . . . .	1 24 5	1 50 8	1 37 6	2 30 50 4	1 32 94 1 8	1 02 3	5 36 2	2 4 2	1 50 3
Idaho . . . . .	3 83	5 14	4 77	7 32 59	1 25 96 9 6	4 32	6 41 9	2 09	2 44 8
Illinois . . . . .	8 81 0	1 84 25	1 79 36	3 51 83 05	4 24 62 03 7	1 05 30	1 58 57 5	8 50 5	9 10 3 2
Indiana . . . . .	5 00 0	8 64 8	8 15 7	1 20 59 9 1	1 64 87 24 4	5 09 0	8 22 7 7	4 03 1	4 71 8 8
Iowa . . . . .	2 02 1	2 43 2	2 37 0	3 36 78 1	2 92 25 4 5	1 60 5	1 55 0 6	9 24	8 07 2
Kansas . . . . .	1 05 6	1 93 2	1 74 9	3 21 93 0	3 47 84 9 2	1 04 6	1 33 60	7 73	6 82 9
Kentucky . . . . .	3 56 2	6 71 3	6 39 0	8 29 17 0	9 57 71 6 2	2 78 8	3 84 2 9	2 06 5	2 19 1 3
Louisiana . . . . .	3 64 0	6 60 6	6 10 9	7 43 77 8	8 87 30 50	1 55 9	2 67 4 8	2 43 8	2 38 8 1
Maine . . . . .	1 60 7	3 57 8	3 53 3	3 08 44 0	1 30 43 1 4	1 42 4	7 78 0	1 26 8	2 56 5
Maryland . . . . .	2 47 7	5 80 1	5 59 4	7 92 44 7	1 03 80 58 1	2 54 4	3 56 7 3	2 16 7	1 72 0 9
Massachusetts . . . . .	5 83 3	1 03 49	1 02 03	1 51 16 9 3	1 88 31 16 3	5 74 4	7 92 20	3 77 2	4 38 1 1
Michigan . . . . .	8 74 5	1 74 52	1 65 05	2 68 40 5 1	4 75 77 57 9	8 03 3	1 66 38 1	6 86 4	9 75 0 1
Minnesota . . . . .	2 81 7	5 82 7	5 56 7	7 71 90 9	7 33 19 9 4	3 32 3	3 08 3 5	1 76 1	1 46 5 8
Mississippi . . . . .	1 89 3	3 46 7	3 31 2	3 09 03 2	3 39 78 2 2	1 30 9	1 83 1 2	1 10 7	1 00 4 7
Missouri . . . . .	4 24 0	7 52 1	7 30 7	9 75 13 9	9 74 53 7 6	3 75 3	4 11 6 4	2 53 6	2 21 6 4
Montana . . . . .	8 6 8	1 36 6	1 27 4	1 89 15 4	1 46 48 2 5	84 3	6 88 1	4 0 8	2 76 6
Nebraska . . . . .	5 77	9 30	9 04	1 44 21 6	1 16 46 60	64 6	5 72 3	4 22	3 01 4
Nevada . . . . .	2 90	6 3 8	6 10	9 19 51	1 09 40 6 4	3 30	4 24 0	1 37	1 83 0
New Hampshire . . . . .	4 81	1 32 6	1 30 1	1 49 93 3	1 00 02 6 0	3 66	4 23 3	5 9 3	2 18 1
New Jersey . . . . .	8 73 5	1 65 88	1 62 02	2 37 37 7 1	3 07 74 27 3	7 81 5	1 11 59 9	5 43 4	6 16 1 7
New Mexico . . . . .	4 93	1 25 0	1 15 0	1 24 63 4	1 17 12 0 9	4 56	5 26 5	3 64	2 90 5
New York . . . . .	18 79 3	3 92 51	3 81 67	6 80 26 3 7	7 76 05 01 1	1 89 1 8	2 43 19 2	1 05 07	1 04 62 9
North Carolina . . . . .	4 22 6	8 56 7	8 30 2	8 81 66 3	8 42 19 5 6	3 58 5	4 43 3 1	3 03 2	1 89 3 2
North Dakota . . . . .	4 40	7 29	6 55	8 00 25	50 38 4 2	3 58	2 31 6	1 21	7 90
Ohio . . . . .	8 56 0	2 23 57	2 13 58	4 14 51 9 5	6 70 82 06 5	8 95 1	1 62 11 5	8 07 9	8 98 2 4
Oklahoma . . . . .	1 63 0	3 21 0	3 09 6	2 72 52 6	3 15 49 6 5	1 28 1	1 68 80	1 04 2	1 06 9 1
Oregon . . . . .	1 95 5	3 72 7	3 64 7	5 24 06 6	5 50 83 3 5	1 54 0	2 03 2 2	1 05 8	9 21 7
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1 14 80	2 65 33	2 54 03	3 91 25 3 6	4 46 46 12 2	1 12 9 8	1 87 50 6	1 48 3 1	1 11 97 5
Puerto Rico . . . . .	3 90 8	4 64 6	4 27 4	2 67 31 2	2 99 34 6 4	2 09 0	2 80 4 2	2 30 5	1 63 6 6
Rhode Island . . . . .	1 13 9	2 34 4	2 24 3	2 86 97 6	3 72 89 2 1	1 03 7	1 53 0 2	7 34	8 16 8
South Carolina . . . . .	2 00 8	3 52 4	3 38 8	3 37 79 2	4 20 97 1 7	1 74 7	2 38 4 5	1 36 7	1 50 0 6
South Dakota . . . . .	2 6 8	3 45	3 23	4 81 87	3 20 09 9	2 53	1 97 3	1 64	9 4 8
Tennessee . . . . .	5 52 6	9 62 3	9 09 6	9 92 34 7	1 13 89 51 4	4 45 4	5 29 1 1	2 94 3	2 98 3 9
Texas . . . . .	6 90 8	1 23 96	1 17 70	1 16 65 7 1	1 37 50 83 7	5 91 9	8 36 9 0	4 76 3	4 79 3 9
Utah . . . . .	5 95	8 4 8	7 28	1 08 27 8	1 11 81 87	4 98	5 91 3	3 54	3 36 1
Vermont . . . . .	3 81	1 01 7	9 88	1 27 88 1	7 10 55 7	4 85	3 46 5	2 44	1 44 7
Virginia . . . . .	1 68 2	3 16 8	2 99 0	3 36 99 1	4 35 66 2 8	1 90 2	2 92 3 8	1 63 2	1 88 9 1
Virgin Islands . . . . .	0	1	--	180	468	1	4	0	3
Washington . . . . .	2 83 5	3 87 6	3 71 5	3 40 06 3	6 43 85 5 4	2 24 5	3 31 1 1	9 95	1 27 7 4
West Virginia . . . . .	2 18 0	4 32 1	3 99 3	4 16 26 3	5 93 87 7 7	1 79 4	2 95 0 2	1 63 2	1 50 1 2
Wisconsin . . . . .	2 21 8	2 91 1	2 78 1	4 32 78 2	6 60 55 0 7	1 87 7	2 97 7 5	1 54 9	1 94 4 2
Wyoming . . . . .	3 45	5 41	4 93	1 10 43 7	7 88 41 4	3 48	3 08 0	2 09	1 41 0

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

## Quarter Ended December 31, 1961

State	Number as of Sept. 30, 1961	Determined subject Oct. - Dec. 1961		Terminated and inactivated Oct. - Dec. 1961	Number as of Dec. 31, 1961	Net change from Sept. 30, 1961
		Successors to active accounts	Other			
Total, 52 States.....	2 3 1 1.1 1 3	2 9 9 4 1	5 6 5 0 5	7 3 5 9 1	2 3 2 3.9 6 5	1 2,8 5 2
Alabama .....	2 1,5 9 5	2 8 4	3 9 3	6 1 1	2 1,6 6 1	6 6
Alaska .....	4,4 5 6	6 3	2 1 6	2 4 2	4,4 9 3	3 7
Arizona .....	1 6,1 8 6	3 2 8	5 3 7	5 8 5	1 6,4 6 6	2 8 0
Arkansas .....	3 3,3 7 0	6 1 4	8 8 7	1,4 4 9	3 3,4 2 2	5 2
California .....	3 1 7,2 0 0	5,8 5 8	1 1,8 8 6	1 4,2 7 2	3 2,0 6 7 2	3,4 7 2
Colorado .....	1 6,1 3 5	3 7 8	2 5 6	4 5 9	1 6,3 1 0	1 7 5
Connecticut .....	3 3,4 6 3	3 6 1	6 8 4	9 6 6	3 3,5 4 2	7 9
Delaware .....	9,3 1 1	9 1	1 3 0	3 2 7	9,2 0 5	-1 0 6
Dist. of Col.....	1 8,6 2 3	1 3 5	5 1 0	6 5 9	1 8,6 0 9	-1 4
Florida .....	4 6,7 5 9	8 8 2	1,2 9 5	1,8 9 7	4 7,0 3 9	2 8 0
Georgia .....	2 8,5 8 6	2 8 5	7 5 0	6 8 5	2 8,9 3 6	3 5 0
Hawaii .....	1 1,2 7 0	1 0 3	4 6 2	3 5 9	1 1,4 7 6	2 0 6
Idaho .....	1 4,3 0 5	1 7 3	4 5 7	5 7 2	1 4,3 6 3	5 8
Illinois .....	8 8,9 3 8	1,2 3 3	1,5 3 2	2,1 9 3	8 9,5 1 0	5 7 2
Indiana .....	3 4,1 1 4	4 4 4	6 1 2	7 4 4	3 4,4 2 6	3 1 2
Iowa .....	2 3,0 3 8	2 8 5	4 0 5	5 6 8	2 3,1 6 0	1 2 2
Kansas .....	1 8,3 0 4	2 6 6	3 8 2	5 8 6	1 8,3 6 6	6 2
Kentucky .....	2 2,4 0 3	2 8 6	5 3 3	6 3 8	2 2,5 8 4	1 8 1
Louisiana .....	2 5,6 4 1	2 7 8	4 2 9	7 3 7	2 5,6 1 1	- 3 0
Maine .....	8,6 3 3	6 3	2 0 9	1 4 3	8,7 6 2	1 2 9
Maryland .....	5 1,2 3 5	5 3 2	1,1 0 9	1,9 3 3	5 0,9 4 3	-2 9 2
Massachusetts .....	1 0 5,1 8 1	7 2 1	2,2 5 8	2,3 7 0	1 0 5,7 9 0	6 0 9
Michigan .....	5 7,4 0 0	6 9 1	1,0 5 8	1,4 9 3	5 7,6 5 6	2 5 6
Minnesota .....	4 3,3 6 7	5 6 5	7 7 5	1,1 8 6	4 3,5 2 1	1 5 4
Mississippi .....	1 3,1 6 1	1 6 7	2 7 8	3 8 4	1 3,2 1 9	5 8
Missouri .....	3 6,0 7 3	5 2 4	6 5 5	9 7 7	3 6,2 7 5	2 0 2
Montana .....	1 6,2 8 5	3 0 9	3 8 5	6 5 8	1 6,3 2 1	3 6
Nebraska .....	1 2,5 0 7	1 6 2	2 1 3	2 7 2	1 2,6 1 0	1 0 3
Nevada .....	7,5 7 5	1 6 2	4 7 9	5 4 6	7,6 7 0	9 5
New Hampshire .....	6,8 6 5	4 7	1 5 9	1 3 8	6,9 3 3	6 8
New Jersey .....	6 4,2 0 2	6 1 2	1,3 5 9	1,2 7 8	6 4,8 9 5	6 9 3
New Mexico .....	1 6,9 4 7	2 6 7	6 6 6	7 7 3	1 7,1 0 7	1 6 0
New York .....	3 7 5,3 5 0	5,6 3 6	7,9 3 1	1 2,8 4 3	3 7 6,0 7 4	7 2 4
North Carolina .....	3 4,9 0 1	4 4 9	6 7 2	7 8 7	3 5,2 3 5	3 3 4
North Dakota .....	5,9 2 8	8 0	1 4 5	1 4 0	6,0 1 3	8 5
Ohio .....	1 0 0,1 5 0	7 4 9	2,2 8 5	2,3 8 9	1 0 0,7 9 5	6 4 5
Oklahoma .....	1 9,1 8 0	2 7 2	4 0 5	5 4 6	1 9,3 1 1	1 3 1
Oregon .....	3 8,0 0 7	5 4 9	1,5 9 8	2,0 8 3	3 8,0 7 1	6 4
Pennsylvania .....	1 9 9,3 5 0	1,4 5 0	4,6 0 6	5,7 3 7	1 9 9,6 6 9	3 1 9
Puerto Rico .....	7,6 4 3	8 4	3 6 4	2 0 8	7,8 8 3	2 4 0
Rhode Island .....	2 1,2 6 1	1 4 0	5 6 1	5 5 2	2 1,4 1 0	1 4 9
South Carolina .....	1 4,4 2 8	1 5 9	2 7 4	3 1 3	1 4,5 4 8	1 2 0
South Dakota .....	5,7 7 0	6 3	1 3 6	1 2 1	5,8 4 8	7 8
Tennessee .....	2 3,2 1 9	1 6 7	5 5 3	5 0 0	2 3,4 3 9	2 2 0
Texas .....	7 5,4 9 6	9 3 6	1,8 6 3	1,9 6 9	7 6,3 2 6	8 3 0
Utah .....	1 7,8 2 5	2 5 8	4 8 9	6 1 2	1 7,9 6 0	1 3 5
Vermont .....	4,8 5 9	3 7	1 1 0	9 9	4,9 0 7	4 8
Virginia .....	2 8,5 7 6	3 0 3	6 3 0	6 5 8	2 8,8 5 1	2 7 5
Washington .....	5 9,9 0 6	7 7 9	8 9 9	1,8 7 7	5 9,7 0 7	-1 9 9
West Virginia .....	1 2,6 8 7	1 6 9	3 1 9	3 5 7	1 2,8 1 8	1 3 1
Wisconsin .....	3 4,0 7 9	3 1 6	4 3 5	7 5 4	3 4,0 7 6	- 3
Wyoming .....	9,3 7 0	1 7 6	2 7 1	3 4 6	9,4 7 1	1 0 1



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs: October-December 1961

State	New claims disposed of		New insured claimants 2/					First payments		Disqualifications imposed 4/		Claimants involved in lower authority single claimant appeals 6/		Claimants who exhausted benefits 7/		Average number of weeks of benefits drawn
	Number	Percent with sufficient wage credits	Number	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount 3/	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount and duration 3/	Average potential duration of benefits (weeks)	Oct.-Dec. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1960	Number	Per-1,000 claimant contacts 5/	In cases received	In cases disposed of	Number			
													Oct.-Dec. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1960		
Total, 52 States.....	1,950,788	82.9	1,578,724	43.1	33.6	8/23.8	1,285,696	1,752,982	51,652	21.2	75,125	71,740	450,267	41,271	3	8/22.2
Alabama.....	29,139	69.4	18,501	39.9	31.4	23.4	1,660	2,635	3,610	10.6	782	785	6,717	1,021	3	19.3
Alaska.....	5,610	67.5	3,788	54.8	54.8	25.1	313	323	834	14.2	70	52	942	502	2	25.0
Arizona.....	13,447	83.3	11,205	68.5	53.2	23.0	924	904	3,465	16.5	430	486	2,233	1,525	1	19.3
Arkansas.....	20,244	82.6	16,722	33.4	25.0	22.1	1,406	1,425	3,514	20.1	764	774	3,509	2,687	1	19.6
California.....	24,548	84.5	20,747	37.2	33.8	24.0	1,869	1,975	6,124	21.6	1,162	7,367	4,313	4,741	3	23.2
Colorado.....	13,108	84.9	11,129	64.6	47.8	28.4	762	863	4,989	39.8	670	542	1,623	1,350	2	23.1
Connecticut.....	3,456	78.8	2,752	35.7	28.9	22.0	1,925	3,143	8,822	21.9	1,289	1,406	7,859	8,942	2	20.7
Delaware.....	5,826	76.4	4,450	29.4	20.0	22.0	304	4,746	736	12.2	184	162	1,197	1,249	2	21.4
Dist. of Col.....	5,424	85.5	4,636	57.1	40.9	21.5	3,802	4,290	1,867	31.7	150	141	1,609	1,298	1	18.8
Florida.....	3,778	64.1	2,420	43.5	12.2	19.1	2,165	2,367	6,133	14.4	1,483	1,601	1,387	1,801	1	17.0
Georgia.....	4,306	70.3	3,028	28.9	12.4	18.6	2,380	3,383	1,099	32.1	695	730	1,056	1,178	1	15.4
Hawaii.....	8,520	93.2	7,937	22.1	22.1	26.0	6,659	4,532	1,855	15.7	123	114	1,094	328	2	26.0
Idaho.....	10,855	84.3	9,155	58.8	6.7	17.6	7,596	9,391	1,210	14.3	107	134	785	637	1	14.1
Illinois.....	10,225	78.9	8,063	65.8	39.3	21.0	6,477	9,747	3,164	25.8	4,721	3,901	2,575	2,469	1	19.0
Indiana.....	4,142	88.3	3,659	63.0	18.6	18.4	2,652	4,905	5,546	12.3	938	1,028	1,239	1,303	2	16.8
Iowa.....	1,738	82.6	1,356	83.0	43.5	21.4	9,727	9,960	2,564	14.2	451	434	3,508	2,380	1	17.6
Kansas.....	1,509	81.9	1,236	54.6	42.5	22.7	9,527	9,527	3,518	14.4	384	309	2,721	2,705	2	20.4
Kentucky.....	2,148	73.6	1,581	40.7	32.1	23.2	1,223	2,215	3,006	17.2	528	551	6,790	5,907	2	18.8
Louisiana.....	3,094	68.5	2,060	63.5	41.8	23.2	1,568	1,876	4,022	11.7	193	158	8,363	6,750	2	20.5
Maine.....	6,548	93.7	6,136	57.4	57.4	26.0	5,864	10,204	4,872	28.7	668	577	4,574	3,311	1	25.5
Maryland.....	3,898	78.9	3,075	31.1	27.5	24.2	2,928	3,166	1,107	12.8	1,619	1,513	7,170	7,323	2	26.0
Massachusetts.....	6,707	94.2	6,318	34.3	25.1	20.6	5,291	6,767	1,340	23.6	3,066	1,921	1,669	1,430	6	23.2
Michigan.....	8,154	84.3	6,893	54.3	46.1	23.9	5,476	8,601	2,634	22.8	762	799	2,362	2,422	1	19.9
Minnesota.....	2,787	86.3	2,406	35.2	26.7	22.9	2,406	2,490	7,635	16.2	333	338	6,964	5,607	2	23.3
Mississippi.....	1,830	75.8	1,388	35.2	32.9	22.7	1,973	1,484	2,953	12.5	110	121	8,232	2,980	2	20.9
Missouri.....	5,136	76.3	3,921	59.5	50.4	22.2	2,928	7,428	1,788	23.5	197	200	1,796	1,811	2	21.5
Montana.....	8,085	78.4	6,341	59.5	45.5	21.6	4,464	7,428	1,788	23.7	60	55	1,315	925	1	19.0
Nebraska.....	8,401	91.0	7,642	63.0	45.5	21.9	5,338	5,451	1,827	23.5	274	291	1,017	800	2	20.0
Nevada.....	5,143	89.7	4,673	41.3	41.3	26.0	3,067	5,115	1,378	18.2	180	205	1,410	1,386	2	26.0
New Hampshire.....	5,068	86.6	4,391	26.4	19.9	22.7	3,067	5,115	1,378	17.2	4,949	4,320	2,001	2,089	3	21.9
New Jersey.....	8,359	89.7	7,416	26.4	19.9	22.7	6,157	7,416	1,830	25.1	274	250	1,677	1,084	2	25.7
New Mexico.....	7,663	83.0	6,357	54.5	49.2	28.5	5,115	6,150	1,830	29.6	1,504	1,633	4,533	3,810	8	26.0
New York.....	21,721	92.2	17,860	37.8	37.8	26.0	15,966	20,339	10,546	17.4	449	481	8,810	6,576	2	24.7
North Carolina.....	3,925	74.3	2,945	11.0	11.0	26.0	3,044	4,007	7,670	16.7	198	138	770	471	2	24.0
North Dakota.....	4,519	71.5	3,232	58.3	58.3	24.0	2,668	2,953	716	16.6	198	201	770	471	2	24.0
Ohio.....	9,439	83.6	7,873	56.0	55.9	26.0	6,319	10,719	2,489	16.6	208	215	2,377	2,714	8	26.0
Oklahoma.....	1,784	68.0	1,215	52.0	10.3	27.0	1,018	1,184	5,327	27.8	850	957	4,214	3,348	2	26.0
Oregon.....	2,721	84.3	2,202	65.7	51.8	23.6	1,732	2,872	1,555	16.0	792	811	3,820	2,540	2	23.5
Pennsylvania.....	15,968	81.8	12,896	38.7	38.7	30.0	10,243	15,226	4,585	16.7	6,406	6,703	4,014	3,326	3	30.0
Puerto Rico.....	1,367	83.0	1,134	54.1	54.1	12.0	1,119	1,235	1,167	6.9	469	506	8,548	3,226	1	12.0
Rhode Island.....	1,152	88.4	1,019	35.9	18.8	20.4	8,273	1,235	2,182	15.2	253	522	2,734	2,693	2	21.1
South Carolina.....	1,760	72.8	1,281	21.7	19.3	20.4	1,046	1,377	678	16.1	96	70	446	3,965	1	19.4
South Dakota.....	3,064	80.0	2,450	70.6	40.4	19.3	1,515	1,757	403	16.6	1,029	1,035	1,057	902	2	16.2
Tennessee.....	3,520	79.9	2,798	26.5	26.5	22.0	1,948	2,804	619	22.2	1,839	1,996	1,859	1,865	1	16.9
Texas.....	6,599	75.6	4,986	58.6	34.3	19.6	4,217	5,429	1,653	14.8	24	35	1,058	982	2	21.8
Utah.....	6,607	89.7	5,925	51.4	16.9	22.3	4,574	5,429	1,653	14.8	48	77	845	604	2	26.0
Vermont.....	4,876	79.0	2,775	44.0	44.0	26.0	2,438	3,416	745	14.8	496	465	5,196	519	2	14.6
Virginia.....	2,017	79.8	1,605	38.3	24.1	16.2	1,061	2,035	408	34.7	805	812	2,537	1,902	1	19.9
Washington.....	4,425	89.6	3,669	41.9	41.9	27.5	3,748	4,678	9,525	15.4	469	488	4,815	5,386	2	23.6
West Virginia.....	5,269	87.5	4,193	29.1	29.1	24.0	1,344	2,131	2,881	19.7	1,220	1,104	12/902.3	12/902.3	(8/)	19.3
Wisconsin.....	1,681	12/91.6	1,353	32.7	12/8.7	(9/)	1,134	1,212	7,526	1	1,220	1,104	12/902.3	12/902.3	(8/)	19.3
Wyoming.....	4,679	75.3	3,507	49.5	32.2	21.3	2,905	2,512	520	14.7	26	28	740	494	1	19.3

1/ Data for 1961 include Puerto Rico. Beginning January 1961 the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State-UI system.

2/ Represents claimants who established a benefit year; in some States claimants with sufficient wage credits do not establish benefit years during the quarter because of other requirements. Wisconsin has no benefit-year concept, but establishes benefit rights on a "per employer" basis.

3/ For 12 States paying dependents benefits, data based on maximum benefit amount specified by State law for a particular number and type of dependents.

4/ Represents disqualification on issues of voluntary quit, misconduct, refusal of suitable work, not able and unavailable for work, and miscellaneous disqualifications not uniformly applicable in all States. Excludes disqualifications due to labor disputes.

5/ Claimant contacts represent new spells of insured unemployment, plus intrastate continued claims, plus continued claims received as liable State.

6/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States include all claimants involved in appeals cases received and disposed of.

7/ Based on data of final payments. Some of the claimants shown therefore, actually experienced their final week of compensable unemployment during a previous quarter, but received their final payments in the reported quarter. Similarly, results in the exhaustion of benefit rights for that year. Claimants who exhaust their benefit rights in one benefit year may be entitled to further benefits in the following benefit year.

8/ Excludes Wisconsin; comparable data not available.

9/ In Alaska, represents only intrastate claimants at maximum; in Colorado, includes claimants entitled to maximum extended benefits.

10/ Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Massachusetts' Director or his representative.

11/ Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).

12/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis which are not comparable to data for other States.



# Disqualification Under State Programs, by Issue, 1961

State	Total new spells of insured unemployment 1/	Number of claimant contacts 2/	Total disqualifications 3/		Voluntary quit		Misconduct		Not able and not available		Refusal of suitable work	
			Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts
Total, 52 States..	1 6,864,909	1 28,898,678	2 261,083	17.5	648,574	38.5	234,568	13.9	969,957	7.5	89,885	0.7
Alabama .....	185,370	1,709,832	18,260	10.7	11,103	59.9	3,052	16.5	3,713	2.2	277	.2
Alaska .....	26,662	255,606	3,392	13.3	666	25.0	223	8.4	1,515	5.9	108	.4
Arizona .....	90,716	572,615	14,634	25.6	7,070	77.9	2,310	25.5	4,712	8.2	370	.6
Arkansas .....	115,880	915,243	15,657	17.1	6,626	57.2	2,287	19.7	4,312	4.7	513	.6
California .....	1,774,693	13,917,845	259,783	18.7	88,237	49.7	27,138	15.3	86,104	6.2	13,706	1.0
Colorado .....	75,390	633,157	19,556	30.9	12,654	167.8	3,535	46.9	202	.3	1,136	1.8
Connecticut .....	269,483	2,317,057	38,419	16.6	10,043	37.3	2,817	10.5	21,242	9.2	1,666	.7
Delaware .....	38,651	367,545	3,276	8.9	1,102	28.5	814	21.1	678	1.8	205	.6
Dist. of Col. ....	370,355	3,020,322	8,887	29.4	2,057	55.5	1,906	51.5	3,984	13.2	176	.6
Florida .....	274,744	2,126,592	26,695	12.6	10,434	38.0	5,730	20.9	8,699	4.1	1,095	.5
Georgia .....	229,493	1,831,425	42,594	23.3	23,701	103.3	9,399	41.0	8,567	4.7	568	.3
Hawaii .....	35,113	343,198	7,139	20.8	2,190	62.4	895	25.5	3,313	9.7	262	.8
Idaho .....	44,801	341,270	5,050	14.8	1,503	33.5	382	8.5	1,759	5.2	527	1.5
Illinois .....	730,424	6,582,155	153,718	23.4	19,609	26.8	14,259	19.5	80,626	12.2	4,989	.8
Indiana .....	431,588	3,076,404	25,372	8.2	8,431	19.5	3,846	8.9	7,134	2.3	941	.3
Iowa .....	97,441	877,287	6,388	7.3	3,880	39.8	1,747	17.9	523	.6	103	.1
Kansas .....	100,807	744,147	14,407	19.4	3,979	39.5	1,367	13.6	8,280	11.1	419	.6
Kentucky .....	156,405	1,039,284	12,384	11.9	5,958	43.7	2,507	18.4	3,261	3.1	658	.6
Louisiana .....	194,211	1,719,634	17,490	10.2	8,006	41.2	3,794	19.5	3,003	1.7	795	.5
Maine .....	92,687	886,557	17,857	20.1	5,683	61.3	825	8.9	6,026	6.8	3,919	4.4
Maryland .....	253,238	2,163,943	46,121	21.3	14,033	55.4	7,520	29.7	15,261	7.1	5,688	2.6
Massachusetts ..	718,570	5,241,090	54,975	10.5	22,075	30.7	6,796	9.5	17,233	3.3	3,581	.7
Michigan .....	1,168,792	7,084,505	116,924	16.5	40,348	34.5	9,750	8.3	46,008	6.5	2,254	.3
Minnesota .....	193,634	1,820,632	34,098	18.7	12,370	63.9	4,456	23.0	10,885	6.0	1,382	.8
Mississippi .....	113,897	993,830	14,385	14.5	5,648	49.6	2,073	18.2	5,277	5.3	668	.7
Missouri .....	435,501	2,808,827	29,541	10.5	16,674	38.3	6,419	14.7	4,765	1.7	784	.3
Montana .....	55,355	503,377	6,945	13.8	3,081	55.7	723	13.1	2,134	4.2	269	.5
Nebraska .....	49,753	260,895	7,816	30.0	2,427	48.8	1,450	29.1	3,176	12.2	19	.1
Nevada .....	41,090	291,204	6,257	21.5	1,809	44.0	1,025	24.9	2,647	9.1	446	1.5
New Hampshire ..	52,926	431,721	6,472	15.0	3,291	62.2	780	14.7	1,468	3.4	406	.9
New Jersey .....	688,152	5,228,301	73,305	14.0	15,075	21.9	7,391	10.7	40,027	7.7	2,230	.4
New Mexico .....	64,881	352,906	7,710	21.8	3,228	49.8	1,639	25.3	2,506	7.1	337	1.0
New York .....	2,700,652	18,104,035	436,313	24.1	69,269	25.6	51,110	1.9	262,632	14.5	13,528	.7
North Carolina ..	424,949	2,704,345	35,352	13.1	21,896	51.5	6,599	15.5	5,372	2.0	1,469	.5
North Dakota ...	19,107	228,342	3,091	13.5	542	28.4	134	7.0	1,745	7.6	53	.2
Ohio .....	967,532	8,400,164	102,895	12.2	20,916	21.6	19,623	20.3	44,116	5.3	2,902	.3
Oklahoma .....	104,416	966,769	22,078	22.8	11,991	114.8	2,370	22.7	5,854	6.1	606	.6
Oregon .....	201,328	1,465,985	26,273	17.9	5,975	29.7	1,851	9.2	15,814	10.8	762	.5
Pennsylvania ...	1,658,705	13,881,652	232,534	16.8	30,445	18.4	13,505	8.1	140,769	10.1	10,588	.8
Puerto Rico ....	70,899	664,272	3,531	5.3	578	8.2	286	4.0	1,931	2.9	100	.2
Rhode Island ....	130,941	859,025	10,460	12.2	3,629	27.7	1,167	8.9	4,876	5.7	630	.7
South Carolina ..	115,824	1,009,051	30,313	30.0	16,898	145.9	6,460	55.8	6,236	6.2	496	.5
South Dakota ....	141,022	1,263,223	20,229	16.1	883	62.6	182	12.9	636	5.0	2	(4/)
Tennessee .....	210,511	2,014,964	25,589	12.7	9,845	46.8	5,437	25.8	2,915	1.4	385	.2
Texas .....	385,638	3,351,958	100,084	29.9	50,818	131.8	22,143	57.4	23,380	7.0	3,743	1.1
Utah .....	53,980	402,333	7,216	17.9	1,894	35.1	482	8.9	2,670	6.6	456	1.1
Vermont .....	29,789	267,680	3,156	11.8	2,095	70.3	334	11.2	485	1.8	140	.5
Virginia .....	150,681	833,703	18,485	22.2	6,085	40.4	3,402	22.6	8,573	10.3	425	.5
Washington .....	358,958	2,553,792	36,374	14.2	5,016	14.0	1,442	4.0	26,137	10.2	1,153	.5
West Virginia ...	120,382	836,160	11,723	14.0	6,218	51.7	1,576	13.1	1,618	1.9	318	.4
Wisconsin .....	302,977	2,329,290	36,127	15.5	9,929	32.8	3,371	11.1	4,215	1.8	1,565	.7
Wyoming .....	26,155	158,719	1,953	12.3	661	25.3	239	9.1	943	5.9	67	.4

1/ Estimated on the basis of initial claims filed and monetary determinations with sufficient wage credits.

2/ New spells of insured unemployment plus continued claims for which the State is liable.

3/ In addition to the four issues shown, also includes miscellaneous disqualifications which do not apply in all States. Excludes labor dispute disqualifications.

4/ Less than 0.05 percent.



# Nonagricultural Placements, by Major Occupational Group, 1961

State	Total	Professional and managerial		Clerical and sales		Service		Skilled		Semiskilled		Unskilled and other	
		Number	Per-centage change from 1960 1/	Number	Per-centage change from 1960 1/	Number	Per-centage change from 1960 1/	Number	Per-centage change from 1960	Number	Per-centage change from 1960	Number	Per-centage change from 1960
Total, 54 States..	5,902,074	1,974,220	15.0	934,791	2.1	1,947,503	1.6	351,190	12.8	769,374	1.1	1,701,796	-2.3
Alabama.....	93,468	1,394	-6.7	13,880	8.0	33,735	4.1	5,206	.9	12,367	-5.5	26,886	8.8
Alaska.....	7,728	328	23.8	2,521	-10.0	1,950	-8.6	768	-4.9	724	-10.9	1,437	-24.2
Arizona.....	94,881	2,242	11.0	16,455	10.3	35,835	16.9	7,120	21.7	12,004	21.7	21,225	-.9
Arkansas.....	91,668	972	16.0	11,090	9.5	26,936	10.5	5,152	29.7	14,629	23.3	32,889	32.4
California.....	580,134	10,647	-22.3	104,368	1.9	184,928	24.4	32,124	35.8	63,165	12.3	184,902	26.6
Colorado.....	97,252	3,452	9.3	13,933	-.4	22,400	-.1	6,272	-10.5	8,523	-3.7	42,672	-16.1
Connecticut.....	99,374	2,041	30.3	17,816	-8.8	28,424	4.1	7,162	6.1	13,423	1.4	30,508	18.3
Delaware.....	6,764	54	-19.4	1,056	-4.7	2,652	-8.1	801	78.8	529	-8.2	1,672	-42.3
Dist. of Col.....	46,423	7,963	52.9	8,090	-1.0	22,595	-23.8	644	-2.4	1,379	-3.7	5,752	-11.8
Florida.....	206,515	4,577	25.8	40,677	3.4	87,980	1.2	17,713	17.7	22,175	-.8	33,393	-10.7
Georgia.....	129,551	2,013	35.3	16,210	13.6	43,864	8.7	9,195	37.5	21,403	17.3	36,866	-6.5
Guam.....	631	2	--	83	--	59	--	165	29.9	54	1.9	268	1.5
Hawaii.....	12,017	224	6.7	2,944	-7.2	2,097	1.2	1,106	8.2	1,116	-26.0	4,530	-13.2
Idaho.....	53,139	863	45.8	5,949	.8	15,791	1.7	1,696	-10.3	3,564	13.8	25,276	29.6
Illinois.....	197,472	3,415	-3.0	39,379	2.7	46,621	-.8	9,352	-4.4	28,592	-1.8	70,113	-23.9
Indiana.....	75,300	1,194	15.5	14,938	-2.7	22,358	-6.2	4,910	7.2	11,943	17.1	19,957	-15.3
Iowa.....	82,017	1,942	13.2	15,146	-.8	18,052	-8.4	3,404	7.8	8,503	.3	34,970	-10.2
Kansas.....	92,211	1,659	27.3	12,082	3.4	27,127	-.6	5,649	21.5	8,011	11.7	37,683	2.2
Kentucky.....	53,725	1,423	41.7	8,828	-5.4	16,390	.4	5,333	44.6	6,900	-7.2	14,851	6.5
Louisiana.....	73,740	931	47.3	13,762	-8.6	21,665	-2.5	5,659	10.5	6,450	27.3	25,273	5.0
Maine.....	25,381	198	32.0	4,115	26.2	4,365	10.9	1,837	15.2	4,940	6.1	9,926	-4.7
Maryland.....	69,674	1,165	34.5	13,612	30.1	21,875	17.0	5,747	25.2	9,748	22.8	17,527	-6.5
Massachusetts...	164,997	2,894	-6.4	30,787	11.3	35,856	-10.8	9,426	8.0	25,440	17.5	40,594	7.8
Michigan.....	129,474	1,916	15.7	28,263	-3.4	32,724	-8.3	9,530	-6.1	13,261	-28.6	43,780	-17.4
Minnesota.....	106,597	1,493	12.7	16,524	3.4	19,041	5.1	4,544	11.0	12,859	10.9	52,136	-2.7
Mississippi.....	96,568	2,703	-3.9	10,972	2.4	33,554	.8	5,518	12.2	19,047	17.8	24,774	4.8
Missouri.....	92,881	1,148	30.0	18,761	17.3	23,345	-2.1	4,399	5.8	18,857	-1.2	26,371	-.1
Montana.....	37,084	1,291	20.7	6,299	10.0	13,776	47.0	2,080	-26.7	3,260	1.5	10,378	-12.1
Nebraska.....	53,934	369	3.7	7,049	2.3	9,039	-21.9	2,026	9.2	6,356	-.5	29,095	-18.8
Nevada.....	28,184	226	-86.6	5,097	-.6	13,196	-2.8	1,502	28.6	1,519	-9.7	6,644	11.6
New Hampshire...	17,137	218	-29.2	2,569	-10.5	3,645	-6.2	1,269	4.4	4,243	-1.4	5,193	-9.7
New Jersey.....	142,269	5,868	131.1	19,431	3.8	60,611	-.4	7,813	13.4	18,994	6.2	29,552	10.4
New Mexico.....	42,394	521	65.4	5,296	6.4	14,871	1.0	2,544	19.9	3,305	4.3	15,857	-.5
New York.....	795,557	61,852	17.5	81,863	7.4	381,964	3	32,078	-3.9	106,796	-18.0	131,004	-2.2
North Carolina..	149,389	2,348	9.4	19,792	-9.8	35,414	-1.4	14,631	10.7	37,814	-2.8	39,390	-25.4
North Dakota....	24,643	2,951	7.7	4,257	-1.6	6,794	.5	793	.5	1,469	-24.0	8,379	-22.7
Ohio.....	204,921	3,548	22.4	39,102	-1.6	63,371	-1.7	12,884	10.9	18,006	-7.8	68,010	-8.3
Oklahoma.....	132,647	1,190	133.8	11,775	7.0	43,528	2.4	4,952	14.7	9,175	-6.3	62,027	.6
Oregon.....	69,367	1,416	3.5	13,757	-5.8	22,377	-7.3	3,640	7.8	6,670	.8	21,507	3.6
Pennsylvania....	241,228	11,805	63.2	42,723	-8.0	84,748	-12.2	17,020	14.8	40,300	6.6	44,632	-9.5
Puerto Rico.....	51,219	704	-17.2	5,404	13.4	7,890	-19.2	5,238	22.8	12,395	17.2	19,588	-18.9
Rhode Island....	29,305	306	61.0	5,253	5.1	6,375	27.5	1,779	26.3	7,129	24.5	8,463	33.5
South Carolina..	76,290	749	5.2	8,358	-5.1	26,211	-5.3	5,132	3.4	14,106	15.2	21,734	6.9
South Dakota....	25,192	1,221	34.5	2,883	9.2	5,999	-21.2	979	3.9	1,832	-3.3	12,278	-5.7
Tennessee.....	102,866	1,222	9	14,307	1.0	34,687	-6.0	6,452	-2.6	20,477	-1.4	25,721	-11.2
Texas.....	518,587	7,499	32.2	81,867	9.1	175,167	1.4	35,133	30.5	66,106	4.6	152,815	-3.2
Utah.....	43,882	3,898	35.7	9,558	2.6	9,280	5.8	2,676	14.6	3,980	2.6	14,490	5.0
Vermont.....	12,170	180	40.6	1,603	13.4	3,997	17.9	837	8.0	1,402	17.7	4,151	8.3
Virginia.....	87,923	1,260	39.4	12,410	-4.9	33,260	2.3	5,173	11.3	11,165	8.6	24,655	11.7
Virgin Islands...	4,881	41	--	412	10.5	1,725	100.1	633	78.3	410	12.3	1,660	33.3
Washington.....	83,322	2,264	4.4	18,662	-6.9	22,899	17.1	5,897	21.6	7,478	12.9	26,122	-7.2
West Virginia...	32,222	564	62.5	7,072	23.1	13,593	42.2	1,843	27.5	2,639	30.1	6,511	4.7
Wisconsin.....	99,808	4,821	20.5	23,922	-13.7	16,605	-4.1	4,676	-2.9	11,034	-29.3	38,750	-11.0
Wyoming.....	16,071	235	29.1	1,829	-6.5	4,262	-2.5	1,078	2	1,708	-8.0	6,959	-4.4

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age, 1961

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percentage change from 1960	Number	Percentage change from 1960	Number	Percentage change from 1960
Total, 54 States.....	2,145,622	5.9	573,192	10.6	797,492	4.0
Alabama.....	32,651	9.9	7,520	7.9	14,621	6.7
Alaska.....	3,338	8.3	845	-7.5	1,093	-2.2
Arizona.....	18,323	4.6	4,499	-8.3	10,358	15.4
Arkansas.....	31,720	5.1	7,273	-.8	14,631	16.8
California.....	290,368	30.1	57,596	22.1	104,303	35.3
Colorado.....	28,461	-.2	15,170	3.7	16,529	1.5
Connecticut.....	43,733	6.0	5,653	65.0	13,651	.7
Delaware.....	4,254	-4.8	1,945	13.7	668	-21.3
Dist. of Col.....	17,856	17.9	11,369	33.9	11,149	-31.8
Florida.....	35,306	9.5	6,844	38.4	19,080	-1.7
Georgia.....	29,941	.3	7,632	1.0	13,499	16.6
Guam.....	370	52.3	0	--	98	-21.6
Hawaii.....	7,709	-6.5	2,049	-5.4	2,366	-28.3
Idaho.....	18,671	.9	3,776	28.4	12,417	8.6
Illinois.....	75,499	-5.0	20,271	2.1	21,976	-10.9
Indiana.....	53,814	-.1	11,328	19.6	13,099	3.3
Iowa.....	32,743	4.6	8,065	5.3	16,038	-4.8
Kansas.....	23,532	6.8	5,323	-3.6	11,541	-5.7
Kentucky.....	30,715	-.7	13,537	6.1	7,465	5.1
Louisiana.....	23,280	(1/)	3,778	7.7	6,782	7.8
Maine.....	12,248	-2.2	5,041	.9	5,285	8.8
Maryland.....	31,603	6.7	12,326	30.9	8,241	19.1
Massachusetts.....	56,209	17.4	13,006	-8.5	27,216	-15.5
Michigan.....	99,916	-2.4	24,060	-18.5	17,656	-17.1
Minnesota.....	60,308	2.4	7,393	5.6	19,949	14.1
Mississippi.....	26,409	4.0	8,541	1.3	13,335	1.2
Missouri.....	59,100	12.6	9,827	18.6	17,713	13.8
Montana.....	9,431	-12.5	3,983	79.4	6,206	12.4
Nebraska.....	18,719	-.6	4,358	-7.4	7,848	-18.9
Nevada.....	3,461	20.7	1,434	-8.0	2,316	-3.2
New Hampshire.....	10,192	1.4	2,480	31.6	3,749	-20.5
New Jersey.....	58,196	6.9	13,502	23.5	17,637	12.7
New Mexico.....	11,872	.6	2,948	33.9	4,295	-3.3
New York.....	167,827	-.2	51,425	.8	72,665	7.1
North Carolina.....	46,509	6.4	15,051	12.4	18,888	-.4
North Dakota.....	9,813	8.4	2,308	19.6	4,359	-8.7
Ohio.....	109,077	5.2	35,792	11.6	23,563	-7.1
Oklahoma.....	24,428	9.5	7,470	17.6	11,845	9.7
Oregon.....	27,042	-16.4	8,838	13.2	9,857	5.1
Pennsylvania.....	124,649	12.1	44,622	4.3	35,961	-2.5
Puerto Rico.....	220,62	3.2	8,286	75.7	6,348	7.3
Rhode Island.....	12,342	-2.1	2,972	-2.7	6,149	15.1
South Carolina.....	20,650	3.7	4,559	9.9	11,006	4.6
South Dakota.....	8,509	.4	1,915	2.0	4,257	-18.3
Tennessee.....	32,319	1.9	9,088	6.6	12,749	-7.2
Texas.....	115,602	-4.3	21,063	17.9	55,472	6.4
Utah.....	14,490	6.1	7,510	99.6	7,153	15.1
Vermont.....	6,558	28.0	1,257	-6.2	2,529	33.6
Virginia.....	33,131	16.1	11,773	10.6	10,509	9.4
Virgin Islands.....	918	27.5	331	7.5	672	23.5
Washington.....	32,940	4.9	10,864	19.2	12,309	10.7
West Virginia.....	14,994	-4.5	7,559	66.2	4,220	23.6
Wisconsin.....	56,904	-6.5	15,756	10.4	21,843	-10.3
Wyoming.....	4,910	8.5	1,381	0	2,328	-7.3

1/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.



# Nonagricultural Placements, 1961--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

State	Industry division											Workers 45 years and over		
	Total	Construction		Manufacturing		Wholesale and retail trade		Service			Other 1/		Women	
		Number	Per- centage change from 1960	Number	Per- centage change from 1960 2/	Number	Per- centage change from 1960 2/	Number	Per- centage change from 1960 2/	Domestic				
														Number
Total, 54 States.....	5,902,074	414,293	1.3	1,302,679	-2.0	1,349,789	6.2	2,215,756	2.9	1,277,708	3.2	619,557	2,590,961	1,167,034
Alabama .....	93,468	10,656	11.4	18,209	-6.1	22,660	10.8	36,415	5.1	25,393	2.6	5,528	45,024	13,532
Alaska .....	7,728	203	-25.6	650	-50.4	1,171	-16.9	2,437	3.4	1,522	10.9	3,267	4,043	1,157
Arizona .....	94,881	5,711	1.39	9,241	-12.9	2,605	16.2	3,861	15.5	2,154	10.7	1,526	4,063	1,452
Arkansas .....	91,668	9,340	2.96	23,425	30.2	2,154	16.1	2,896	11.8	1,809	11.8	3,267	4,063	1,452
California .....	580,134	13,594	8.0	109,583	17.1	13,868	18.4	25,633	31.2	12,889	31.4	6,194	36,881	18,873
Colorado .....	97,252	8,162	-1.5	15,481	-10.9	2,699	2.3	2,831	-3.1	1,319	2.5	1,829	23,714	11,603
Connecticut .....	99,374	6,220	12.7	28,316	2.0	2,528	4.2	3,199	6.9	1,934	4.3	7,551	25,629	11,503
Delaware .....	6,764	740	7.4	1,299	-50.5	1,344	-8.5	2,600	-5.2	1,777	-8.8	7,811	4,373	1,836
Dist. of Col. ....	46,423	643	-35.2	1,067	36.8	1,063	-3.9	2,586	9.4	1,269	-3.4	8,212	2,342	7,390
Florida .....	206,515	19,153	-8.4	25,893	9.2	5,536	4.0	8,772	11.1	4,711	-9.9	1,837	9,815	4,077
Georgia .....	129,551	16,881	2.2	28,688	4.8	3,112	13.1	4,562	9.2	3,236	7.0	7,234	5,731	1,712
Guam .....	631	370	8.8	28	--	131	--	19	--	4	--	83	32	63
Hawaii .....	120,177	19,944	-22.1	3,360	-3	2,524	-12.1	2,265	3.5	726	22.2	1,874	5,420	1,239
Idaho .....	53,139	3,426	29.6	9,643	-13.2	1,110	-2.5	1,330	-3	851	-6	1,566	1,663	8,232
Illinois .....	197,472	42,400	-1.75	58,160	-11.0	4,391	-1.8	6,942	-2.1	2,352	-9.8	2,173	7,142	3,489
Indiana .....	75,300	3,172	-6	24,555	-1.7	1,858	-1.8	2,429	-6.6	1,183	-5.3	6,499	3,484	1,293
Iowa .....	82,017	7,517	-1.90	17,653	4.8	2,529	-7.5	2,397	-3.0	1,183	-8.4	1,034	2,729	1,639
Kansas .....	92,211	4,611	1	11,901	13.0	1,928	4.3	2,860	-3.2	1,807	-8.0	1,760	2,911	1,814
Kentucky .....	53,725	1,461	20.8	1,134	-5.7	1,051	4.8	1,949	6.6	1,699	-9	9,612	2,211	9,780
Louisiana .....	73,740	10,062	12.0	9,267	20.5	2,109	4.8	2,370	-2.4	1,618	-2.7	1,393	2,882	1,448
Maine .....	25,381	3,176	-3.6	1,094	-2	5,108	42.7	4,763	3.4	1,532	-11.1	1,393	1,171	4,275
Maryland .....	69,674	7,347	10.8	19,789	-3.1	1,354	38.7	2,426	20.8	1,514	1.83	4,728	3,353	1,335
Massachusetts .....	164,997	6,720	5.0	52,661	11.8	3,028	9.8	6,026	-7.5	1,708	1.2	1,507	7,962	2,757
Michigan .....	129,474	5,986	-16.6	27,267	-26.7	3,524	-1.1	4,937	-8.1	2,119	-3.3	1,132	4,948	2,532
Minnesota .....	106,597	4,639	-20.2	3,317	5.0	2,337	8.6	3,571	3.0	1,691	-3.3	1,489	3,769	2,443
Mississippi .....	96,568	1,013	2.1	2,518	9.7	1,823	4.8	3,520	1.8	2,460	1.1	7,802	4,594	1,364
Missouri .....	92,881	3,616	2.0	6,821	-4.4	2,509	10.9	2,717	7.2	1,280	-2.3	1,017	3,926	1,428
Montana .....	37,084	3,689	-27.2	3,560	3.2	9,430	8	8,299	2.4	3,480	-3.6	1,210	1,024	1,633
Nebraska .....	53,934	8,360	-1.44	9,695	-13.0	1,546	-6.1	10,609	-2.5	5,700	-3.6	9,804	1,286	1,912
Nevada .....	28,184	1,365	-9.9	1,162	32.5	6,334	-1.7	14,798	-4.6	6,516	7.8	4,525	1,286	7,004
New Hampshire .....	17,137	1,600	-2.99	840	-1.4	2,770	-3.0	3,468	-4.5	612	-2.2	899	7,557	2,525
New Jersey .....	142,269	5,425	9.4	40,788	-9.4	2,751	13.8	6,541	3.8	4,450	-2.5	6,892	8,319	2,576
New Mexico .....	42,394	4,525	-1	2,613	-12.7	1,231	10.2	1,737	3.9	1,093	-2	5,575	1,443	7,284
New York .....	795,557	15,451	9.2	18,547	-13.9	14,648	4	35,762	3.3	28,579	4.8	4,224	48,234	21,740
North Carolina .....	249,389	2,538	8.2	53,398	-20.9	2,410	-5.1	3,738	-5.9	2,516	-5.2	1,196	7,233	1,816
North Dakota .....	24,643	2,529	-3.58	1,464	-15.5	6,555	1.0	7,570	-2.4	4,748	-4.7	6,425	9,217	4,216
Ohio .....	204,921	13,159	-2.1	4,154	-8.1	5,874	-2.7	7,183	2.6	4,387	-2.3	1,802	7,608	4,595
Oklahoma .....	132,647	3,342	-10.4	1,673	1.75	3,774	1.4	4,812	1.8	3,069	-3.9	1,671	3,351	3,321
Oregon .....	69,367	3,914	1.12	1,607	7.27	1,610	2.0	2,087	4.8	1,143	-3.9	1,240	2,482	1,506
Pennsylvania .....	24,122	1,635	-3.1	1,672	12.2	7,709	6.9	7,709	-2.9	4,487	-3.9	1,746	11,943	5,622
Puerto Rico .....	512,19	8,221	9.5	1,619	18.0	5,253	11.4	5,327	11.7	3,097	5.8	1,719	1,894	6,656
Rhode Island .....	29,305	1,217	45.1	1,391	21.5	5,253	4.3	7,105	20.4	3,827	47.0	1,818	1,473	4,706
South Carolina .....	76,290	10,134	-1.1	2,041	21.5	1,425	-2.3	2,764	-1.9	2,097	-3.8	3,835	3,832	1,153
South Dakota .....	25,192	4,491	-1.92	2,948	37.6	6,572	-3.9	7,549	-9.4	4,345	-5.5	3,632	6,385	4,991
Tennessee .....	102,866	8,572	-2.2	29,844	-5.3	24,597	-3.1	34,122	-7.3	21,986	-7.1	5,731	50,400	14,854
Texas .....	518,587	56,175	7.7	70,057	1.5	159,666	8.3	181,406	2.1	118,455	-8	5,128	19,782	10,163
Utah .....	43,882	3,913	32.8	8,157	11.5	1,258	8.1	1,263	10.4	4,660	20.5	6,596	1,674	6,613
Vermont .....	12,170	1,921	-8.8	2,239	1.84	2,242	2.1	4,518	22.4	2,031	26.7	1,250	4,595	1,885
Virginia .....	87,923	10,978	20.7	1,698	5.9	1,976	7.5	3,287	1.8	2,153	17.5	7,324	3,939	1,282
Virgin Islands .....	4,881	1,382	96.6	3,322	-1.59	5,944	4.5	2,001	13.7	1,097	1	572	1,815	1,282
Washington .....	48,811	4,208	-1.19	1,606	6.8	1,783	1.7	2,271	4.6	1,229	5.6	2,501	2,637	4,16
West Virginia .....	32,222	1,884	-9.2	4,583	3.30	8,256	-1.7	1,409	4.0	1,019	4.9	3,407	1,853	1,776
Wisconsin .....	99,808	2,582	-1.75	4,628	-1.48	1,747	-5.8	2,075	-1.6	833	-5.3	1,271	4,735	7,111
Wyoming .....	16,071	3,231	-3	1,320	1.68	3,694	-10.7	4,562	-7.9	2,361	-8.4	3,264	4,129	1,834

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; and establishments not elsewhere classified.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



# Selected Employment Service Activities, 1961

State	New applications <sup>1/</sup>		Total counseling interviews		Individuals tested		Nonagricultural placements					
	Number	Per-centage change from 1960	Number	Per-centage change from 1960 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from 1960	Total		Handicapped		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>	
							Number	Per-centage change from 1960	Number	Per-centage change from 1960 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from 1960 <sup>3/</sup>
Total, 54 States...	10,502,310	3.8	1,875,967	5.5	1,978,821	12.7	5,902,074	1.4	256,383	-6.6	1,109,242	-4.2
Alabama.....	139,378	4.5	14,940	(4/)	30,919	8.2	9,3468	4.2	1,847	-14.2	10,788	-7.1
Alaska.....	17,210	-6.2	1,952	-34.0	7,331	28.4	7,728	-11.3	201	14.9	905	-27.9
Arizona.....	119,942	4.7	19,547	2	21,707	4.0	9,4881	12.0	4,415	.4	22,010	2.3
Arkansas.....	148,872	6.8	25,731	3.0	32,069	24.9	9,1668	20.6	4,985	14.5	14,602	11.6
California.....	1,344,010	14.0	204,406	14.3	217,190	19.7	580,134	18.2	21,592	9.1	146,472	9.5
Colorado.....	119,254	3	21,024	2	30,225	15.2	9,7252	-8.5	3,242	-29.6	26,559	-28.9
Connecticut.....	176,536	-11.0	20,077	38.7	21,564	27.4	9,9374	5.5	5,226	-5.1	14,742	19.8
Delaware.....	16,024	1.1	4,851	8.9	3,939	1.4	6,764	-15.2	112	0	715	8.8
Dist. of Col.....	72,648	7.0	28,737	11.8	17,317	16.7	4,6423	-10.1	1,832	-20.1	6,495	-10.9
Florida.....	222,743	1.3	26,354	10.5	43,905	11.0	20,6515	.9	7,988	-9	42,112	2.2
Georgia.....	169,977	5.1	24,444	-4.9	33,839	9.4	129,551	7.5	3,781	1.9	17,772	-4.2
Guam.....	1,695	78.6	17	--	90	21.6	631	23.0	2	--	76	--
Hawaii.....	33,598	21.5	4,193	-26.2	5,162	-5.9	12,017	-9.0	580	-32.9	1,432	-23.0
Idaho.....	56,635	-1.7	10,093	4.7	10,729	13.5	5,3139	14.1	1,765	1.0	11,486	10.6
Illinois.....	456,318	-1.5	77,631	1.2	70,093	12.6	197,472	-10.2	8,792	-26.1	54,139	-17.0
Indiana.....	253,958	4.0	28,538	13.0	52,303	37.3	75,300	-4.1	3,365	-23.4	13,397	-16.2
Iowa.....	109,842	7.5	22,447	.4	38,923	5.8	82,017	-6.0	4,347	-13.1	21,395	-9.5
Kansas.....	95,725	-2.6	18,567	-4.1	22,066	29.6	9,2211	3.6	2,658	-1.7	20,080	9.6
Kentucky.....	139,151	4.0	30,983	4.0	47,697	20.0	53,725	3.9	1,800	-21.5	11,600	7.2
Louisiana.....	134,308	-2.5	19,143	5.2	23,850	26.1	73,740	2.2	2,738	9.8	15,678	-1.6
Maine.....	44,639	-9	10,760	-13.1	11,368	-15.5	25,381	5.7	707	5.7	3,351	-4.1
Maryland.....	150,671	-4	28,293	3.9	22,811	10.1	69,674	13.6	1,350	-3.8	11,919	12.3
Massachusetts.....	283,938	31.6	47,216	-2.1	35,433	21.4	164,997	2.9	4,019	-15.2	25,929	-3.2
Michigan.....	724,285	33.8	78,993	-10.6	80,084	-19.1	129,474	-12.7	7,698	-10.9	29,219	-22.0
Minnesota.....	179,188	1.0	20,495	8.3	53,069	8.1	106,597	1.8	5,147	7.1	29,713	-5.4
Mississippi.....	132,655	-6	29,147	1.6	30,692	5.1	9,6568	5.5	2,034	4.7	11,361	4.6
Missouri.....	234,443	8.0	40,337	6.3	57,591	15.3	92,881	2.8	3,496	-14.1	15,579	-4.7
Montana.....	47,381	-18.5	17,187	64.6	16,780	31.5	37,084	9.0	2,467	3.7	11,136	1.4
Nebraska.....	57,406	-3.6	12,458	8.1	18,530	2.7	53,934	-14.3	4,420	-8.8	17,398	-17.7
Nevada.....	34,748	6.9	3,970	-11.3	8,271	7.3	28,184	-3.4	612	-19.8	7,790	11.2
New Hampshire.....	34,435	.4	8,845	17.9	6,249	3.1	17,137	-6.5	847	-7.8	2,403	-17.2
New Jersey.....	323,849	8.8	36,447	10.5	27,929	18.6	142,269	6.4	4,125	-1.4	10,435	-7.0
New Mexico.....	58,361	-7	7,838	13.5	9,514	23.1	42,394	2.8	1,841	10.6	8,274	-4.3
New York.....	881,918	-7.5	188,044	-1	90,805	5.5	795,557	-1.5	40,382	3.9	9,6845	-3.1
North Carolina.....	241,872	4.5	39,265	-10.2	56,963	-1.2	149,389	-9.4	5,743	-11.6	20,284	-12.3
North Dakota.....	25,165	-4.9	5,767	3.4	10,640	11.1	24,643	-10.0	994	8.6	4,933	-19.0
Ohio.....	600,050	-3.9	140,103	8.8	132,694	20.7	204,921	-3.5	8,853	-16.8	47,003	-12.3
Oklahoma.....	105,903	-6.1	23,266	5.4	29,870	-1.3	132,647	2.2	9,588	-19.0	37,221	-4.1
Oregon.....	120,370	-12.2	28,005	18.8	23,673	26.7	69,367	-2.1	3,879	3.1	16,143	-3.5
Pennsylvania.....	605,679	6.0	155,666	2.1	95,588	17.6	241,228	-4.3	17,443	-23.8	41,876	-8.0
Puerto Rico.....	144,760	-10.1	25,025	17.7	25,292	12.3	51,219	-5.8	883	-2.2	2,928	-16.5
Rhode Island.....	49,492	-7.7	10,914	16.4	7,475	3.9	29,305	23.8	3,088	0	3,350	9.9
South Carolina.....	96,292	-1.2	9,167	5.9	23,993	8.8	76,290	2.1	2,154	-7	9,782	4.6
South Dakota.....	28,231	4.2	5,096	2.1	7,173	19.1	25,192	-6.7	860	-3.1	7,094	-14.1
Tennessee.....	141,769	5.9	27,619	-2.4	56,365	-5.4	102,866	-5.3	5,441	-21.9	21,567	-10.1
Texas.....	629,197	-3.3	122,197	16.3	118,235	2.3	518,587	4.6	21,742	-6	96,465	2.7
Utah.....	54,824	8.6	15,824	(4/)	28,465	106.3	43,882	7.1	2,122	8.0	12,397	-2
Vermont.....	22,189	15.3	2,494	5.1	3,284	12.5	12,170	13.4	427	.9	1,910	-9.3
Virginia.....	146,914	10.2	37,796	10.0	37,956	42.5	87,923	5.3	2,776	4.8	9,615	-5.8
Virgin Islands.....	4,816	65.4	800	5.8	550	18.8	4,881	69.5	31	--	118	-32.6
Washington.....	156,498	-4.1	35,016	8.9	44,044	20.5	83,322	2.3	4,198	3.7	18,986	-5.6
West Virginia.....	88,870	4.3	19,390	22.7	18,926	71.8	32,222	27.1	2,109	19.2	5,113	15.1
Wisconsin.....	201,346	-1.5	35,360	7.8	55,413	16.6	99,808	-11.7	3,188	-21.5	13,374	-23.6
Wyoming.....	22,332	3.2	3,492	9.4	2,178	3.2	16,071	-3.9	451	-18.1	5,276	-4.0

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

<sup>4/</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs<sup>1/</sup>, 1961

State	Initial claims 2/	Monetary determinations		Weeks of unemploy- ment claimed	Average weekly insured unemploy- ment	Average weekly number of benefici- aries	Amount of benefits			Final payments 4/		Average duration of benefits (weeks)		
		Total	Percent with suffi- cient wage credits				Total 3/	Percent of tax- able wages	Average weekly payment for total unemploy- ment	Number	Percent of first pay- ments 5/	Potential for insured claimants	Actual	
														All bene- fici- aries
Total, 52 States.....	6/ 18,186,756	9,610,856	84.8	7/11,909,624	2,290,311	2,004,177	\$3,422,697,786	29	\$33.80	2,370,833	30.5	8/239	14.7	821.8
Alabama .....	227,934	146,096	77.8	1,670,028	32,116	25,738	30,381,366	22	23.14	4,776	43.2	19.7	14.1	181
Alaska .....	2,713	18,616	69.9	21,312	409	3,891	7,466,647	32	37.42	3,247	29.0	25.2	17.9	247
Arizona .....	110,101	53,606	82.4	57,324	1,024	3,338	13,094,728	1.8	20.58	10,976	27.5	22.4	11.7	192
Arkansas .....	149,157	82,352	82.3	1,068,202	2,054	1,417	16,045,714	2.3	22.56	18,995	32.4	21.8	13.0	187
California .....	1,921,360	1,046,142	84.7	1,267,955	24,383	22,092	47,397,113	3.4	40.98	22,682	27.9	24.1	14.9	230
Colorado .....	82,181	52,067	84.6	55,628	1,069	9,487	18,519,668	1.7	38.38	8,979	26.9	28.1	15.8	223
Connecticut .....	289,163	194,054	82.2	1,970,462	3,789	3,856	70,240,767	3.2	36.91	4,627	33.7	22.0	15.2	204
Delaware .....	37,693	28,600	83.7	27,603	530	5,552	10,086,370	2.5	35.50	7,802	32.8	21.1	13.6	195
Dist. of Col. ....	43,585	27,414	84.6	30,530	5,871	4,860	6,623,556	1.0	26.53	7,514	37.4	21.5	12.9	186
Florida .....	370,427	235,194	64.7	2,206,609	4,243	3,059	43,682,895	1.7	28.05	51,533	40.4	19.9	12.6	174
Georgia .....	283,516	224,417	72.0	1,968,219	3,785	3,047	39,247,809	2.0	27.19	58,460	39.0	18.8	11.7	159
Hawaii .....	37,286	26,500	93.1	30,916	5,945	5,179	8,801,182	2.0	35.32	3,281	20.5	26.0	13.5	260
Idaho .....	54,504	30,607	83.7	36,117	6,946	5,524	10,497,267	3.3	35.49	7,207	30.9	19.0	12.9	171
Illinois .....	772,369	495,203	80.0	5,825,393	11,207	10,696	14,418,858	2.3	35.28	14,602	34.9	21.4	13.9	190
Indiana .....	447,166	237,800	90.9	2,688,379	51,700	4,618	7,294,437	2.3	31.69	8,731	37.9	18.4	12.3	154
Iowa .....	104,563	77,162	83.3	77,943	14,989	12,811	19,570,608	1.5	30.59	17,444	35.0	20.4	12.5	165
Kansas .....	104,123	63,987	82.7	66,136	12,719	11,660	20,412,487	2.1	34.49	15,121	30.9	22.4	13.3	204
Kentucky .....	183,216	132,763	77.1	1,817,016	34,943	25,983	38,600,322	3.2	29.46	36,193	35.5	23.0	15.1	214
Louisiana .....	241,205	162,781	66.4	1,759,100	33,829	29,847	45,215,229	3.0	30.20	40,702	48.2	23.2	13.5	200
Maine .....	97,153	64,873	95.5	1,818,913	15,748	13,549	15,382,774	2.9	22.20	10,515	18.5	26.0	13.3	252
Maryland .....	273,158	161,494	79.9	1,910,923	36,749	3,552	54,888,438	2.9	30.75	3,641	26.9	26.0	15.3	260
Massachusetts .....	72,423	32,530	94.9	4,604,417	85,777	7,769	13,820,591	3.2	37.14	7,648	26.3	24.8	14.7	221
Michigan .....	121,253	53,979	89.0	6,858,134	13,188	13,203	21,058,979	4.1	29.69	16,015	34.5	23.7	14.9	200
Minnesota .....	204,939	127,969	87.8	1,932,599	35,242	30,315	45,727,236	2.3	36.66	15,828	30.5	23.6	11.7	228
Mississippi .....	142,405	83,067	75.7	9,892,377	19,024	14,626	17,346,937	2.6	23.56	19,737	32.3	22.5	14.0	204
Missouri .....	483,952	223,829	77.7	2,491,937	47,922	36,984	52,229,288	1.9	29.11	41,116	34.5	22.1	13.1	206
Montana .....	59,631	32,995	85.7	4,384,05	8,431	7,671	11,260,443	3.5	28.27	1,026	25.4	22.1	15.9	200
Nebraska .....	48,711	33,458	90.6	33,829	6,506	6,099	9,420,758	1.4	30.37	7,240	28.9	21.3	12.3	177
Nevada .....	44,720	21,376	90.2	24,084	4,632	4,317	8,215,532	2.7	37.46	5,405	29.8	21.5	12.9	197
New Hampshire .....	56,240	38,955	90.7	39,018	7,504	6,289	8,384,812	2.0	27.36	3,982	12.9	26.0	11.7	257
New Jersey .....	734,895	402,682	90.1	4,878,179	93,811	8,832	14,980,707	3.2	33.60	10,861	32.5	23.6	11.4	257
New Mexico .....	65,885	34,407	83.3	4,322,339	83,112	7,911	11,795,432	2.5	29.27	7,121	27.1	28.4	16.4	256
New York .....	2,718,166	1,093,383	93.3	14,952,718	287,552	265,406	48,739,470	3.2	37.21	20,697	22.0	26.0	15.6	260
North Carolina .....	474,408	226,696	83.1	2,452,944	47,172	42,824	46,457,941	2.0	21.52	42,483	21.8	26.0	13.5	247
North Dakota .....	21,743	16,040	75.0	2,166,448	4,166	3,400	5,077,206	2.7	28.82	2,659	23.8	24.0	13.7	240
Ohio .....	974,184	496,102	89.2	7,221,547	138,876	124,877	26,475,597	3.8	41.64	14,516	31.7	26.0	17.1	260
Oklahoma .....	140,426	83,156	70.5	1,107,549	21,299	16,139	21,633,878	2.1	26.46	19,224	36.1	26.7	16.2	232
Oregon .....	221,812	99,792	85.6	1,350,444	25,970	21,759	38,972,355	4.2	35.40	28,823	25.9	23.7	14.9	217
Pennsylvania .....	1,740,895	782,635	85.6	12,212,684	234,859	210,903	34,123,036	4.2	33.77	17,934	26.0	30.0	18.0	300
Puerto Rico .....	97,385	61,935	82.1	786,613	15,127	9,905	6,756,238	2.8	13.29	2,707	12.0	12.0	10.6	120
Rhode Island .....	140,104	69,308	89.0	764,284	14,698	13,142	19,430,730	1.5	30.25	15,096	28.0	20.4	12.8	203
South Carolina .....	145,614	101,531	76.3	949,051	18,251	14,607	16,787,458	1.5	23.65	24,216	38.2	20.8	14.1	192
South Dakota .....	15,469	10,846	81.3	114,019	1,825	1,798	2,672,131	1.2	29.33	2,898	35.2	18.5	11.5	149
Tennessee .....	268,724	197,218	80.9	2,355,461	45,297	35,317	42,674,987	2.4	24.01	50,255	38.6	23.5	13.7	208
Texas .....	468,464	319,135	75.6	3,110,171	59,811	51,382	62,869,182	1.3	24.05	9,735	42.1	19.4	12.4	166
Utah .....	565,119	320,16	91.6	362,846	6,978	5,582	9,533,045	1.8	33.59	6,353	26.5	25.6	13.3	191
Vermont .....	31,372	18,949	80.5	23,781	4,573	4,155	6,415,810	3.1	29.01	3,604	24.3	26.0	13.9	260
Virginia .....	168,871	121,963	82.2	1,122,388	21,584	17,041	21,462,221	1.1	25.09	3,725	39.8	16.5	10.6	139
Washington .....	383,996	164,701	88.8	2,354,389	45,277	39,345	65,423,229	3.5	32.45	33,984	33.1	27.1	15.6	247
West Virginia .....	146,248	87,476	88.3	1,437,258	27,640	22,307	25,651,872	2.9	22.76	29,084	31.7	24.0	15.6	235
Wisconsin .....	312,556	218,445	2/94.5	2,053,723	39,495	33,239	68,077,243	2.8	40.24	2/22,622	2/36.8	(9)	(8)	(8)
Wyoming .....	24,273	17,507	77.4	16,522	3,177	3,100	6,575,363	3.2	41.06	3,695	25.4	21.2	11.2	184

- 1/ Includes data for Puerto Rico; the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal - State UI system January 1, 1961.
- 2/ Excludes transitional claims.
- 3/ Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage plan. Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.
- 4/ Based on date final payments were issued. A final week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year results in the exhaustion of benefit rights for that benefit year.
- 5/ First payments for 12-month period ended June 30, 1961.
- 6/ Includes initial claims filed by interstate claimants in the Virgin Islands (11).
- 7/ Includes weeks claimed filed by interstate claimants in the Virgin Islands (54).
- 8/ Excludes Wisconsin; comparable data not available.
- 9/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis, which are not comparable to data for other States.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by the Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands)

State	1960							1961					
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total.....	2,389	2,399	2,398	2,332	2,371	2,371	2,606	2,363	2,365	2,400	2,396	2,411	2,449
Alabama.....	64	65	65	65	65	65	66	65	65	66	66	66	67
Alaska.....	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15
Arizona.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	22	22
Arkansas.....	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	15
California.....	253	256	257	255	253	253	284	253	253	254	255	257	260
Colorado.....	36	37	37	37	36	36	39	36	36	36	37	37	38
Connecticut.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
Delaware.....	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dist. of Col.....	204	206	205	203	201	202	207	202	202	203	204	204	207
Florida.....	52	52	51	52	52	52	56	53	53	53	53	53	53
Georgia.....	63	62	62	62	61	61	63	62	62	62	62	63	63
Hawaii.....	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	27	27	27	27	27	27
Idaho.....	9	10	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	10
Illinois.....	100	100	100	100	101	101	109	102	102	105	103	104	104
Indiana.....	33	35	35	35	34	35	39	35	35	37	35	34	35
Iowa.....	18	19	20	20	19	19	21	19	19	20	20	21	22
Kansas.....	24	25	25	25	25	26	27	25	24	25	24	24	25
Kentucky.....	30	32	32	31	30	30	32	29	29	30	30	30	31
Louisiana.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	24	24	24	24	24
Maine.....	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	9	9	9	9	9	9
Maryland.....	67	69	68	68	68	68	75	69	69	70	70	70	72
Massachusetts.....	63	65	65	65	64	64	65	65	66	66	66	67	67
Michigan.....	45	46	45	45	45	45	46	45	45	46	48	48	48
Minnesota.....	26	26	26	27	27	26	32	26	26	28	27	27	28
Mississippi.....	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	18	19
Missouri.....	53	54	53	53	53	53	63	53	53	56	54	54	55
Montana.....	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
Nebraska.....	17	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	18	19	19	19	20
Nevada.....	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New Hampshire.....	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
New Jersey.....	56	56	57	56	57	56	73	57	57	57	58	58	59
New Mexico.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	25	25	25	25	26	26
New York.....	178	178	179	179	179	180	229	179	179	180	181	181	181
North Carolina.....	36	37	36	36	35	35	37	35	35	37	36	36	38
North Dakota.....	9	8	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	9
Ohio.....	90	91	91	91	91	92	108	90	90	91	91	91	91
Oklahoma.....	45	46	46	45	45	45	46	45	45	46	45	45	46
Oregon.....	21	23	23	23	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	25	26
Pennsylvania.....	132	131	131	131	131	131	163	131	131	132	132	132	132
Puerto Rico.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
Rhode Island.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	16	13	13	14	14	14	14
South Carolina.....	27	27	27	26	26	26	27	26	27	27	27	27	27
South Dakota.....	11	11	10	11	10	10	11	10	10	11	11	11	12
Tennessee.....	38	38	38	38	38	38	39	37	37	37	38	38	39
Texas.....	123	124	124	123	122	122	125	122	123	123	125	125	127
Utah.....	28	28	28	28	28	27	29	27	28	28	28	28	29
Vermont.....	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
Virginia.....	82	82	82	82	83	82	87	82	82	83	83	84	85
Virgin Islands.....	(2/)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	50	52	52	51	50	50	50	49	49	50	50	50	51
West Virginia.....	11	12	12	12	11	11	13	11	11	12	11	11	12
Wisconsin.....	22	23	22	23	22	22	29	22	22	23	23	23	24
Wyoming.....	6	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6

<sup>1/</sup> Workers on the Federal payroll for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Exception: Employment count for Department of Defense establishments is the number of persons on the payrolls at the end of the month plus all intermittent workers employed during the month.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than one thousand employees.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Program <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands)

State	1960							1961					
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total .....	41137	41062	41216	41223	40824	40501	40284	39039	38740	39119	39643	40144	40856
Alabama.....	538	535	538	538	527	524	526	507	503	506	513	518	524
Alaska.....	39	43	43	39	36	32	29	26	26	27	29	33	38
Arizona.....	237	237	236	238	238	238	242	240	241	243	247	246	248
Arkansas.....	278	273	280	283	279	275	271	260	262	268	270	276	282
California.....	3856	3869	3913	3908	3881	3837	3865	3728	3720	3759	3798	3835	3900
Colorado.....	356	364	366	363	360	355	354	343	342	344	350	359	372
Connecticut.....	768	752	760	762	764	763	758	738	734	740	748	752	768
Delaware.....	128	129	129	128	123	123	123	117	115	118	120	122	127
Dist. of Col.....	260	255	255	255	262	262	262	257	254	259	261	264	266
Florida.....	890	883	882	878	893	912	941	929	929	924	914	896	885
Georgia.....	759	760	765	759	753	746	750	724	720	725	733	737	742
Hawaii.....	159	186	182	175	172	171	173	172	173	172	174	175	187
Idaho.....	119	121	123	123	120	115	115	111	110	112	116	118	122
Illinois.....	2671	2657	2652	2665	2649	2625	2606	2515	2494	2502	2543	2578	2617
Indiana.....	1113	1100	1101	1117	1096	1082	1067	1027	1015	1020	1039	1057	1077
Iowa.....	456	460	464	465	460	452	447	431	427	427	437	445	452
Kansas.....	352	353	356	355	349	348	347	335	333	337	342	349	356
Kentucky.....	452	455	459	456	447	447	451	426	418	419	427	432	441
Louisiana.....	558	557	556	554	551	546	548	523	522	525	531	534	540
Maine.....	203	206	207	198	194	189	188	181	179	176	178	186	199
Maryland.....	697	690	699	701	692	683	680	650	641	665	672	683	702
Massachusetts.....	1547	1539	1550	1540	1514	1526	1520	1470	1462	1474	1497	1515	1545
Michigan.....	1819	1815	1771	1822	1812	1790	1765	1689	1642	1628	1656	1695	1719
Minnesota.....	729	735	741	746	731	713	706	671	666	671	690	709	727
Mississippi.....	274	276	277	277	273	270	268	259	258	260	264	267	274
Missouri.....	978	974	978	974	968	959	958	922	909	920	936	944	961
Montana.....	117	119	119	116	113	110	108	100	98	99	103	107	114
Nebraska.....	237	238	241	239	240	237	234	225	224	226	232	235	240
Nevada.....	85	86	87	85	82	81	79	77	78	79	83	85	89
New Hampshire.....	159	161	162	157	155	152	150	147	146	146	148	153	158
New Jersey.....	1583	1576	1591	1582	1577	1567	1535	1500	1486	1508	1526	1542	1575
New Mexico.....	164	165	164	162	159	158	156	151	151	153	156	160	164
New York.....	5095	5069	5113	5132	5090	5059	5018	4846	4830	4902	4948	4983	5036
North Carolina.....	905	904	917	929	921	912	912	879	872	880	886	893	907
North Dakota.....	71	73	73	73	72	69	65	61	60	61	64	67	71
Ohio.....	2476	2458	2449	2456	2413	2380	2362	2254	2227	2241	2273	2320	2364
Oklahoma.....	381	379	380	378	375	373	372	360	357	362	368	373	379
Oregon.....	418	419	429	427	410	395	391	370	366	372	385	394	417
Pennsylvania.....	3039	3009	3022	3004	2974	2948	2914	2801	2772	2809	2838	2873	2916
Puerto Rico.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	234	243	249	231	234	238
Rhode Island.....	243	238	243	243	243	242	237	227	226	228	231	235	240
South Carolina.....	430	430	433	430	427	426	428	413	411	414	419	421	426
South Dakota.....	78	82	82	80	78	76	73	70	70	73	76	79	84
Tennessee.....	664	669	673	673	665	658	660	637	635	639	647	655	663
Texas.....	1797	1804	1799	1788	1774	1770	1777	1733	1724	1742	1764	1779	1798
Utah.....	188	189	191	191	186	184	183	174	173	176	182	187	194
Vermont.....	76	77	78	76	75	72	71	68	68	67	69	72	74
Virginia.....	710	714	716	718	716	714	708	679	669	683	694	701	713
Virgin Islands.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	620	625	628	628	613	596	595	565	560	569	586	599	623
West Virginia.....	341	334	333	330	328	324	321	305	299	302	307	313	319
Wisconsin.....	924	936	929	935	922	913	907	850	842	857	875	893	911
Wyoming.....	75	77	77	74	70	67	65	61	59	61	65	68	73

<sup>1/</sup> Workers in covered employment in the pay period of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) ending nearest the 15th of the month. For difference in coverage provisions of the State Laws see Table 1 "Employment and Wages of workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees by industry and State" first quarter 1960. Data includes State and local government employees covered by State unemployment insurance laws.



# Wages Paid to Workers Covered by Federal - State Unemployment Insurance Programs, by Calendar Quarter

(in thousands)

State	State unemployment insurance coverage <sup>1/</sup>					Federal civilian coverage <sup>2/</sup>				
	1960			1961		1960			1961	
	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March	April - June	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March	April - June
Total .....	\$48,875,789	\$49,994,239	\$50,910,218	\$47,077,739	\$49,463,877	\$31,001,688	\$34,417,644	\$34,386,211	\$34,001,911	\$34,343,744
Alabama .....	5,292,53	5,304,79	5,309,23	4,909,11	5,176,56	9,114,6	9,643,2	9,593,2	9,876,0	10,202,5
Alaska .....	6,369,4	8,955,5	6,778,0	4,969,4	6,363,7	2,693,2	2,765,2	2,516,1	2,502,7	2,477,2
Arizona .....	2,888,84	2,949,23	3,026,55	2,937,77	3,073,35	2,611,6	3,012,6	2,822,4	2,999,7	2,926,4
Arkansas .....	2,228,91	2,338,92	2,383,58	2,158,56	2,320,58	1,695,3	1,848,6	1,804,7	1,940,6	1,794,4
California .....	51,874,16	54,474,17	54,692,45	51,944,52	54,102,91	34,039,1	37,539,2	38,045,5	36,959,8	38,212,9
Colorado .....	3,996,99	4,322,79	4,432,48	4,182,52	4,417,90	4,672,6	5,367,3	5,021,0	5,292,1	5,129,8
Connecticut .....	9,603,69	9,620,35	10,029,50	9,414,25	9,850,25	18,431	19,101	23,439	21,543	20,686
Delaware .....	1,596,47	1,650,98	1,642,74	1,733,44	1,633,54	4,816	5,283	5,635	5,536	5,809
Dist. of Col. ....	3,043,96	3,064,98	3,261,09	3,113,08	3,227,04	3,217,67	3,554,63	3,395,64	3,560,66	3,440,50
Florida .....	9,346,00	9,258,43	10,346,18	9,598,72	9,549,88	6,488,0	7,286,8	7,310,1	7,303,4	7,250,3
Georgia .....	7,165,89	7,231,93	7,383,16	6,834,82	7,139,02	7,642,9	8,254,9	8,074,9	8,207,8	8,281,9
Hawaii .....	1,479,39	1,901,88	1,875,58	1,793,85	1,888,40	3,712,8	3,863,9	3,918,0	3,763,7	3,970,4
Idaho .....	1,229,43	1,321,99	1,261,32	1,179,71	1,283,87	9,093	15,434	10,657	10,051	10,378
Illinois .....	3,519,446	3,576,170	3,658,566	3,365,494	3,532,251	1,243,06	1,411,14	1,487,14	1,364,81	1,427,07
Indiana .....	1,394,461	1,396,646	1,396,328	1,271,630	1,354,741	3,948,6	4,623,4	4,702,9	4,527,0	4,606,3
Iowa .....	4,871,69	5,193,23	5,305,05	4,775,32	5,028,64	2,130,7	2,284,0	2,371,3	2,447,1	2,339,9
Kansas .....	3,755,75	3,996,99	4,051,89	3,792,95	3,923,65	2,755,0	3,201,3	3,093,6	3,040,5	3,027,7
Kentucky .....	4,766,27	4,806,42	4,861,26	4,365,42	4,662,40	3,502,5	4,074,2	3,976,8	3,795,5	3,863,1
Louisiana .....	5,877,93	5,988,40	6,142,33	5,616,38	5,861,64	3,075,1	3,346,9	3,344,8	3,302,2	3,248,6
Maine .....	1,872,83	2,036,79	1,963,82	1,771,55	1,891,63	10,756	11,415	12,759	12,772	11,649
Maryland .....	7,511,40	7,734,69	7,879,19	7,219,00	7,715,28	9,154,2	10,279,7	10,214,5	10,636,1	10,757,3
Massachusetts ..	1,723,376	1,740,502	1,814,780	1,679,524	1,778,129	8,307,2	8,735,5	9,738,1	10,010,9	9,133,9
Michigan .....	2,548,650	2,578,821	2,571,769	2,320,615	2,397,690	5,798,1	6,651,1	6,815,5	6,273,6	6,793,8
Minnesota .....	8,266,69	8,734,53	8,877,34	7,940,69	8,508,12	3,100,3	3,721,3	3,766,1	3,488,0	3,629,5
Mississippi .....	2,263,33	2,332,70	2,384,69	2,125,91	2,303,05	2,194,5	2,548,3	2,472,2	2,411,0	2,414,7
Missouri .....	1,120,153	1,157,170	1,185,453	1,082,249	1,130,819	6,557,2	7,284,6	7,226,3	7,776,5	6,977,7
Montana .....	1,173,95	1,303,46	1,236,90	1,074,02	1,183,75	1,112,7	1,599,5	1,325,4	1,350,7	1,379,2
Nebraska .....	2,423,87	2,612,84	2,723,31	2,429,79	2,555,96	2,013,1	2,362,4	2,388,2	2,214,4	2,342,5
Nevada .....	1,022,32	1,131,69	1,077,26	996,55	1,104,58	8,089	9,068	8,879	8,904	9,284
New Hampshire ..	1,534,73	1,588,05	1,585,60	1,477,19	1,580,44	2,086,5	2,080,7	2,406,3	2,140,3	2,112,7
New Jersey .....	2,034,767	2,078,407	2,122,268	1,973,637	2,089,158	7,479,3	8,492,3	8,572,9	8,308,2	8,597,7
New Mexico .....	1,820,71	1,867,25	1,848,57	1,722,78	1,824,27	3,210,8	3,490,4	3,458,0	3,641,5	3,508,2
New York .....	6,603,320	6,731,785	7,056,354	6,533,322	6,772,279	2,384,98	2,524,93	2,631,71	2,456,84	2,574,54
North Carolina ..	8,074,44	8,130,36	8,573,32	7,690,43	8,188,53	3,775,2	4,292,6	4,215,6	4,081,7	4,239,1
North Dakota ....	6,653,4	7,504,7	7,354,2	6,076,2	6,378,4	8,661	9,662	9,113	8,767	9,436
Ohio .....	3,232,688	3,247,768	3,244,400	2,919,858	3,091,234	1,225,55	1,370,14	1,399,05	1,337,01	1,364,00
Oklahoma .....	4,075,78	4,185,24	4,247,42	3,943,73	4,146,56	5,642,4	6,156,2	6,044,8	6,231,2	6,124,4
Oregon .....	4,829,43	5,163,62	4,775,03	4,335,31	4,870,52	2,642,9	3,428,8	3,133,8	3,057,0	3,044,3
Pennsylvania .....	3,538,879	3,523,994	3,522,798	3,251,770	3,433,843	1,693,82	1,887,28	1,956,94	1,877,47	1,931,14
Puerto Rico .....	--	--	--	1,241,61	1,301,07	9,501	10,502	10,559	10,419	10,371
Rhode Island .....	2,476,90	2,465,25	2,612,19	2,361,00	2,519,94	1,710,0	1,758,7	1,933,6	1,851,3	1,815,6
South Carolina ...	3,798,57	3,700,30	3,804,02	3,544,77	3,797,57	3,347,4	3,437,0	3,455,8	3,321,7	3,462,9
South Dakota .....	7,384,8	8,117,1	8,220,7	7,293,4	8,357,8	1,184,3	1,365,5	1,316,5	1,348,8	1,358,8
Tennessee .....	6,483,62	6,607,25	6,737,14	6,304,98	6,560,93	4,957,8	5,501,6	5,564,4	5,199,5	5,527,4
Texas .....	1,940,410	1,978,759	2,026,174	1,909,868	1,988,419	1,481,85	1,687,27	1,650,01	1,624,88	1,645,90
Utah .....	1,996,35	2,132,23	2,140,27	1,977,36	2,158,86	3,687,7	4,019,4	3,870,2	4,045,9	4,097,7
Vermont .....	750,56	788,86	778,73	691,29	743,96	4,203	4,399	4,656	4,774	4,278
Virginia .....	704,009	709,391	734,136	666,160	709,593	1,046,00	1,144,82	1,021,11	1,142,66	1,171,03
Virgin Islands .....	--	--	--	--	--	650	679	642	808	836
Washington .....	7,756,37	8,045,87	7,924,93	7,317,99	7,953,65	6,738,4	7,372,3	7,413,2	7,032,6	7,255,6
West Virginia ...	4,104,26	3,923,47	3,844,56	3,557,97	3,831,41	1,281,9	1,536,4	1,490,2	1,473,9	1,439,8
Wisconsin .....	1,107,139	1,150,923	1,170,288	1,043,437	1,104,722	2,560,1	3,059,3	3,075,4	2,816,1	2,979,7
Wyoming .....	78,992	86,702	81,481	69,349	77,005	6,631	8,975	7,113	7,585	6,917

<sup>1/</sup> Total wages earned by workers in covered employment for all pay periods ending within the quarter.  
<sup>2/</sup> Wages paid during the quarter or earnings for pay periods within the quarter.

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 Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix  
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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





APRIL 1962

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# LABOR MARKET

*and*  
**Employment  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, *Administrator*

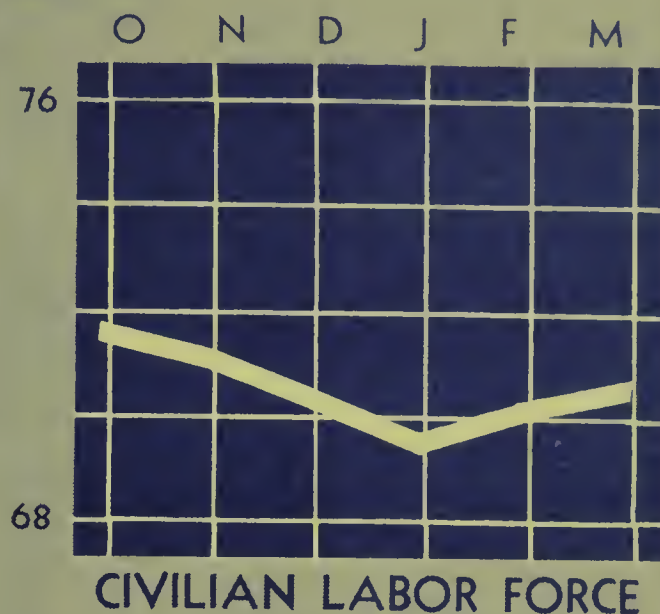
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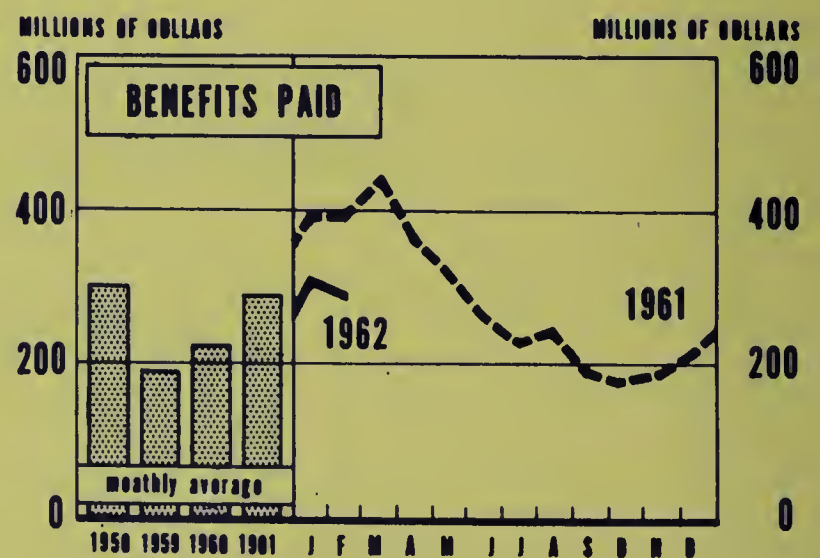
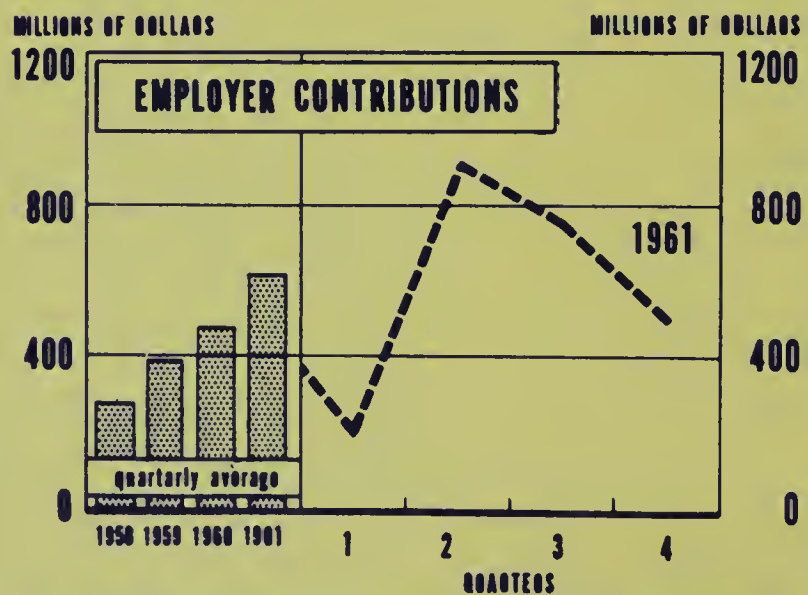
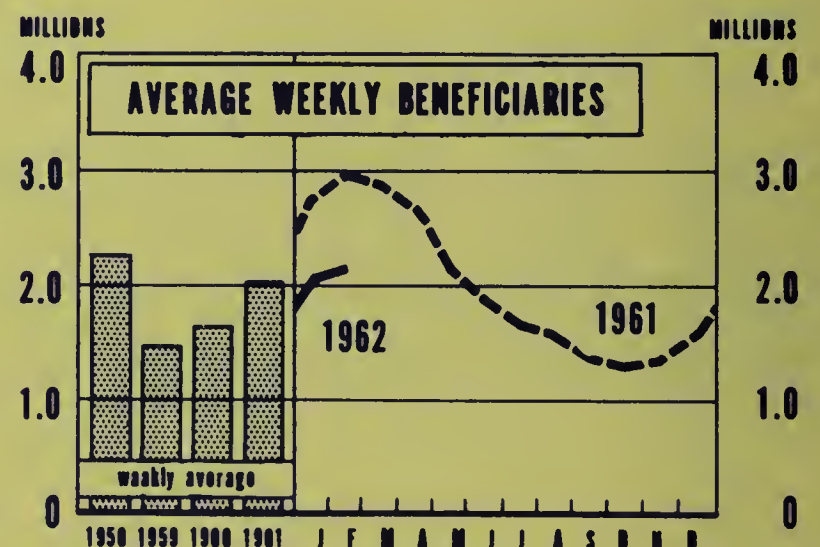
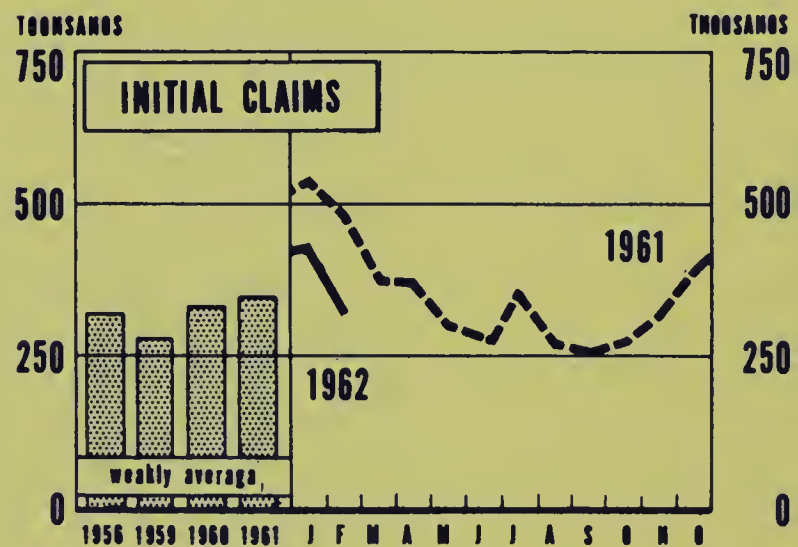
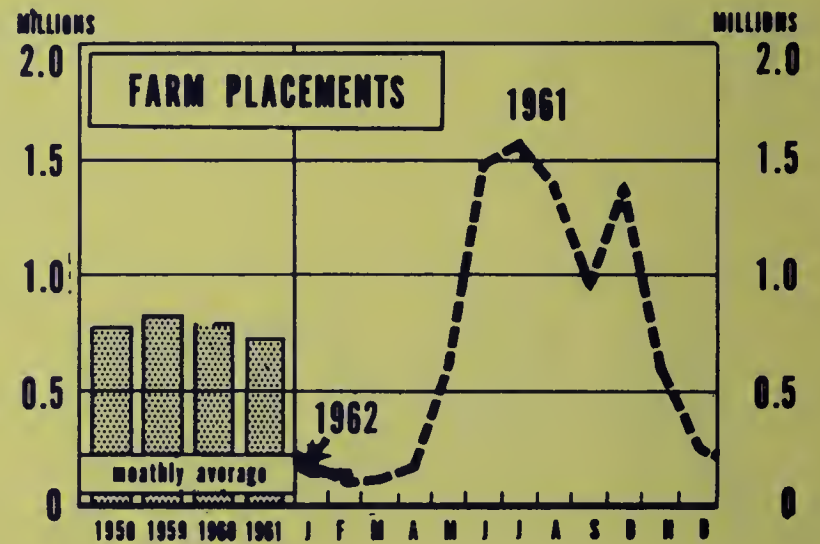
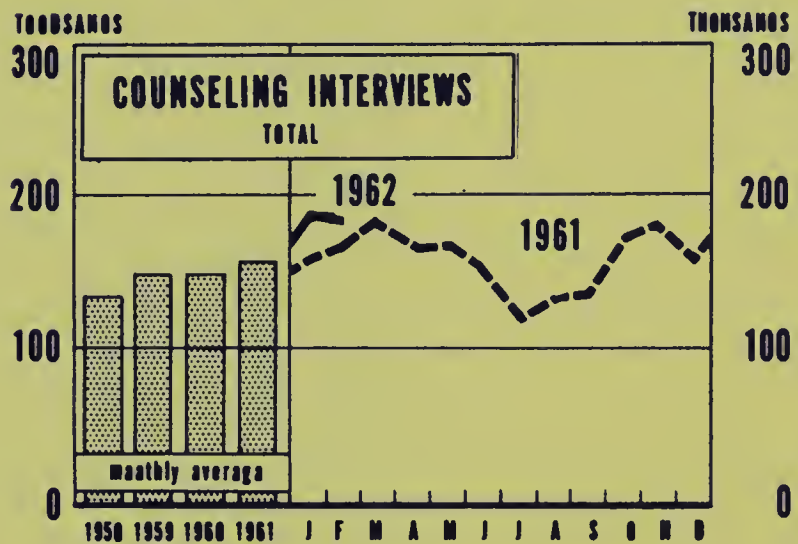
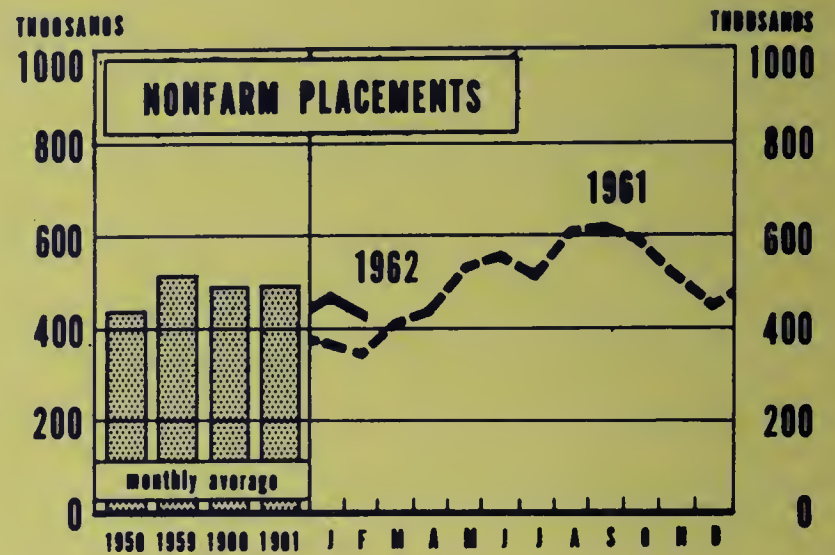
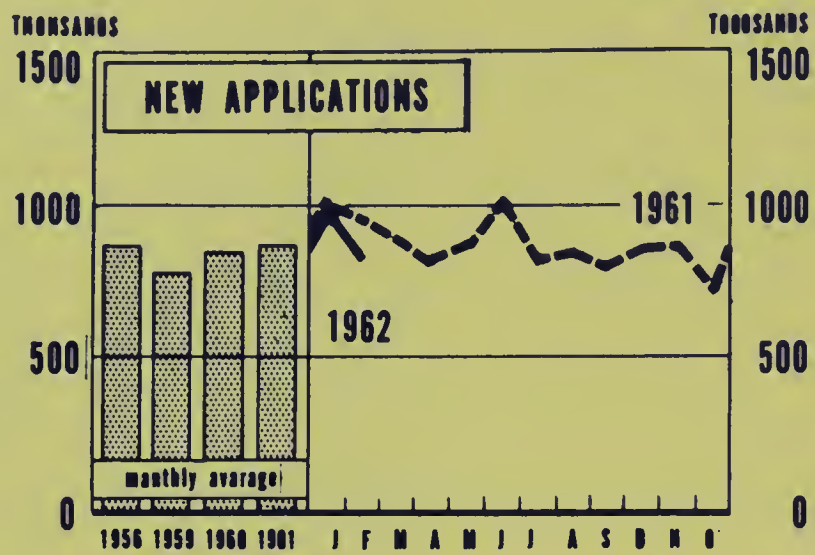
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OCTOBER 1961-MARCH 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

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*A crew of migratory farm workers is being checked out by an Employment Service representative who will direct them to an area where seasonal jobs are available.*



# President's Committee on Migratory Labor Submits First Report

**A**T ITS meeting on January 17, 1962, the Committee on Migratory Labor<sup>1/</sup> formulated its first formal statement of policy, recommendations, and directives. In his letter forwarding the statement to the President, Secretary Goldberg, as Committee Chairman, said:

"Approximately 1 million men, women, and children are involved in the Nation's migratory farm labor system. Excluded from most of the great social and economic legislation which protects the vast majority of the Nation's wage earn-

ers, forced to compete with hundreds of thousands of foreign workers, bereft of training and education in anything other than agriculture, migratory farm workers are truly the Nation's excluded Americans. Each spring brings fresh reports of highway accidents resulting in the death and injury of migrants in transit, stranded migrants without adequate food or shelter, and the retardation of migrant children because of inadequate educational opportunities.

"Together, domestic migrant farm workers comprise a 'depressed class' of agricultural wage earners--a group which for many years has remained outside the broad scope of public concern or policy. Most are members of minority groups--Negro, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and American Indian. Many are former sharecroppers, tenant and marginal farmers, and regularly hired laborers who have been replaced either by machines or foreign labor. They migrate because there are not enough jobs in their home communities to sustain them, or because local wages are too low to provide for the necessities of life."

<sup>1/</sup> This Committee, originally established in August 1954 and reconstituted by Executive Order in November 1960, has the following membership: Secretary of Labor, Arthur J. Goldberg, Chairman; Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman; Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall; Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Abraham A. Ribicoff; the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Robert C. Weaver; and John Walsh, Executive Director. Special guests at the meeting were the Honorable Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Senator for New Jersey, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor; and the Honorable Herbert Zelenko, Congressman from New York, Chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Labor.



## STATEMENT OF POLICY, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND DIRECTIVES

It is . . . the policy of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor to accomplish in agriculture what we, as a Nation, have already accomplished in most other sectors of our economy--the restoration of respect and dignity, based on good wages, good working conditions, steady employment, educational opportunities, and the extension of public health and welfare services to the men, women, and children who labor for hire in American agriculture.

The President's Committee on Migratory Labor recommends the passage of the following pending Federal legislation to:

1. Require registration of crew leaders and labor contractors for the purpose of protecting migrants against exploitation.

2. Extend the protection of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the children of migratory farm workers.

3. Authorize grants to States to extend public health services to migrants and their families.

4. Authorize grants-in-aid on a matching basis to States and local communities to help provide educational opportunities to both migrant children and adults.

5. Establish a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor composed of representatives of migrants, farm employers, and experts in the field of migrant health, welfare, education, and employment.

The Committee recommends that the Congress give consideration to the following proposals to:

1. Make it economically possible for underemployed rural workers to accept employment in agriculture through passage of the "National Farm Labor Stabilization Act," to the advantage of farm employers as well as employees.

2. Extend minimum wage legislation to agriculture.

3. Provide grants-in-aid to States on a matching basis to establish day-care centers for children of migratory farm workers.

4. Aid farmers and farm wage earners in improving on-farm and home-base housing.

5. Extend collective bargaining rights to agricultural workers.

6. Extend unemployment insurance to agriculture.

7. Encourage Federal and State authorities to give serious study to the residence requirements which, in the great majority of States, exclude financially needy migrant workers and their families from public assistance, with a view to eliminating or reducing the hardships these requirements impose on domestic migratory workers.

With respect to the administration of existing programs relating to agricultural labor, the President's Committee directs:

- A. The Secretary of Labor to use his authority under Public Law 78 to prescribe standards and make the determinations essential for the protection of the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers from adverse effect of the Mexican farm labor program.

- B. The Secretariat to study provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act and Rural Area Development Programs to determine how the benefits can be extended to migrants and their families--especially to those who make their home-base in designated redevelopment areas.

- C. The Secretariat to initiate, in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency and Federal Housing Administration, an informational campaign to inform farmers and wage earners of the provisions of the Housing Act of 1961 which apply to the improvement and construction of home-base and on-farm housing.

(continued on page 40)



# Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits

## COMPELLING PERSONAL REASONS--GOOD CAUSE?

**D**ISTINGUISHING between the voluntary and involuntary acts of people is one of the more difficult tasks of the unemployment insurance adjudicator. It is made no less difficult by the variety of approaches, adopted by appeals tribunals and courts, to the definition of "voluntary" (see "The Problem of Voluntariness in Quit Cases," LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, February 1962). In one approach used to define a leaving of work, "voluntary" means only that the employer played no part in initiating the separation. In a different approach, "voluntary" identifies a free exercise of the worker's will subject to no external compelling circumstances.

The latter approach also gave rise to one measure of "good cause" for leaving. By statute in some States and by interpretation in many more, "compelling personal reasons" are said to provide "good cause for leaving." In States, therefore, where "good cause for leaving" is not restricted to reasons "connected with work" compelling personal reasons would seem to be sufficient to avoid a disqualification for leaving work.

Even in these cases, however, different approaches have emerged. Frequently these cases involve the question: If "personal" circumstances--health, moral, or legal obligations, or economic necessity--"force," "compel," or "require" an individual to leave his job; can it be said that he has done so with good cause? The conclusion in many unemployment insurance decisions is that separations, although for "compelling" personal circumstances, are nonetheless "voluntary." Even in areas where "compelling personal circumstances" admittedly relieve claimants from disqualification, the variety of

answers in the treatment of practically identical situations shows considerable disagreement.

Compelling personal reasons have sometimes been eliminated as "good cause" by restrictive legislative language and special disqualifications. These have often referred to pregnant women and others who are under legal, family, or moral obligation to leave their jobs. There have also been interpretations that result in an almost total rejection of the ordinary meaning of such terms as "compelling," "force," "require," "necessity" and others carrying the implication of duress and unwillingness.

"Compelling personal circumstance" has been used most frequently as a criterion of good cause in States that have adopted this phrase in the statutory language.

As evidenced by recent decisions from North Dakota, Florida, New Mexico, and Washington, however, it is also given significant weight in other jurisdictions where the voluntary leaving provisions refer only to "good cause." The North Dakota case (AT-1-6563-61, dated 1-10-62) dealt with a woman whose earnings, except in the summer months were so reduced that she could not support herself. She then moved to another area to live and share expenses with a sister. The Appeal Tribunal reasoned that:

A claimant may voluntarily quit a job and avoid disqualification if he had good cause. Good cause, in our opinion, is a compelling personal reason, [emphasis added] such a reason as would impel the same or similar action by an ordinary reasonable individual under the same or similar circumstances. During certain periods of the year this claimant in her present job had difficulty earning sufficient wages to support herself. She apparently was unable to find more



remunerative employment. As a last resort she decided to go to a metropolitan area in which there were greater job opportunities. She has made a diligent search for work, does not unreasonably limit acceptable wage, hours of work, nor area in which she will accept employment.

The claimant admittedly voluntarily left her job. She may have had good reasons for leaving the job but not a compelling personal reason.

In the Florida case (Williams v. Ind. Comm., District Court of Appeals, 3rd Dist. 12-18-61, CCH-Fla. Par. 8212), the court ruled in favor of the claimant after benefits had been denied by the Claims Examiner, the Appeal Referee, and the Board of Review because the claimant had voluntarily left without good cause. The Court ruled for the claimant who had been replaced during his absence from work when he showed that it was necessary to absent himself from his job for 10 days to help make arrangements for the burial of a sister and to attend the funeral in another State. The Court outlined the facts and its conclusions in the following manner:

The respondent admits that petitioner had "good cause" within the meaning of the statute to absent himself from his job while he traveled to South Carolina, attended his deceased sister's funeral, arranged for a loan while in South Carolina and return to his job. However, respondent contends that the petitioner did not have "good cause" for voluntarily leaving his employment on Monday, December 19 and remaining away until he left for South Carolina on Thursday, December 22. Likewise, respondent contends that petitioner did not have "good cause" for remaining away from work on Monday, December 26 and Tuesday, December 27, the funeral having been held Friday, December 23.

\* \* \*

The record reveals unusual circumstances that reasonably required or justified his being away from his job on the days he was absent. There can be no question but that a person of more education, understanding, and money or credit could have accomplished this sad mission in a much shorter period of time. Whether one day or ten days is a reasonable time to take off from one's job to bury the dead must in each case depend upon all of the surrounding circumstances and persons involved. \* \* \*

\* \* \*

The law recognizes the demands of familial obligations. Where, as in the case at bar, an employee leaves his employment because of such obligations, the courts have consistently held that the leaving, even if found to be voluntary, would be with "good cause" and that he is entitled to the available benefits. To hold otherwise would be to make the realities of family considerations meaningless.

The New Mexico Appeal Tribunal considered the question of a "compelling per-

sonal reason" for voluntarily quitting in Decision No. 5213-AT, in which it was ruled:

\* \* \* In the present case, the evidence is clear that the claimant voluntarily quit his job on February 8, 1961. To be determined is whether the claimant had good cause for leaving his work. To establish good cause within the meaning of the law, a claimant must show, in cases of this type, that he had a compelling personal reason for leaving. To show a compelling personal reason the claimant must establish beyond any doubt that it was necessary for him to move and to leave his job. In this case, the claimant appears to have been dissatisfied with his employer. The claimant also stated that the locality was affecting his health, but there is no medical evidence to show that it was necessary for him to leave his job because of his health. The evidence does show, however, that he left his job for a personal reason--simply that his wife had found work in another State and he wanted to move where she had employment. This appears to be the controlling reason for his leaving, but cannot be considered as of a compelling or necessitous nature, since by New Mexico law the husband is the head of a household and he is to pick the place of domicile for his family, and not his wife. In view of the above factors, it must be concluded that the claimant voluntarily quit his job, and has failed to establish good cause, within the meaning of the applicable law, for quitting.

A somewhat different consideration of compelling personal circumstances as good cause was relied upon in a Washington work refusal case, Commissioner's Review Decision No. 5784 (Docket No. A-44905), in which the Commissioner stated:

We are concerned, however, with the appellant's domestic situation at the time of the job referral. As of the date on which the appellant was given the job referral in question, her husband was seriously ill with an ulcer condition. The family physician had specifically recommended that the appellant be at home "in the evening to see that he had the right foods" \* \* \*. The appellant's understandable concern for her husband's welfare prompted her decision to refuse to apply for the job in question. Under the circumstances, we feel that this motivation constituted a compelling personal reason giving rise to good cause for her failure to apply for the available position. Accordingly, we concur with the Appeal Tribunal that the provisions of Section 76 of the Act cannot be imposed against the appellant.

More than half of the States have adopted special "pregnancy" or "domestic and marital obligation" disqualifications in an effort to eliminate problems surrounding some especially troublesome "involuntary" or "compelling personal" categories of separation. In Connecticut, for example, a special statutory provision relating to pregnancy provides that an individual shall be ineligible for benefits if



it is found that total or partial unemployment is due to pregnancy. Under this provision, the court (Mary Jane Janello v. Administrator, Connecticut Superior Court, Fairfield County, No. 114684, December 27, 1961, CCH-Conn., Par. 8495) denied benefits based on this finding:

The claimant Mary Jane Janello was an employee of Spear Products, in Bridgeport. Prior to March 10, 1961 she lost several days' work. She indicated to her supervisor that she thought she was pregnant. She was pregnant. The anticipated date of claimant's confinement was October 27, 1961. On March 10, 1961 her employer terminated her job as a billing clerk because the employer knew he would have to replace this pregnant employee eventually and he preferred to train a replacement earlier in the year rather than later in the year when the busy season would occur.

The Court provided this explanation:

The Court notes, however, that there is no finding of lack of work, or of the inability of the claimant at the time of separation, to work.

In deciding this case we are concerned with Section 31-236 (5) of the General Statutes which in part provides:

"(an individual shall be ineligible for benefits) \* \* \* if it is found by the administrator that total or partial unemployment is due to pregnancy, provided, in any event, no woman shall be eligible to receive benefits within two months before child birth \* \* \*."

It should be noted that the statute provides a positive prohibition against the payment of unemployment compensation benefits in two situations:

First, from the commencement of her unemployment and for the duration of her pregnancy, and

Second, from the commencement of the eighth month and during the last two months of her pregnancy, to any pregnant woman, "in any event."

So construed, it becomes necessary to distinguish between two classes of pregnant claimants, first one who becomes unemployed because she was pregnant; that is to say, one who but for her pregnancy would not have become unemployed, and second, one who becomes unemployed for some reason other than because she was pregnant.

The first class is disqualified from the beginning; the second class is disqualified during the last two months of pregnancy only.

On the facts found, this claimant was not laid off for lack of work. She was laid off by the employer in the exercise of its right of management to determine how and by whom its work was to be accomplished.

The availability of the claimant as an employee had become uncertain and indefinite. Depending on her physical condition she might have been compelled or might have chosen to terminate her employment at an early date. Her employer because of this condition and situation, determined that it was to his interest to end the uncertainty, on March 10, 1961, and

to train the replacement of his pregnant employee, before his busy season began.

There is no finding that this action was not in good faith. It appears based on valid economic considerations. A pregnant woman, although not ill in the ordinary sense of the word and not physically unable to work is in a distinct category of workers. Her condition generally requires that she be treated with greater care than the ordinary employee. Her dependability as to attendance on the job generally may be doubtful. Her ability to work is always temporary for the reason that it will terminate on a predetermined date, unlike the ordinary employee.

In Oregon, a worker is not disqualified for leaving work if he had "good cause." There is a special statutory provision, which provides for the disqualification of "an individual who is pregnant and leaves work." A claimant left work because of her desire to be with her husband who had been transferred from his job. Except for this, she would have continued to work with her employer's consent until pregnancy made it necessary to take leave of absence. The Appeals Board awarded her benefits because it found that she had not left her work because of her pregnancy and that she had a legal obligation to move to the area where her husband maintains his place of residence. The Board quoted an earlier decision which referred to the statutory provision disqualifying an individual "who is pregnant and leaves work" as "so loosely drawn and so incoherent and unclear as to its purposes and intent that it is impossible to apply its conditions \* \* \* in an equitable manner." A court decision (Commissioner v. Nancy A. Eastman, Oregon Circuit Court, Deschutes County, No. 11146, July 17, 1961, CCH, Oreg. Par. 8157) reversed the Board. The decision stated the Court's opinion:

\* \* \* that the claimant was pregnant at the time she left work as found by the Board of Appeals, and is of the further opinion that the statute ORS 657.160 is clear and without ambiguity and therefore claimant is not entitled to unemployment compensation benefits during the period claimed.

It is apparent that the differences of opinion surrounding "compelling good cause" are not eliminated entirely even by statutory provision.

Other situations involving personal health, and family responsibilities also have been resolved by appeals authorities as to whether they were "compelling" on



the basis of the facts found to exist. Typical of these is a New York Referee Decision (#UCFE-971-61, Nov. 29, 1961) which stated:

\* \* \* She voluntarily resigned due to family responsibilities. She was required to leave her employment to care for her aged mother who formerly resided with a sister in Long Island. Her mother was mentally and physically ill. Her sister in Long Island had suffered a fractured leg in June 1961, and was no longer able to care for her mother. Her mother resided with her at Rochester, New York until October 11 when she returned to Long Island to reside with claimant's sister who had recovered from her injury.

Claimant did not request a leave of absence because she understood that due to the workload a leave of absence would not be granted by the employer. This was confirmed by the employer.

\* \* \*

Claimant had a compelling and good reason for the voluntary leaving of her employment.

In another New York Referee Decision (UCFE #984-61, Nov. 27, 1961) the facts were not sufficiently convincing. Said the Referee:

\* \* \* He left his job because he believed that the work and the travel adversely affected his health. \* \* \*

It was not established that the work which claimant was required to do or the area in which he was required to do it adversely affected his health. It is significant that the doctor who treated him for sciatica did not recommend that he leave his employment. If claimant found that the walk from the Port Authority Building was too much for him, he could have used public transportation. \* \* \* Since claimant did not have a compelling reason for leaving his job, he was correctly disqualified.

In a Rhode Island referee decision, a claimant's reason for separation was

considered "compelling" because of the claimant's personal duty. She left her job as a bookkeeper with a chemical company to care for her husband and to carry on his one-man real estate business while he was immobilized by an automobile accident. She had not obtained a leave of absence because she had no basis for knowing the time required for her husband's recovery. The Referee allowed benefits and in the decision (no. 687 UC, November 17, 1961, BSSUI UL-155.35-45) stated:

The Board of Review has consistently held that the voluntary leaving of one's employment can only be considered to have been with good cause when a good and compelling reason for leaving can be established. We feel that in the matter at hand claimant had a duty to her husband to care for him during his convalescence and to continue to represent him in connection with his business endeavors during his period of convalescence. We feel that the circumstances which caused her resignation warranted the decision which she made. Her voluntary leaving can be construed to have been with good cause within the meaning of the Act and inasmuch as good and compelling personal reasons have been established, her claim for benefits is hereby allowed.

If a claimant's leaving of work was the normal response to a personal obligation that might be expected of a reasonably prudent person, may the reasons be deemed "compelling"? If a leaving is considered "voluntary," does this exclude a finding of "compelling" reasons? Does an employer's willingness to continue the employment of a worker nullify the effect of a claim of "compelling personal reasons"? These are some of the questions still being answered in various ways where the personal circumstances of workers temporarily prevent continued work.

#### E R R A T U M

The last sentence in the last full paragraph on page 25 of the article The Problem Of Voluntariness In Quit Cases published in the February 1962 issue should read:

"Recognizing that the claimant and the union at that time wished to continue the employment relationship, but the employer elected to have the employee retire, the court concluded that the claimant had not left work voluntarily."



## *Quarterly Survey of Local Occupational Shortages*

# Clearance Openings Rise Sharply in March



*Well-qualified recreation workers were being recruited through clearance procedures for overseas assignment by the Armed Forces.*

Photo courtesy Department of the Army.

**H**ARD-TO-FILL job openings placed in interarea clearance by State employment security agencies rose to a total of more than 24,000 in March, continuing the sizable uptrend under way since last fall. The over-the-quarter increase of 4,200--sparked by the generally improved business situation and seasonal factors--raised clearance needs about one-fifth above December 1961 and nearly two-fifths higher than the year-ago level. Additional demands, while concentrated in professional and managerial occupations, were reported in all major occupational groups except service. As a result of the gains of the past 6 months, total clearance openings have risen to the highest level since early mid-1957.

Two-thirds of the 4,200 increase since December occurred in the profes-

sional and managerial group. Seasonal recruitment of teachers and social and welfare workers was principally responsible for the gains. In clerical occupations, demands for stenographers and typists rose by about 70 percent and were primarily responsible for the increase of 850 openings in this category. Hard-to-fill vacancies for skilled workers increased by nearly 400 and needs for semi-skilled workers by close to 350, reflecting growing requirements in metalworking and textile occupations.

Over the past year, clearance openings have risen by 6,700, or 38 percent, principally in professional and skilled occupations. In these groups, the most significant increases in hard-to-fill needs were reported for engineers, technicians, social and welfare workers, and in vari-

This analysis, now prepared quarterly, is based on inventories on job openings which are published every 2 weeks by all State employment security agencies. Monthly figures will continue to be processed and available on request. The inventory listings include all openings placed in clearance (a process of matching workers in one area with jobs in other areas) by the State agencies affiliated with the United States Employment Service. The inventories are regularly distributed to all the local employment offices within the State of origin and to all other State agencies.

The openings or orders listed in these inventories represent a compilation of jobs for which (1) there is not an adequate supply of local workers, (2) employers are willing to recruit out-of-area applicants, (3) wages are not substantially less favorable than prevailing rates for similar work, (4) working conditions are as favorable as the average for similar industries, and (5) minimum compensation is specified. In addition, housing availability should be considered.

Thus, not all local occupational shortages are reflected by the inventories of job openings. The inventory listings of clearance openings, nevertheless, do provide a good indication of the volume, trend, and types of occupational shortages.



Table 1

Number of Nonagricultural State Inventory Job Openings  
March 1962, December 1961, and March 1961

Occupational group	State inventory job openings			Change to March 1962 from:			
	Mar. 1962	Dec. 1961	Mar. 1961	Dec. 1961		Mar. 1961	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	24,212	19,999	17,489	+4,213	+21.1	+6,723	+38.4
Professional and managerial .....	14,295	11,472	11,515	+2,823	+24.6	+2,780	+24.1
Clerical and sales ..	2,766	1,908	1,677	+858	+45.0	+1,089	+64.9
Service .....	703	920	1,063	-217	-23.6	-360	-33.9
Skilled.....	4,799	4,415	2,733	+384	+8.7	+2,066	+75.6
Semiskilled .....	1,612	1,276	481	+336	+26.3	+1,131	+235.1
Unskilled .....	37	8	20	+29	*	+17	*

\* Too few to report percent of change.

ous metalworking occupations. In the clerical category, sharply increased job opportunities were reported for stenographers and typists. Much of the stepped-up demand for semiskilled workers was in textile and machine shop occupations.

#### Professional Openings Rise

Seasonal recruitment of teachers and social and welfare workers accounted for much of the quarterly advance in clearance openings in the professional and managerial group. More than half of the increase since December (and over one-third of the total rise in interarea clearance openings) stemmed from the 1,500 new vacancies for teachers and principals reported by the State of Washington in March. Of these, nearly 300 were for positions within the State and 1,200 for overseas assignments in schools maintained for dependents of the Armed Forces. As in December, the District of Columbia reported 1,500 openings for teachers and principals for overseas assignments.

Needs for recreation leaders for overseas jobs, coupled with a seasonal demand for camp counselors and other group workers for summer employment, boosted March clearance openings for social and welfare workers to over 1,100, almost double the December total. The District of Columbia was seeking 200

recreation leaders for openings in Europe, Korea, Japan, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Okinawa, and Canada, while State inventories for Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey listed over 300 summer camp openings. One-third of the remaining 600 clearance openings for social workers for private and public agencies were in California.

The heavy demand for trained nurses persisted, reaching nearly 1,400 in March. California's State Personnel Board was seeking nearly 600 trained nurses and close to 100 physicians and surgeons, largely for county government facilities. New Jersey again listed needs for over 100 trained nurses, while relatively large numbers were also being sought in Virginia, Minnesota, Colorado, and Massachusetts. New York State listed 100 clearance openings for chemical, physical, and biological laboratory technicians in Rochester, 60 unemployment insurance claims examiners, and 60 employment interviewers.

Hard-to-fill engineering vacancies dropped somewhat to a total of nearly 4,000, about 300 less than the 1961 peak reported in December. The bulk of this decline reflected reduced demands for civil and mechanical engineers in California and Washington. However, these States still reported the largest clearance needs in most engineering specialties--



Table 2

Nonagricultural Job Openings on State Inventories by Selected Occupational Fields 1/ March 1962, December 1961, and March 1961

Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/			Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/		
	March 1962	Dec. 1961	March 1961		March 1962	Dec. 1961	March 1961
Total .....	24,212	19,999	17,489	Attendants, hospital and other institutions, n. e. c.....	92	72	144
Professional and managerial ...	14,295	11,472	11,515	Other.....	134	223	372
Accountants and auditors.....	178	152	133	<u>Skilled</u> .....	4,799	4,415	2,733
Authors, editors, and report- ers.....	142	86	73	Weavers, textile.....	44	45	43
Chemists.....	222	187	186	Tailor and tailoresses.....	51	92	67
College presidents, profes- sors, and instructors .....	45	14	73	Machinists.....	682	558	227
Engineers, professional				Toolmakers, die sinkers, and setters .....	353	309	91
Total.....	3,985	4,291	3,395	Machine shop and related occupations, n. e. c.....	732	785	186
Chemical .....	173	148	171	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheetmetal workers.....	188	115	197
Civil .....	408	580	325	Structural and ornamental metalworkers.....	38	41	74
Electrical.....	1,624	1,671	1,570	Welders and flame cutters.....	207	228	145
Industrial.....	429	355	207	Electricians.....	137	48	90
Mechanical (except aero- nautical).....	883	1,057	774	Occupations in manufacture of radios, phonographs, and accessories.....	43	3	0
Aeronautical .....	397	409	289	Occupations in building aircraft, n. e. c.....	82	51	14
Librarians .....	112	76	49	Pattern and model makers, except paper.....	193	164	112
Pharmacists.....	46	41	38	Occupations in manufacture of miscellaneous electrical equip- ment, n. e. c.....	45	23	1
Physicians and surgeons.....	150	139	106	Plumbers.....	48	78	15
Social and welfare workers.....	1,141	595	799	Chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck and tractor.....	50	20	0
Teachers, primary school and kindergarten.....	1,074	581	1,361	Mechanics and repairmen-- airplane.....	186	67	92
Teachers, secondary school, and principals.....	2,007	1,025	2,035	Mechanics and repairmen-- motor vehicle.....	120	127	75
Teachers and instructors, n. e. c.	157	154	183	Mechanics and repairmen except electronic technicians.....	310	245	139
Trained nurses .....	1,378	1,341	1,296	Electronic technicians.....	614	562	656
Natural scientists, n. e. c.	380	341	268	Foremen, manufacturing .....	100	90	65
Social scientists .....	118	273	243	Other.....	576	764	444
Professional occupations, n. e. c.	182	167	110	<u>Semiskilled</u> .....	1,612	1,276	481
Draftsmen.....	539	371	236	Occupations in manufacture of knit goods.....	108	134	6
Laboratory technicians and assistants.....	347	214	168	Occupations in manufacture of textiles, n. e. c.....	156	129	46
Healers and medical service occupations, n. e. c.....	143	81	52	Occupations in fabrication of textile products, n. e. c.....	577	392	235
Athletes, sports instructors, etc.	72	9	30	Machine shop and related occupations, n. e. c. ....	284	329	34
Surveyors .....	47	15	16	Occupations in manufacture of miscellaneous electrical equipment, n. e. c.....	101	3	33
Technicians, engineering and physical .....	231	174	0	Occupations in laundry, clean- ing, dying, and pressing of apparel and other articles....	69	8	12
Semiprofessional occupations, n. e. c.....	671	328	274	Apprentices to other trades....	52	0	0
Purchasing agents and buyers, n. e. c.....	69	29	22	Other .....	265	281	115
Public officials, n. e. c.....	49	90	19	<u>Unskilled</u> .....	37	8	20
Inspectors, public service, n. e. c.	49	29	1	n. e. c. -- not elsewhere classified.			
Managers and officials, n. e. c. .	290	184	130	1/ Individual occupational fields (3 digit Dictionary of Oc- cupational Titles code groups) with totals of 50 or more openings on the State inventories are shown separately for all major occupational groups except unskilled.			
Other.....	471	485	219	2/ Excludes openings in Guam and Puerto Rico.			
Clerical and Sales.....	2,766	1,908	1,677				
Office machine operators .....	81	54	40				
Secretaries .....	158	148	189				
Stenographers and typists.....	1,990	1,177	1,053				
Telephone operators .....	103	75	81				
Salesmen and sales agents, (except to consumers).....	124	56	48				
Other.....	310	398	266				
Service.....	703	920	1,063				
Maids, general.....	131	267	173				
Housekeepers, stewards and hostesses.....	128	169	175				
Cooks, except private family....	56	60	58				
Waiters and waitresses, except private family.....	112	64	49				
Midwives and practical nurses ..	50	65	92				



civil engineers for State and local government activities and mechanical engineers for aeronautical and electronics establishments.

Despite a modest drop in clearance openings, electrical engineering continued as the engineering specialty reporting the largest needs, with more than 1,600 openings in March. Missile, space, and other electronics activities are providing increased job opportunities, particularly in Florida, Washington, California, Maryland, Alabama, New Jersey, and Ohio.

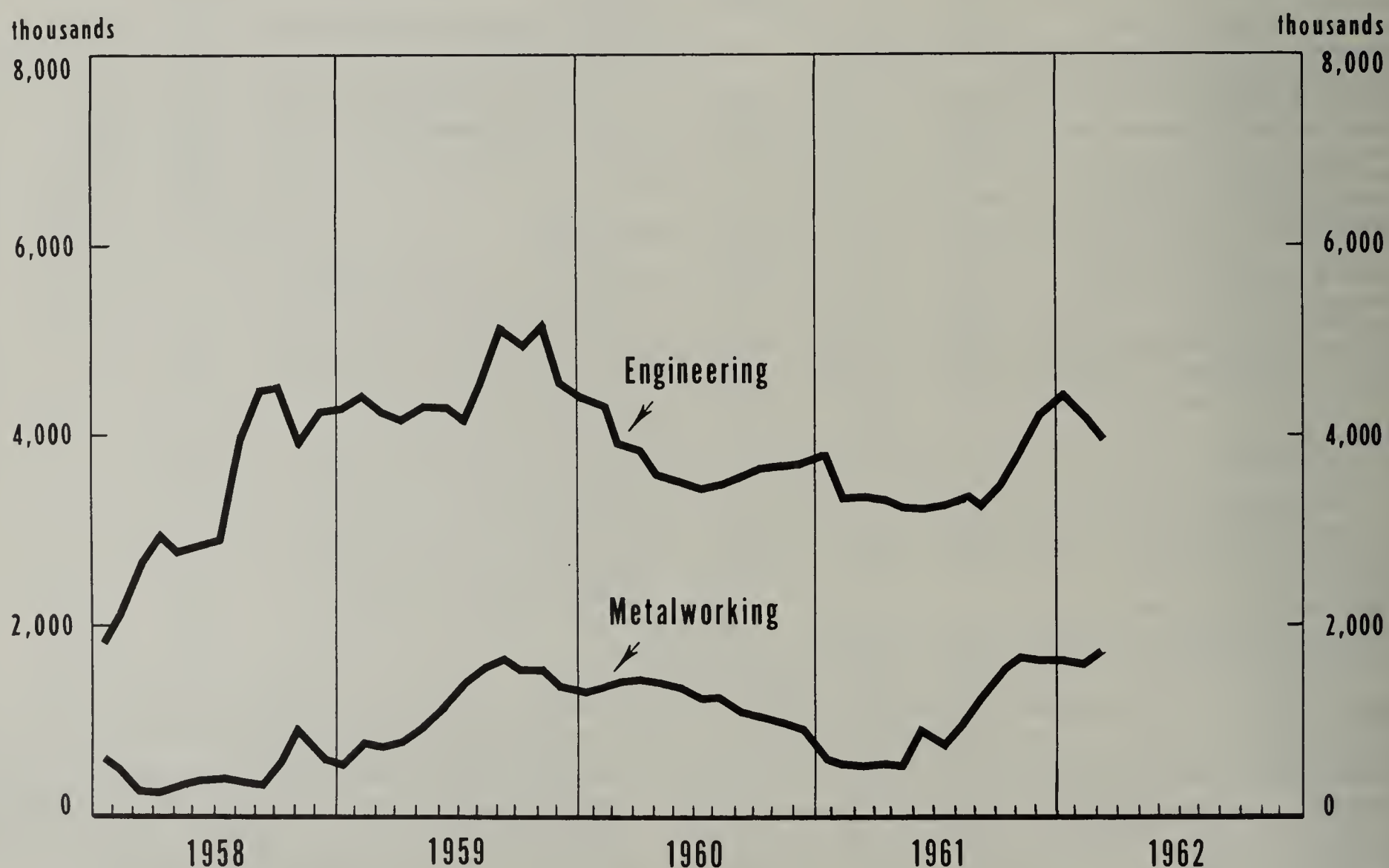
Demands for personnel needed in support of engineers and scientists continued the increase noted in December. More than 500 draftsmen, over 200 other technicians (engineering and physical) and some 600 electronics technicians were sought through the public employment service clearance system. Close to half of these jobs were in California and Alabama, in electronics and aerospace activities. Sizable demands for electronic technicians were also reported in Mary-

land, New Jersey, and New York, primarily for employment in communication equipment, computing machine, and electronics establishments. Engineering aids were also being sought by Washington for job opportunities in the State's highway department.

#### Increased Needs for Skilled Metalworkers

The continuing uptrend in demand for metalworkers, paralleling the recovery from the 1960-61 recession, was primarily responsible for the recent rise in skilled clearance needs. Clearance openings for machinists, tool and diemakers, and other skilled workers in machine shop and related occupations neared 1,800 in March, with demands concentrated in California, Minnesota, Washington, Tennessee, Ohio, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Most of the 200 additional openings for sheet metalworkers and mechanics and repairmen were in Florida's aircraft industry.

**CLEARANCE OPENINGS IN ENGINEERING AND SELECTED METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS <sup>1/</sup>**  
1958 1962



<sup>1/</sup> Includes machinists, tool and die makers, and machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c.



Larger numbers of semiskilled workers were needed in the apparel industry in California and Kansas, an electronics component establishment in New Hampshire, the laundry and dry-cleaning industry in Illinois, and at a transportation equipment establishment in the State of Washington. These new clearance openings, combined with continued sizable needs in the textile industry in Florida, Virginia, and South Carolina and in knitgoods plants in North Carolina, brought the March total of hard-to-fill job openings for semiskilled workers to over 1,600, the highest level since September 1959.

### Clerical Demands Rise Sharply

In the clerical and sales category--where clearance openings totaled nearly 2,800 in March--sharply increased needs for stenographers and typists have pushed total hard-to-fill openings to the highest level since September 1959. Additional demands in the District of Columbia, California, Minnesota, the State of Washington, and Missouri accounted for almost two-thirds of the 800 new job openings for stenographers and typists. Almost all of these vacancies in the District of Columbia were with agencies of the Federal Government; openings in other States were scattered in government, commercial, and industrial establishments.

Clearance openings for service workers dropped by over 200 between December and March. The withdrawal of a long-standing order for over 100 policemen by the District of Columbia and the drop of over 100 in job openings for maids in Illinois accounted for the decline.

### Four States Dominate Uptrend

Over four-fifths of the quarterly advance in clearance openings was concentrated in four States--Washington, Minnesota, California, and the District of Columbia. The bulk of the State of Washington's increase of over 1,650 openings since December was attributable to seasonal recruitment of teachers. In each of the other three States, gains over the last 3 months totaled nearly 600. Demands for clerical and group workers raised total openings in Minnesota and the

Table 3

Nonagricultural Inventory of Job Openings by State and Occupational Groups 1/ March 1962						
State	Total	Profes- sional and man- agerial	Clerical and sales	Serv- ice	Skilled	Semi- skilled
U. S. . . . .	24,212	14,295	2,766	703	4,799	1,612
Ala. . . . .	346	329	2	0	14	1
Alaska. . . .	53	37	11	2	3	0
Ariz. . . . .	122	55	1	0	43	23
Ark. . . . .	41	15	1	1	21	3
Calif. . . . .	3,428	2,260	261	152	555	197
Colo. . . . .	237	166	6	2	62	1
Conn. . . . .	842	363	20	29	279	147
Del. . . . .	54	50	3	1	0	0
D. C. . . . .	3,519	2,230	1,275	3	10	1
Fla. . . . .	949	555	8	23	261	102
Ga. . . . .	353	235	25	1	90	2
Hawaii. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho. . . . .	104	62	8	8	24	2
Ill. . . . .	745	270	82	158	119	89
Ind. . . . .	326	148	5	2	113	58
Iowa . . . . .	212	115	44	20	29	4
Kans. . . . .	184	24	6	0	74	80
Ky. . . . .	23	22	0	0	1	0
La. . . . .	66	66	0	0	0	0
Maine. . . . .	66	3	2	0	34	27
Md. . . . .	440	284	0	0	156	0
Mass. . . . .	662	241	69	6	251	92
Mich. . . . .	181	113	0	2	56	10
Minn. . . . .	1,055	352	308	25	345	25
Miss. . . . .	122	27	9	2	80	4
Mo. . . . .	466	271	88	25	49	33
Mont. . . . .	51	40	0	0	9	2
Nebr. . . . .	149	33	47	36	22	11
Nev. . . . .	114	44	23	0	47	0
N. H. . . . .	309	28	14	3	78	186
N. J. . . . .	1,033	535	19	38	363	78
N. Mex. . . . .	102	62	0	1	38	1
N. Y. . . . .	840	735	3	0	102	0
N. C. . . . .	433	111	18	29	176	99
N. Dak. . . . .	55	16	13	9	17	0
Ohio . . . . .	609	396	21	14	169	9
Okla. . . . .	142	78	7	0	53	4
Oreg. . . . .	43	32	1	1	9	0
Pa. . . . .	388	285	4	26	63	10
R. I. . . . .	218	12	21	0	105	80
S. C. . . . .	103	5	1	0	39	58
S. Dak. . . . .	66	35	18	2	10	1
Tenn. . . . .	143	12	1	0	130	0
Tex. . . . .	134	98	1	0	34	1
Utah . . . . .	259	133	55	4	52	15
Vt. . . . .	77	34	6	4	30	3
Va. . . . .	521	275	54	16	103	73
Wash. . . . .	3,368	2,778	133	32	373	52
W. Va. . . . .	51	17	0	1	32	1
Wis. . . . .	352	200	70	12	58	12
Wyo. . . . .	56	8	2	13	18	15

1/ Job openings for unskilled workers totaled 37 and were distributed as follows: California 3, Connecticut 4, Illinois 27, and Massachusetts 3.

District of Columbia. Minnesota reported increased needs for skilled machinists, welders, and flame cutters. California's gains were concentrated in various professional and managerial occupations, although demands for electronics technicians

(continued on page 29)



## Major Areas Expect Spring Job Gains

THE bulk of the Nation's major production and employment centers reported a further improvement in the labor market situation during the late winter, after a slight hesitation at the turn of the year. Unemployment moved downward in about two-thirds of the 150 major labor market areas regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies. For the most part, the recent area jobless declines reflected slight-to-moderate advances in manufacturing employment, particularly in metals and metal-using industries. The recent improvement is in sharp contrast with developments at this time last year when most of the surveyed areas reported employment declines and rising unemployment levels as the 1960-61 business downturn approached its low point.

Projected manpower needs reported by leading employers to public employment offices in the 150 surveyed areas point to a continuing employment uptrend between March and May. Payroll expansions were scheduled in more than nine-tenths of the areas. In line with the usual pattern, gains expected during this period are predominantly seasonal in nature, with construction, trade, and service likely to lead the anticipated rise in most centers. In about three-fourths of the surveyed areas, however, employers also looked for slight-to-moderate expansions in factory employment over the next 2 months. While seasonal factors were also expected to influence the anticipated factory rise, job gains were looked for in many areas in a number of important durable goods in-

dustries, principally in metals, machinery, and ordnance. Anticipated requirements reported by major auto centers, however, indicated a slight decline in payrolls in that industry may be in the offing by mid-May.

Although unemployment decreased in most of the surveyed labor market areas in recent weeks, the declines were not of sufficient magnitude to affect significantly the Bureau of Employment Security's March classification of major areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. Only four major areas were shifted to new classification ratings in March. Because of special local situations, three of the four changes were in the direction of higher--rather than lower--unemployment. At this time last year, however, when the recession was in process of "bottoming-out," some 38 areas were reclassified--all to groupings indicating higher unemployment and a less favorable employment outlook.

The four major centers transferred to new classification categories in March included the giant Los Angeles-Long Beach area--which shifted from a substantial unemployment (Group D) rating to Group C, a category denoting relatively moderate unemployment. Moving in the opposite direction were Paterson-Clifton-Passaic and Trenton, both of which changed from Group C to Group D as local unemployment totals continued near midwinter highs. One other area--Scranton--which was already in a substantial unemployment grouping--moved down another notch, from Group E to Group F.

With these changes, the number of major areas officially classified as "areas of substantial unemployment" (Groups D, E, and F) increased from 62 in February to 63 in March. In March and April 1961 some 101 major areas, an alltime high, were classified as having relatively substantial unemployment.

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The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.

Tables on Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment appear on pages 57-68. Beginning in this issue, these tables will include information on smaller areas of substantial unemployment.

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A summary of the March 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas is shown below.

Labor Supply Group	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar. 1960	Mar. 1959
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150	149	149
Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	3	3	4	0	24	3
Group C	84	85	85	49	92	72
Group D	47	46	47	71	25	46
Group E	10	11	10	17	4	17
Group F	6	5	4	13	4	11

In addition to the revisions in major classifications, three smaller areas were added to the "substantial unemployment" list in March, while four others were removed as local employment conditions improved. The recent changes brought the number of localities officially classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" to 203 in March, compared with 204 in February and 184 in March 1961.

In 20 of the 63 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 105 of the 203 smaller areas, relatively high unemployment has been a persistent problem over most of the past few years.

The substitution of calendar year 1961 data for those covering the year 1957 resulted in a number of changes in the listings of both "smaller" and "very small" areas of substantial and substantial and persistent unemployment. In all, some 10 areas--three "smaller" and seven "very small"--were removed from the substantial and persistent list, while three "smaller" areas, previously classified as having only substantial unemployment, were shifted to the substantial and persistent category. In addition to these changes, 10 areas were newly classified as small or very small areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in March.

There are now 488 areas--20 major centers, 105 "smaller" areas, and 363 "very small areas"--officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

#### Most Areas Expect Further Job Gains by May

Employer hiring plans, as reported to local public employment offices, point to further slight-to-moderate employment

advances by mid-May in more than 90 percent of the Nation's 150 major production and employment centers. Seasonal increases in such nonmanufacturing activities as construction, trade, and service are likely to account for most of the anticipated overall payroll expansion. Almost three-fourths of the surveyed areas also look for some gains in factory employment over the next 2 months. The manufacturing pickup is expected to reflect further improvement in the durable goods sector in many areas--particularly in fabricated and primary metals, electrical equipment, ordnance, and nonelectrical machinery--as well as the usual seasonal upturn in such nondurable goods industries as food processing and chemicals. Employment in the auto industry, which has been maintained at relatively high levels during the past few months, may decline slightly by late spring.

According to employer reports, the seasonally-expanding construction industry should provide the largest number of new jobs in most areas, as warmer weather permits the start or resumption of outdoor work. While Department of Commerce data indicate that new housing starts and total construction outlays decreased slightly in the late winter, activity in most areas was above the year-ago level. Forecast construction gains this year are about in line with those of 1961; rebuilding activities along the East Coast, after recent severe storms, may bring greater-than-seasonal increases in building jobs in this section of the country. Most of the surveyed areas also anticipated gains in service as recreational and resort facilities begin to open for the season. Additional trade hires were also scheduled in most centers over the next few months--largely in restaurants and service stations catering to tourists, and in retail outlets featuring lines for the late Easter shopping season.

Employer reports suggest that durable goods manufacturing increases over the next few months may be led by the fabricated metals industry. Metal products firms in most of the surveyed centers generally expected a favorable job situation to late spring, with much of the anticipated gain due to seasonal demands for metal food and beverage containers, and for metal building products (structural steel, hardware, and sheet metal) to meet spring-



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

March 1962

GROUP A  
None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu; Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Wichita, Kans.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Boston, Mass.

GROUP C (cont.)

Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Allentown-Bethle-  
hem-Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.

GROUP C (cont.)

Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
New Orleans, La.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.

GROUP D (cont.)

Trenton, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Portland, Oreg.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
Arthur, Tex.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Brockton, Mass.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.-  
Ashland, Ky.

GROUP F

Atlantic City, N. J.  
Johnstown, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.  
Wheeling, W. Va.



time construction needs. Largest fabricated metals gains by May are scheduled in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland areas. Small losses are expected in Detroit and Cleveland, however, reflecting anticipated layoffs in plants producing metal auto components.

A moderate overall employment increase also appears in prospect for the basic steel industry in the next 2 months, according to tentative employer reports from major steel centers. In view of the recent signing of a 2-year labor-management agreement for the industry, the estimates may be subject to revision. If the tentative employer forecasts for the next few months materialize as reported, the largest steel increases to mid-May should occur in the Baltimore, San Francisco-Oakland, St. Louis, Johnstown (Pa.), and Canton areas.

Hiring plans for employers in electrical machinery centers also point to a moderate expansion in this industry's workforce over the next 2 months. The most significant advances are planned in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area, as work accelerates on a wide variety of defense and space-electronic equipment. Smaller gains are looked for in the Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Fort Wayne areas in communication and electric transmission equipment and electronic components. Some curtailments in employment levels are scheduled among firms producing automotive electrical equipment in Detroit, and radio-TV in Chicago.

An overall job gain appears in the offing, too, for the nonelectrical machinery industry between mid-March and mid-May. Employment gains are scheduled among plants producing such items as metalworking and construction machinery, computers, and air-conditioning equipment, in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Chicago, Akron, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Philadelphia areas. Some partially-offsetting cutbacks in farm machinery and machine tool accessories are expected in Milwaukee and Detroit during this period, however.

Reports from key aircraft centers suggest that employment in this industry probably will show little net change by late spring. Some payroll gains are expected among plants working on missiles and

space projects in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Seattle, St. Louis, Hartford, and Newark (N. J.) areas, but further cutbacks appear likely in manned aircraft and commercial airliner production. Effects of this decline may be heaviest in the San Diego, Wichita, Fort Worth, and New York City areas.

The only reduction in the durable goods group likely by May--according to the employer reports--is in the key automotive industry. Forecast declines are in line with the industry's pattern over the past few years, and reflect efforts to re-adjust production to dealers' inventories. New car inventories reached the one-million mark at the end of February--about the same as the year-ago total, but sales through early March have been running more than one-fourth again as high as in the corresponding period last year. The Detroit area is, of course, expected to account for a large share of auto layoffs during the next 2 months; lesser reductions also appear in prospect for the Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Lorain-Elyria areas.

Among the other durable goods industries, reports from ordnance centers indicate moderate job gains in this industry in the San Jose, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Cleveland, and Lawrence-Haverhill areas, as work on missiles and spacecraft projects continues to expand. A moderate upturn in payroll levels is also anticipated in professional and scientific instruments, chiefly in Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Rochester, where hiring is scheduled in plants producing optical and photographic goods and industrial measuring devices. Shipbuilding and repair firms generally expect to increase employment slightly in coming months, with the bulk of the advance planned in the Baltimore and Los Angeles-Long Beach areas.

The area reports indicate that employment trends to late spring among most nondurable goods industries will be mixed, with the anticipated changes primarily seasonal in character. A noteworthy increase is scheduled for food processing, largely due to the usual spring pickup in vegetable canning in various West Coast centers. Smaller food processing advances are also anticipated in many of the other surveyed areas as a result of the normal seasonal



upturn in demand for brewery products, soft drinks, and warm-weather foods.

Employer hiring schedules also point to a moderate payroll expansion in chemicals over the next 2 months, partially in the production of agricultural chemicals for late spring and summer demand. Areas predicting the largest gains are Los Angeles-Long Beach, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and San Francisco-Oakland. Minor advances are expected in textiles in Reading, Providence, and Atlanta, and in petroleum refining in St. Louis, Chicago, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

A significant seasonal employment decrease appears likely to May in apparel. The decline probably will be chiefly in the New York City area and in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Jersey City, and Boston. A moderate cutback is also scheduled in shoes in Boston, Lawrence-Haverhill, and St. Louis, as the industry enters its slack period.

#### Occupational Shortages Are Widespread

Nearly all of the Nation's 150 major employment centers reported some labor supply shortages in various professional, clerical, and skilled occupations during the past few months, despite the overall labor surpluses still prevalent in many sections of the country. The volume and intensity of the stringencies noted did not change significantly in most areas during the winter. The heaviest needs continued to be concentrated in the professional, scientific, and technical fields. There were only a few scattered reports of shortages in the semiskilled or unskilled occupational categories, however.

Openings for engineers remained at the top of the labor shortage category in most of the 150 surveyed employment centers over the past few months. Electrical and electronic engineers were in particularly brisk demand in many areas, among them Boston, Atlanta, St. Louis, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Cleveland. Among other engineering specialties with acute shortages, the most pressing demand seemed to be for mechanical and aeronautical engineers for work in the Nation's missiles and space program. The approach of the spring construction season in some sections has caused an increase in the num-

ber of areas reporting openings for civil engineers.

Physical, natural, and social scientists were also being actively recruited in a number of the reporting areas. Mathematicians were in short supply in Atlantic City--an area with a persistent overall labor surplus--and in Sacramento and San Jose. Qualified statisticians were needed in Newark, Indianapolis, Charlotte, and Washington, D. C. A widespread demand also persisted for social and case workers, although in some instances applicants are not being considered for employment unless they possess an advanced degree in this field.

Hard-to-fill openings were also listed in the area reports for many other professional, semiprofessional, and technical occupations. Accountants remained in the shortage category in a large number of areas, including some with relatively substantial unemployment. However, some centers indicated that employer orders are likely to decline somewhat as the "tax season" ends. Architects, dietitians, pharmacists, economists, teachers, librarians, technical writers, and draftsmen were reported in short supply in many of the 150 major labor market areas. Most of the areas also indicated that the chronic lack of trained nurses has not been significantly alleviated during the past few months. In the Boston area, nurses are being recruited from England and Ireland in an attempt to offset this shortage.

#### Demand for Skilled Workers Remains Heavy

A great majority of the Nation's industrial centers continued to report difficulty in obtaining skilled personnel in a number of occupational classifications--particularly in the metal-working categories. In some instances, however, existing stringencies have been intensified by restrictive employer hiring specifications, which make it impossible fully to utilize available supplies of experienced older workers.

Reports from leading metal-working centers among the 150 surveyed areas indicate that skilled occupational shortages this winter have been most pronounced for machinists and machine tool operators. Chicago, Philadelphia, New Britain, Jack-



son, Knoxville, Saginaw, Wheeling, Manchester, Hartford, Fort Worth, and New Brunswick-Perth Amboy (N. J.) are among areas listing shortages in this category. Skilled sheet-metal workers of all types (inspectors, cutters, and layout men) are needed in New Haven, Worcester, New York City, and San Jose. Openings exist in many areas for tool and diemakers, with Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Binghamton, Trenton, Kenosha, and Charlotte reporting unmet needs in these classifications.

Among industries outside the metal-working field, the labor market area reports also indicated a significant demand this winter for cabinetmakers, skilled printing-trades workers, electricians, and welders. A continuing high level of orders for mechanics and repairmen of all types was also noted, with particular emphasis on auto and truck mechanics, and a growing demand for refrigeration and air conditioning repairmen. Unfilled jobs for workers in these categories were reported in over a third of the major labor market areas. A large surplus of skilled construction workers was evident in most of the reporting areas with construction activity at its winter low. However, job orders for such skilled workers were beginning to pick up with the approach of the spring season and were expected to rise further in most centers as the weather turns warmer. Indeed, a few areas already indicated some hard-to-fill needs, mostly in the plumbing and pipefitter categories.

#### Clerical Shortages Persist

Demands for qualified secretarial and clerical help continued to be fairly widespread during the past few months. Highly skilled personnel in these occupations were reported to be at a premium in some areas, although shortages in other localities were aggravated by selective hiring practices on the part of employers with respect to age and other non-performance qualifications. Varying degrees of shortage for secretaries and typists were listed this winter by more than half of the 150 major labor market areas, including many with substantial or persistent unemployment on an overall basis.

Openings were also reported for bookkeepers (St. Louis, Omaha, New York,

Jersey City, Cedar Rapids, Rockford, Saginaw, San Jose, Canton, Providence, and Lawrence-Haverhill) as well as for bookkeeping machine operators (Chattanooga and Madison). The supply of general office machine operators too, appears to be diminishing in some areas, with reports of shortages in this occupation becoming more widespread. Unmet demand for such workers were noted in San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Columbus (Ga.), Boston, and Terre Haute.

In many areas, shortages of clerical personnel have led to the initiation of a number of basic and refresher training courses in an effort to relieve the tight situation. Among the centers reporting such training programs are Providence-Pawtucket and Detroit, where such programs have been started under the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27) of May 1961.

#### Demands for Semiskilled and Unskilled Workers Continue to be Limited

Demands for most kinds of semiskilled and unskilled workers continued to be limited during the past winter. Reported stringencies were concentrated in a few areas and generally centered in the apparel, shoe, and textile industries. Reports from some of the major centers for these industries--Manchester, Lowell, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), York (Pa.), Brockton, and New Bedford--indicate stitchers, weavers, loom-fixers, menders, and ring spinners were in short supply this winter. In the Manchester area, local employers are taking steps to establish a training program to alleviate some of these shortages. In addition, some employers have initiated a short evening shift in an attempt to recruit additional workers.

Scattered but significant unfilled demands for cooks and waitresses are also evident in the reports from the 150 major areas. The lack of workers in these occupations appears attributable in some areas, however, to substandard wages, long working hours, or unfavorable time-shifts, as compared to other job opportunities. Openings in these categories this winter were reported in San Jose, Honolulu, Detroit, and Wilmington. The supply of most other semiskilled, and all kinds of unskilled, workers generally exceeded employer needs in nearly all of the surveyed areas.



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## Preliminary Findings of May 1961 Survey of TEUC Claimants

# Family Characteristics of the Long-Term Unemployed

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In accordance with Section 10 of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, 52 State employment security agencies are conducting studies to yield information on the personal, economic, and family characteristics of claimants drawing benefits under the program. Four surveys are to be made in the course of the program. The Bureau of Employment Security has recently released a preliminary report on the first of these surveys, made in May 1961, entitled "Family Characteristics of the Long-Term Unemployed," TEUC Report Series No. 1, January 1962, BES No. U-207-1. This report presents principal findings for the Nation as a whole; a later report will present data from the first of these surveys for each State as well as for the Nation. Because almost two-thirds of the claimants interviewed in May had exhausted their regular State benefits prior to April 1961, when the TEUC Act became effective, the May survey results are heavily influenced by claimants with very long periods of unemployment. Subsequent surveys, in September 1961 and January and April 1962, may yield somewhat different results. The following are excerpts from the first report of the first survey.

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### Economic Background

Reflecting largely the effects of the business recession, total unemployment rose sharply, beginning with the summer of 1960, to reach a peak of 5.7 million workers in February 1961. It then declined seasonally to about 4.8 million by May 1961. However, the number of long-term unemployed--those out of work for more than 26 weeks--continued to rise during this period to over 900,000 in May, and reached a peak of just over one million in July 1961.

Between July 1, 1960 and April 1, 1961, about 1.5 million workers used up all of their regular unemployment benefits. At the time the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program began,

it was estimated that there were over 700,000 workers from this group who were still unemployed. These constituted the so-called "backlog" group, who were expected to file in the early phase of the program.

As the TEUC program got underway, claims for benefits rose each week until a peak level was reached of nearly 800,000 insured unemployed under this program during the week ended May 20, 1961. Thus the May 1961 TEUC Family Characteristics survey took place at a time when the program was operating at around its peak. About 80,000 claimants, approximately 10 percent of all those filing TEUC claims at that time, were interviewed during the survey period. The samples of claimants interviewed in the various States ranged from as low as 2 percent to as high as 100 percent of all claimants filing, depending largely on the volume of the State's claims load.

### Highlights of the Survey Finding

1. More than three out of every five claimants drawing TEUC benefits were men, only slightly less than the proportion of men in the labor force.

2. Almost two-thirds of the claimants were between 25 and 54 years of age.

- Only about one of every eight TEUC claimants was under 25 years of age, compared with one out of six among claimants of regular State unemployment benefits, and one out of three among all unemployed workers in May.



- The median age of male TEUC claimants was 43 years (i. e., about half were under 43 and the other half were older); for female claimants, the median age was 41.

3. Nearly two-thirds of those filing for TEUC in May were the primary or sole wage earners of their households, including those claimants who lived alone.

- About half of all TEUC claimants were primary wage earners and heads of families; nearly all of them were men. Heads of families were slightly over half of the civilian labor force in 1961.
- In two out of three of the families of TEUC claimants who were primary wage earners, no one else was working at the time of the survey.
- Some 14 percent of the TEUC claimants, preponderantly older workers with a median age of 51, lived alone in independent households. About 70 percent were men.

4. About one out of every four of the claimants surveyed was a married secondary wage earner, usually the wife of a family head.

- Over one-fifth reported that they provided at least half the support of others, including persons outside the household.
- In one-sixth of these claimants' families, there was another unemployed person at the time of the survey.

5. Approximately one out of every ten TEUC claimants was an unmarried secondary wage earner, generally a son, daughter, or other relative of the family head. About 40 percent were under 25 years of age.

6. Almost two-thirds of the claimants surveyed in May had used up their regular State unemployment compensation before April 1961, when extended benefits became payable; some had exhausted their State benefits as far back as July 1960. The remainder had ex-

hausted their State benefits in April or May 1961.

7. Over half (55 percent) of the claimants had last worked in manufacturing, although only 30 percent of all workers who were unemployed in May were from manufacturing.

8. About six out of ten TEUC claimants were either semiskilled or unskilled workers; including skilled workers, blue collar workers accounted for three out of four of all TEUC claimants. Among all wage and salary workers previously employed in nonagricultural industries and who were unemployed in May, nearly two-thirds were in blue-collar categories.

9. About three out of every four TEUC claimants were in the labor force (either employed or unemployed) during each of the 36 months prior to the survey; 19 out of 20 were in at least 24 of these 36 months.

- Five-sixths of the men, compared with nearly two-thirds of the women, were in the labor force all 36 months.
- When employed, nearly all these claimants worked full-time, or primarily full-time; only 4 percent were part-time, or primarily part-time workers.

10. Nearly all the claimants who had been in the labor force throughout the prior 36 months had experienced some unemployment in at least 6 of these months (to be expected in the case of workers who had exhausted their State benefits).

- Two out of three had some unemployment in 12 or more of the last 36 months; over a third, in 18 or more months.

11. Only three percent of all TEUC claimants had their weekly benefit reduced, as required under the law, because of receipt of a pension (other than Social Security) related to base-period employment.

- Only one claimant out of every eight received a pension of any kind, and half of these claimants received a social security pension only.



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Factory Recalls Reduce Insured Unemployment in February

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### From January to February

- State insured unemployment declined by 107,000 to 2,380,000 although a slight increase usually occurs at this time of year.
- The number of jobless workers was down in 34 States with the largest decreases in New York (35,000), Pennsylvania (19,500), and New Jersey (13,800).
- Joblessness among factory workers dropped by 142,000, or 13 percent, with apparel workers accounting for over half of the net reduction.
- Almost all of the decline in unemployment was among semiskilled and unskilled workers.
- Nearly three-fourths of the reduction was among women.
- TEC insured unemployment decreased by 27,000, or 8 percent, to 316,000.

#### From February 1961

- State insured unemployment dropped by more than a million, or 30 percent.
- Four States--Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio--had declines of more than 100,000.
- Joblessness among factory workers showed the sharpest drop--down 710,000, or 43 percent.

The number of unemployed from durable goods industries fell by 550,000 (54 percent) with largest decreases among workers from primary metals (144,000) and transportation equipment (109,000).

The decrease among soft-goods workers was less pronounced--down 161,000, or 26 percent.

- Skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers accounted for nearly nine-tenths of the decline.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

**I** NSURED unemployment under regular State programs declined by 107,000 to 2,380,000 from mid-January to mid-February. This represented a decrease of 4.3 percent, although a slight

increase is usual for this time of the year. In line with the reduced volume, the rate of insured unemployment moved down from 6.2 percent to 5.9 percent. The reduction largely reflected recent employment



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Beginning in April, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

gains in manufacturing industries. Joblessness among trade and construction workers showed small increases, following marked rises in January.

A total of 34 States reported fewer insured jobless this month than last, with the largest decreases in New York (35,000), Pennsylvania (19,500), and New Jersey (13,800). In each of these States recalls in the apparel industries contributed heavily to the decline.

In contrast, only two States reported sizable unemployment increases--California (35,000) and Michigan (9,800). In California, the jobless rise was primarily among construction, trade, food, and transportation equipment workers. A substantial part of California's rise resulted from the availability of a new quarter's wage credits for benefit purposes. Temporary layoffs in the auto industry, coupled with construction layoffs, were largely responsible for the increase in Michigan.

Partly owing to the diverse movements in the numbers of jobless construction and factory workers, the characteristics of the February insured unemployed differed

slightly from those in January. Over the month the proportion of male claimants moved up from 68 percent in January to 70 percent in February. At the same time, the proportion of construction workers rose from 24 percent to 26 percent, while the proportion of factory workers went down from 43 percent to 39 percent of the jobless total.

Unskilled and skilled workers accounted for 31 percent and 21 percent, respectively, of the unemployed in February--about the same proportions as in January, reflecting the continued high level of joblessness from construction. Chiefly as a result of the decrease in factory joblessness, the proportion of semiskilled workers edged down from 27 percent to 25 percent over the month.

#### Sizable Jobless Reduction Among Factory Workers

The number of jobless factory workers dropped by 142,000 from January to about 926,000 in February--down 13 percent. During this same period, the insured unemployment rate for factory workers moved down from 6.5 percent to

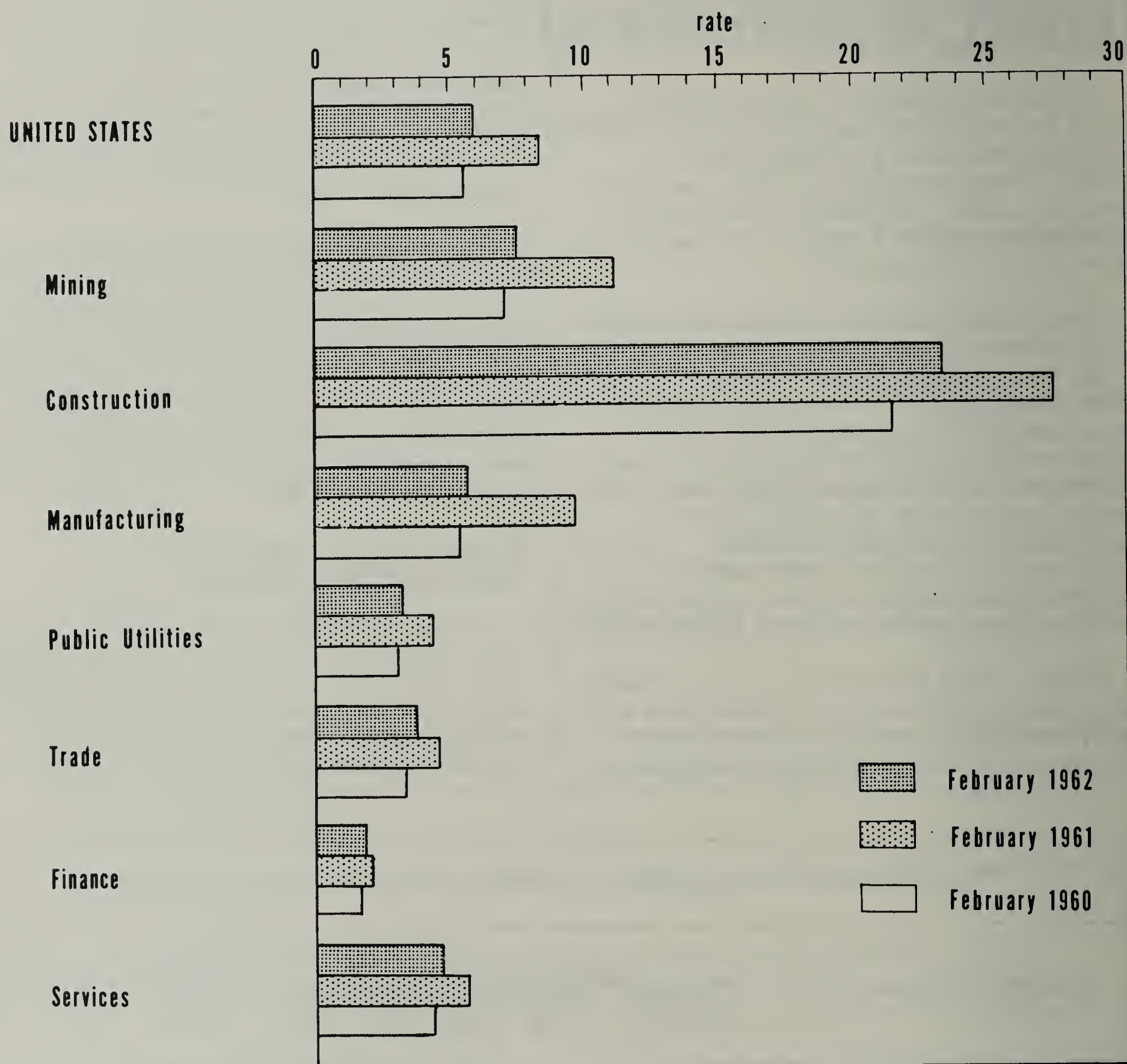
### The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	February 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from Jan. 1962 Feb. 1961		Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961
Total.....	2,379.9	- 4.3	-30.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	49.3	-10.7	-36.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
Contract construction .....	619.4	+ 5.1	-17.0	26.0	23.7	21.8
Manufacturing .....	926.0	-13.3	-43.4	38.9	42.9	47.8
Public utilities.....	97.6	- 4.1	-26.5	4.1	4.1	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade....	391.5	+ 5.4	-18.3	16.5	14.9	14.0
Fin., insur., and real estate..	41.8	- 3.2	-11.1	1.8	1.7	1.4
Services .....	187.7	- 1.7	-14.3	7.9	7.7	6.4
All other.....	55.3	+ 5.3	-20.2	2.3	2.1	2.0
Information not available.....	11.2	----	----	0.5	0.6	0.4

/ Includes Puerto Rico.



In February 1962, the insured unemployment rate for all industry divisions was down from year ago levels, but was up slightly when compared with February 1960.



5.7 percent. In contrast, the number of jobless construction workers edged up 30,000 to nearly 620,000, while the number from trade increased 20,000 to more than 390,000--a rise of 5 percent in each. Along with the increased volume, the jobless rates rose to 23.3 percent for construction workers and to 3.7 percent for trade workers, compared with 22.2 per-

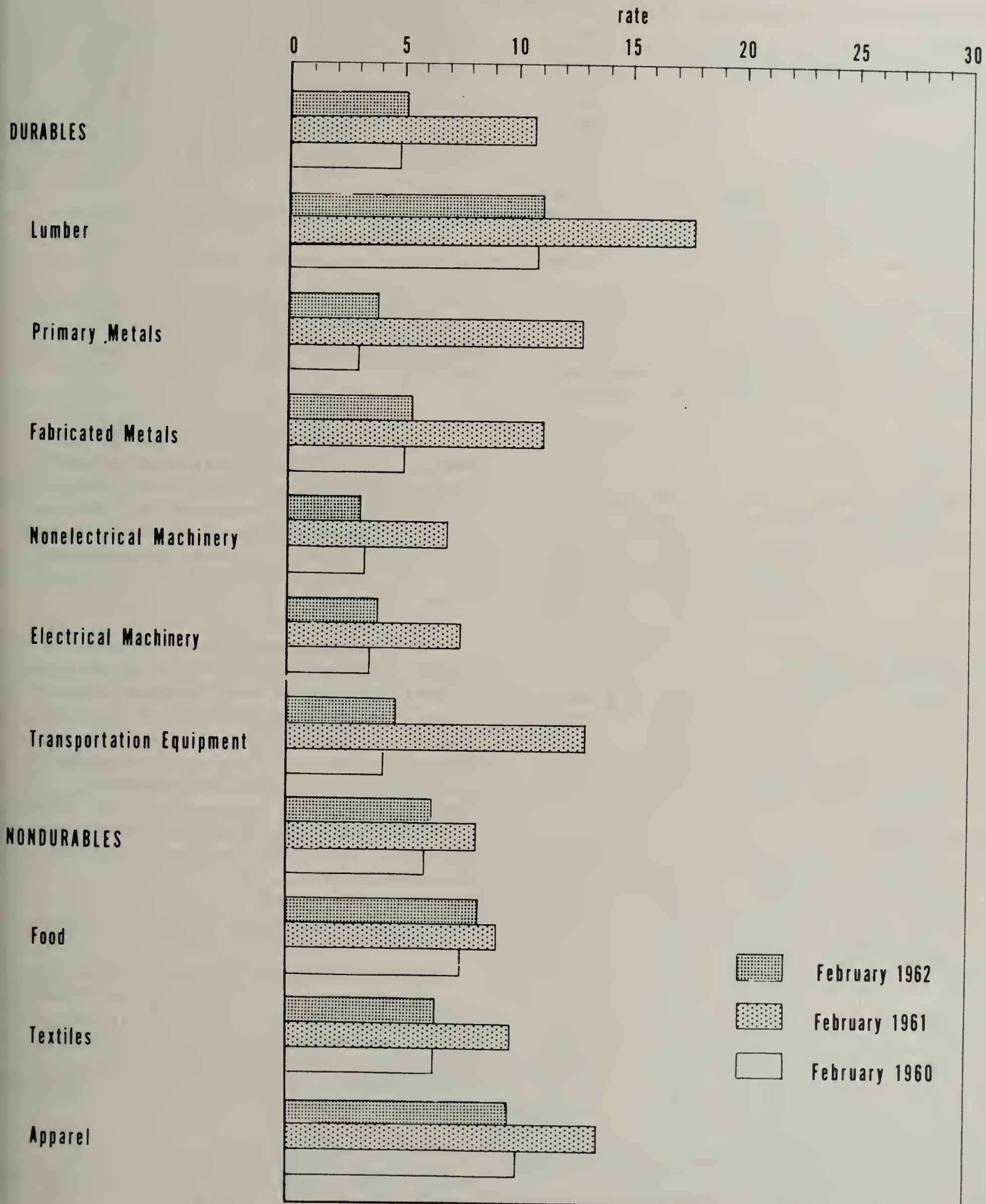
cent and 3.5 percent, respectively, in January. Among the other industry divisions, insured unemployment remained at about the January level.

#### February Unemployment 30 Percent Below Last Year's Peak Level

This February, insured unemployment was more than a million below the



Changes in the insured unemployment rates show the greater effects of the recession and recovery on durable goods workers than on those from nondurable goods industries.





The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States <sup>1/</sup>

Major occupational group	February 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from		Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961
		Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961			
Total.....	2,379.9	- 4.3	-30.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	71.3	+ 0.8	-16.3	3.0	2.8	2.5
Clerical and sales .....	285.6	- 0.7	-19.6	12.0	11.6	10.4
Service.....	186.2	- 2.6	-16.8	7.8	7.7	6.5
Skilled .....	494.5	+ 1.7	-28.8	20.8	19.5	20.3
Semiskilled.....	593.3	-11.7	-38.4	24.9	27.0	28.2
Unskilled and other .....	732.5	- 3.6	-31.9	30.8	30.6	31.4
Information not available .....	16.5	----	----	0.7	0.8	0.7

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.

alltime peak level in February 1961--a drop of 30 percent. About half of the States reported declines in unemployment of 10,000 or more, and four States had declines of more than 100,000--Michigan

(128,100), Pennsylvania (106,100), New York (105,300), and Ohio (104,300). Illinois and California also registered large declines--55,200 and 52,000, respectively.

Insured Unemployed, United States <sup>1/</sup>  
Duration, and Age by Sex

Item	February 1962		Feb. 1961
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distri- bution	Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration in Weeks:</u>			
Total.....	2,379.9	100.0	3,422.3
1-2.....	481.1	20.2	717.9
3-4.....	367.8	15.5	519.5
5-14.....	1,173.2	49.3	1,646.4
15 and over..	357.8	15.0	538.5
<u>Age by Sex:</u>			
Men--Total...	1,670.9	100.0	2,500.3
Under 25....	243.2	14.6	417.0
25-44.....	751.7	45.0	1,200.9
45-64.....	572.6	34.3	770.2
65 and over..	101.7	6.1	109.9
INA .....	1.8	0.1	2.2
Women--Total	708.9	100.0	922.0
Under 25....	107.5	15.2	144.6
25-44.....	326.5	46.0	447.5
45-64.....	248.4	35.0	301.7
65 and over..	26.0	3.7	27.4
INA .....	0.5	0.1	0.7

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico

INA = Information not available

Manufacturing unemployment, currently at 926,000, represented a marked drop of 710,000, or 43 percent, from February 1961. Less pronounced decreases occurred among nonfactory workers with the largest among persons from construction (126,800) and trade (87,700)--down 17 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

The largest manufacturing reductions were in the four States which showed the largest declines in total insured unemployment. Nationally, the reduction in the number of jobless durable goods workers was twice as sharp as that for nondurable goods workers. Joblessness among the former group fell 54 percent (550,000) to about 472,000, while unemployment among the latter group declined by 26 percent (161,000) to 454,000.

THE TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED

About 316,000 jobless workers who had exhausted all of their regular State unemployment insurance were claiming temporary extended benefits in mid-February. This represented a decline of nearly 27,000, or about 8 percent, from mid-January.

Over-the-month changes in most States were small with the largest declines in Pennsylvania (6,700) and California



(5,800). The only sizable increase was a rise of 3,800 to 7,100 in Washington due primarily to administrative reasons.

Workers who were filing for extended benefits at mid-February were entitled to an average of \$31.93 per week. Reflecting their higher earnings, men were entitled to more benefits than women. About one-third of the men compared with only one-tenth of the women had a weekly benefit of \$40 or more. At the other end of the scale, about 1 out of 10 men and 2 out of 10 women had a weekly benefit of less than \$20.

Expenditures for extended benefits to jobless workers who had exhausted their regular State unemployment insurance amounted to \$39.2 million during the month of February. The total outlay for such benefits since the start of the TEC program in April 1961 reached \$628,2 million.

Characteristics of Regular and TEC Claimants Are Different

The characteristics of the regular and TEC claimants showed some substantial differences in February. These dissimilarities stemmed largely from the high level of seasonal unemployment in construction,

Men made up a larger share of the regular than of the TEC claimants--70 percent compared with 61 percent. Also, the insured jobless under the regular State programs were younger than those who were filing for extended benefits; about 60 percent of the former compared with 54 percent of the latter were under age 45. Jobseekers age 65 and over accounted for a much smaller proportion of the regular than of the TEC claimants--only 5 percent of the former compared with 12 percent of the latter. This difference was very pronounced among men with 6 percent and 16 percent of those under the respective programs in this age group.

Workers from construction industries made up a substantially larger share of the jobless insured under the regular than of those under the TEC program--26 percent compared with 14 percent. On the other hand, persons from trade and service establishments comprised 24 percent and 30 percent of the total under the re-

Average Weekly Benefits of the Insured Unemployed Under the TEC Program  
United States 1/, February 1962

Industry and occupation	Amount
Total.....	\$31.93

Industry division:

Mining.....	32.54
Contract construction .....	34.55
Manufacturing.....	31.56
Public utilities .....	34.52
Wholesale & retail trade.....	29.62
Fin., insur., & real estate.....	30.81
Services.....	29.81
All other.....	31.96

Major occupational group:

Professional & managerial.....	39.49
Clerical & sales.....	31.21
Service.....	27.67
Skilled.....	37.01
Semiskilled .....	32.41
Unskilled & other.....	29.94

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

spective programs. Factory workers also accounted for a somewhat smaller share of the regular than of the TEC claimants --39 percent compared with 44 percent.

Workers with clerical, sales, or service occupations made up a lower proportion of the unemployed insured under the regular than under the TEC program--20 percent compared with 29 percent. This partly resulted from the smaller share of persons from trade and service establishments among the regular claimants. On the other hand, skilled and semiskilled workers accounted for 46 percent of the regular compared with 37 percent of the TEC claimants. About 3 out of 10 of the jobless under each of the programs were unskilled workers. These proportions reflected the high level of more recent unemployment among construction workers insured under the regular program and the relatively high incidence of long-term joblessness among unskilled workers.



## Employment Service Activities

# February Nonfarm Placements Highest for the Month Since 1953

NONFARM placements, at 425,200 in February, were nearly 9 percent below the January level--slightly less than the usual decline between the 2 months. The February total was the highest for the month since 1953, and exceeded last year's figure by 24 percent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the annual rate of placements in February was 6.7 million, compared with 6.6 million in January and 5.4 million a year earlier.

Thirty-nine States showed placement losses over the month, with the largest in New York (11,800), and California (6,400), which reported reductions in trade, services, and government. Declines of 3,200 in Pennsylvania and 3,100 in Massachusetts were noted primarily in the services, while a loss of 3,100 in Massachusetts was mostly in government. Texas showed a rise of 4,500 with nearly half of the increase in the service industries.

The reduction in placements between January and February was sharper among women than among men--down 11 percent to 195,900 for women, and 6 percent to

229,300 for men. Some 68 percent (290,600) of the placements this February were of workers in the central age group (20-44 years). Workers 45 and over accounted for an additional 20 percent. All age groups registered over-the-month declines.

Moderate declines in placements between January and February occurred in all major industry divisions except construction and government. Placements in construction rose 6 percent (somewhat less than the usual increase between January and February), while those in government declined 45 percent; a 59 percent drop is usual at this time of year. Compared with last February, placements were up substantially in all divisions except government. The sharpest rises were in manufacturing and construction--up 39 and 38 percent, respectively. Government placements declined by 11 percent.

All occupation groups showed over-the-month placement losses. The sharpest declines were in clerical and sales (21 percent) and in service (10 percent).

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division February 1962				
Industry division	Number	Percent change from Jan. 1962	Usual % change between Jan. & Feb. 1/	Percent change from Feb. 1961
Total.....	425,200	- 8.5	- 9.0	+24.4
Construction.....	24,300	+ 6.2	+ 9.3	+38.4
Manufacturing.....	101,400	- 4.1	- 2.8	+39.3
Public utilities.....	15,000	- 6.0	- 3.1	+22.0
Trade .....	97,800	- 8.0	- 5.6	+27.6
Service.....	159,600	- 8.2	- 6.3	+18.4
Government.....	14,900	-45.4	-58.7	-11.0
All other.....	12,300	- 5.3	---	+11.6

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.  
Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group February 1962				
Occupational group	Number	Percent change from Jan. 1962	Usual % change between Jan. & Feb. 1/	Percent change from Feb. 1961
Total.....	425,200	- 8.5	- 9.0	+24.4
Professional and managerial.....	17,200	- 7.6	+ 0.9	+34.1
Clerical and sales ...	74,700	-20.6	-25.4	+17.9
Service.....	133,300	-10.0	- 8.3	+14.9
Skilled.....	25,200	- 2.4	+ 0.9	+34.1
Semiskilled .....	62,500	- 5.2	- 4.4	+41.9
Unskilled .....	112,200	(2/)	- 1.5	+29.5

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.  
2/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.  
Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	February 1962		January- February (in thousands)	
		% change from		1962	1961
		Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961		
New applications .....	820,700	-17.2	-13.6	1,812	2,014
Counseling interviews--total .....	185,900	- .7	+11.9	373	323
Initial counseling interviews.....	110,800	+ .8	+ 9.3	221	196
Individuals given tests.....	180,500	+ 2.8	+18.3	356	290
Placements--total .....	581,200	- 7.1	+29.5	1,207	990
Nonfarm .....	425,200	- 8.5	+24.4	890	707
Farm .....	156,000	- 3.0	+46.0	317	283

Compared with a year ago, placements were considerably higher in all occupational categories. The sharpest increases were in the semiskilled (42 percent), and the skilled and professional and managerial groups (34 percent each).

### Nonfarm Promotional Activities Sharply Higher Than Year Ago

Employer visits, totaling nearly 123,000 in February, were little changed from January (down 2 percent). The total, however, was nearly 38 percent above a year ago, with all but seven States showing increases. Telephone contacts in February, at 177,800, were

down by 6 percent from last month, but were 24 percent above the year-earlier total.

### Farm Placements Virtually Unchanged

The number of workers placed in farm jobs in February, at 156,000, showed little change from January, edging down by about 3 percent. Some 23 States registered declines, with the largest reported by Arizona (19,500) and California (4,800). The February total was nearly 46 percent greater than the number a year ago. About 100,000 of the farm placements during the month were pool-type (those of jobseekers gathered at an established assembly point for a single day's work). Crew-type placements numbered 33,400.

### New Applications Drop Sharply

Approximately 820,700 new work applications were filed with local employment security offices in February--a decline of 17 percent from January and

### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over February 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all placements
Total.....	84,400	100.0	19.8
Construction.....	5,300	6.3	22.0
Manufacturing.....	13,100	15.5	12.9
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities ..	2,800	3.3	18.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	15,300	18.2	15.7
Service .....	43,900	52.0	27.5
Government.....	2,200	2.6	14.7
All other.....	1,800	2.1	14.4
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total.....	84,400	100.0	19.8
Professional and managerial.....	3,800	4.5	22.2
Clerical and sales .....	8,700	10.3	11.7
Service.....	37,400	44.4	28.1
Skilled.....	6,600	7.8	26.1
Semiskilled .....	7,900	9.3	12.6
Unskilled and other.....	20,000	23.7	17.8

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

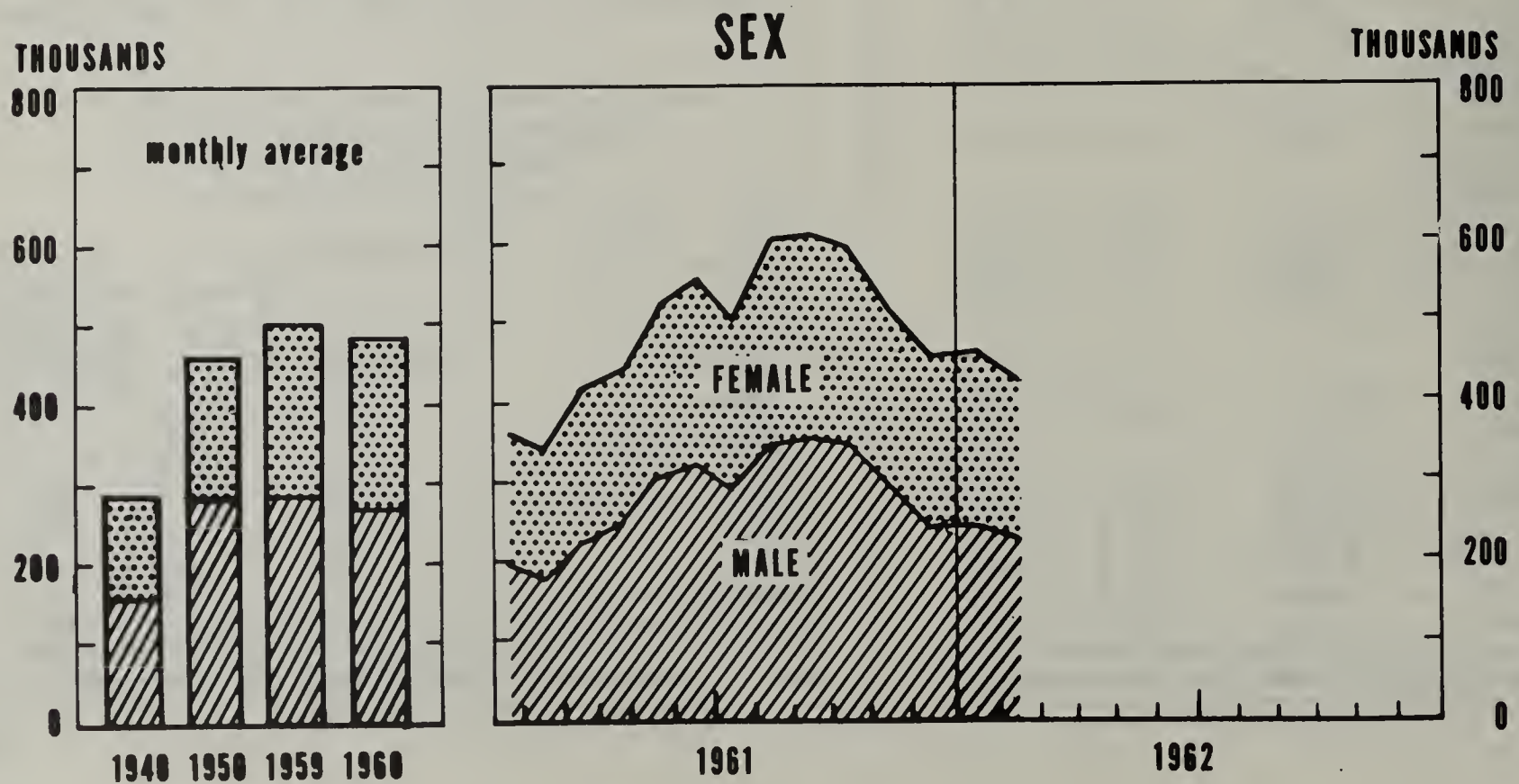
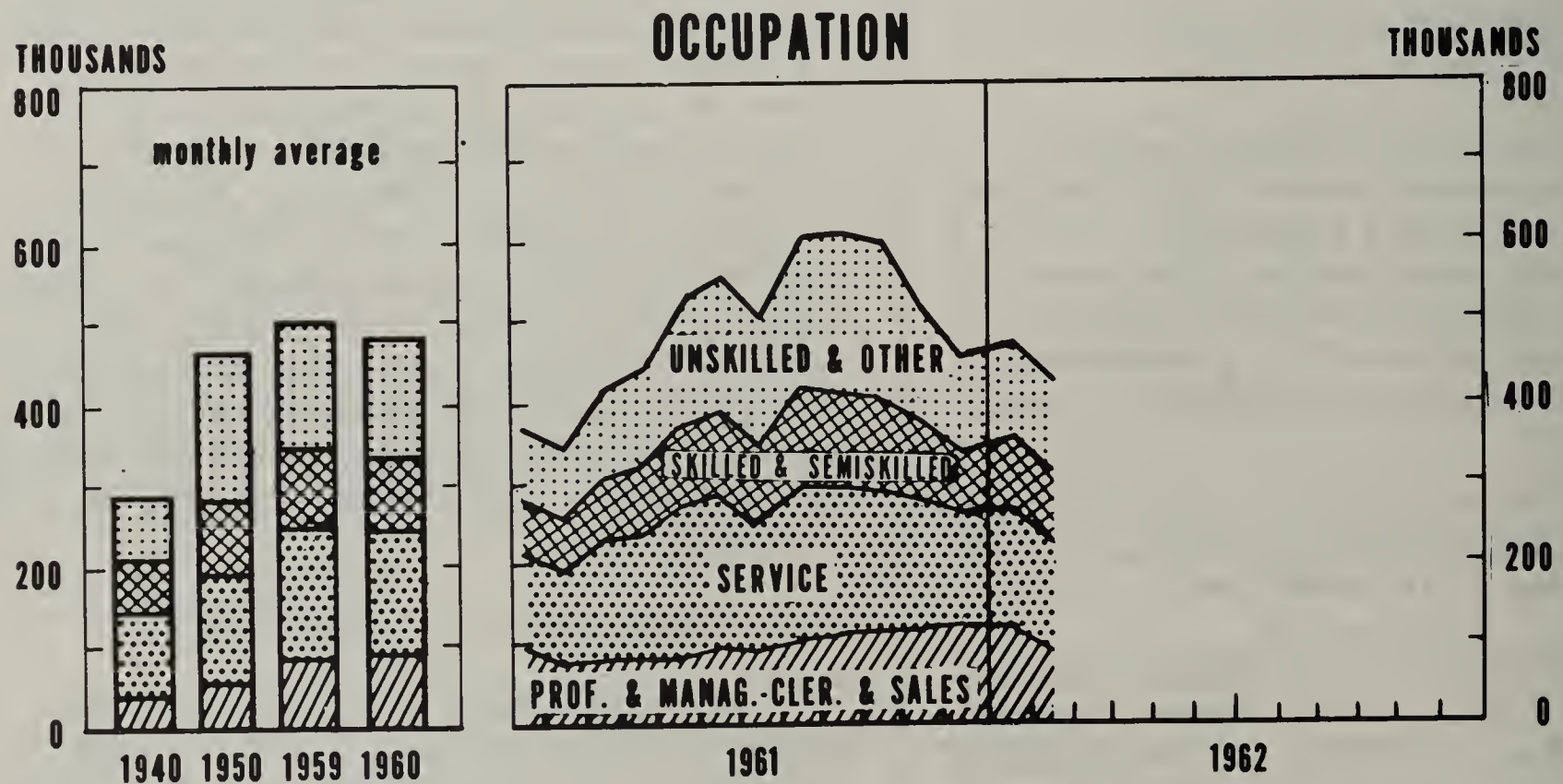
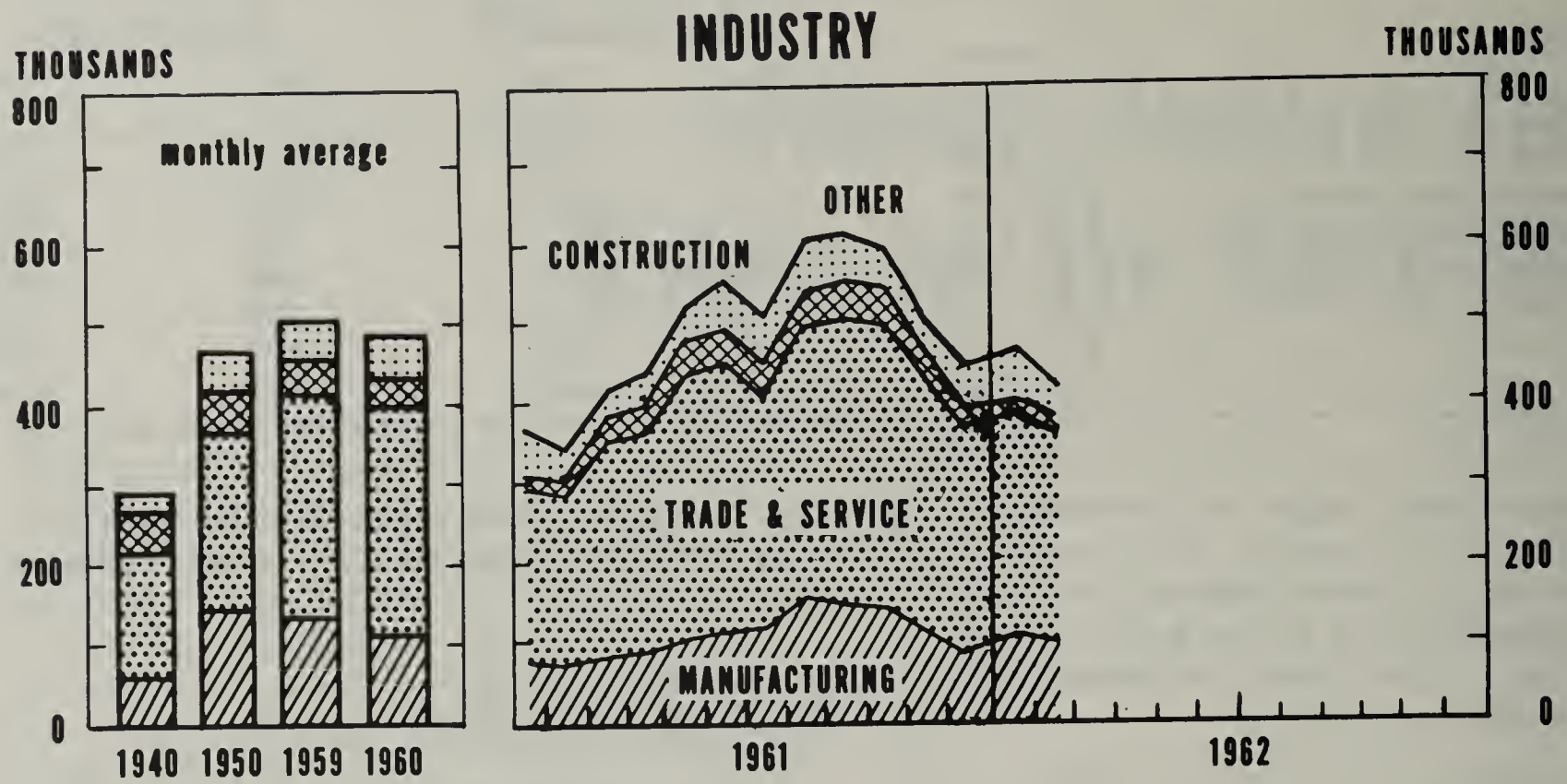
### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Under 20 Years of Age by Occupational Group February 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	50,200	100.0	11.8
Professional and managerial.....	700	1.4	4.1
Clerical and sales .....	17,300	34.4	23.1
Service.....	11,900	23.7	8.9
Skilled.....	900	1.9	3.8
Semiskilled .....	7,700	15.3	12.3
Unskilled and other.....	11,700	23.3	10.4

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS





4 percent from a year ago. All but two States reported decreased volumes of registrations during the month. Applications by men dropped by 20 percent, while those filed by women were down 13 percent. As usual, the central age group (20-44 years) accounted for the largest proportion of new applications in February--over three-fifths of the total. Those filed by teenagers accounted for 19 percent of all new registrations, compared with 16 percent in January.

Some 127,200 of the new applications were filed by veterans--approximately 26 percent of the number filed by all male applicants. Handicapped workers filed 36,700 new applications, about 6,600 fewer than in January and 1,100 under the number a year earlier.

#### Counseling Interviews Show Little Change

Counseling interviews totaled 185,900 in February--slightly under

January's record high for any month. About three-fifths of all counseling interviews were with men, the same proportion as last month and as in February 1961.

Some 110,800 of the February counseling interviews were initial, or first-time interviews, with more than half (52 percent) with teenagers; about 11 percent of the first-time interviews were with workers 45 and over. Veterans accounted for approximately 9 percent of the initial interviews and almost 12 percent were held with handicapped persons.

#### Testing Shows Small Rise

Testing activities expanded somewhat in February as the number of individuals given tests rose by 4,800 to 180,500. This was about 27,000 more than a year ago. Specific aptitude tests, this February, were given to 69,600 individuals, GATB's to 67,900, and proficiency tests to the remaining 43,000.

## QUARTERLY SURVEY OF LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

(continued from page 11)

and machine shop workers accounted for over a quarter of the total advance.

Other States registering appreciable increases over the last 3 months were New York, New Jersey, and New Hampshire. The pickup reflected additional needs for professional and managerial workers in New York, for machine shop workers and summer camp personnel in New Jersey, and for semiskilled workers in the electronics industry in New Hampshire.

Only three States--Ohio, Florida, and Nebraska--reported declines of over 100 in clearance needs. Since December, the number of hard-to-fill openings for professional and managerial workers reported in the Ohio inventory dropped by over 300, mostly for trained nurses and mechanical engineers. Vacancies for electrical engineers in Florida--although still exceeding 300--have dropped mark-

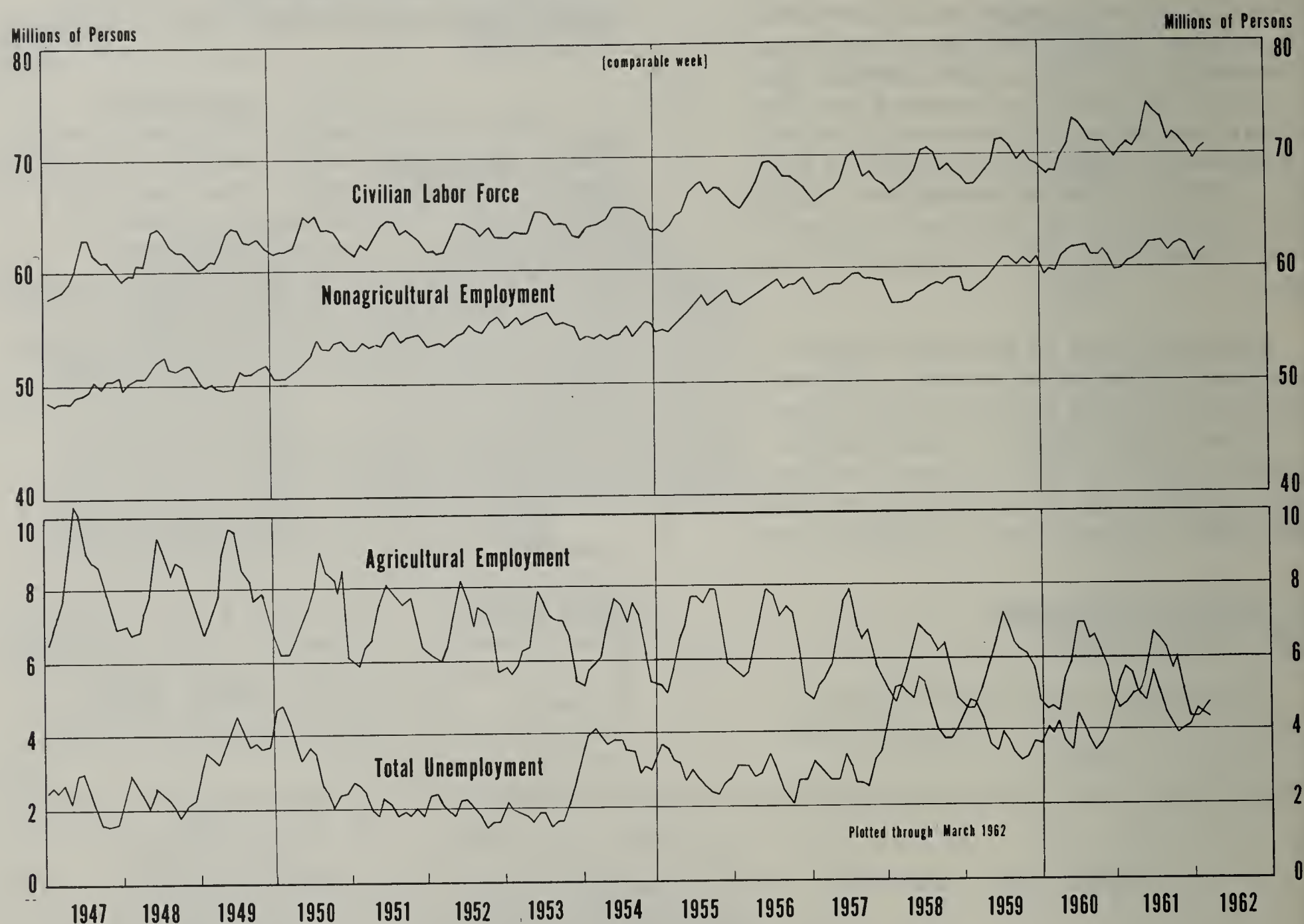
edly since December. In Nebraska, openings for skilled workers in the aircraft industry and for electronics technicians dropped by 100.

#### California Again Leads in Clearance Placements

Over 37,200 nonagricultural clearance placements were made in all States during the 3-month period December 1961 through February 1962, compared with 42,500 during the previous 3 months and 33,000 during the same period a year earlier. California, with over 9,500 placements during the most recent period, accounted for a quarter of the total and continued to lead all other States. Four States--Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania--each reported between 3,000 and 5,500 placements. Together with California, these States accounted for nearly three-quarters of all clearance placements during the period.



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (Persons 14 years of age and over) February and March 1962 and March 1961

Employment status	Mar. 11-17 1962	Feb. 11-17 1962	Mar. 12-18 1961	Net change	
				Feb.-Mar. 1962	Mar. 1961- Mar. 1962
Civilian labor force	70,697,000	70,332,000	71,011,000	365,000	-314,000
Employed	66,316,000	65,789,000	65,516,000	527,000	800,000
Agricultural	4,782,000	4,578,000	4,977,000	204,000	-195,000
Nonagricultural	61,533,000	61,211,000	60,539,000	322,000	994,000
Unemployed	4,382,000	4,543,000	5,495,000	-161,000	-1,113,000
Not in the labor force	55,889,000	56,072,000	53,574,000	-183,000	2,315,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The civilian labor force rose seasonally by 400,000 in March to 70.7 million, compared with 71 million for the month last year. The total labor force in the first quarter of 1962 was not significantly higher than in the first quarter of 1961. The exceptionally high labor force level in January-March 1961 was in part due to what appeared to be unusual sampling fluctuations.

Total employment rose seasonally by 500,000 over the month to a March record of 66.3 million, 800,000 above a year ago. Of the increase, 300,000 was in nonagricultural employment (including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics), which was at a record for the month at 61.5 million, and 1.0 million above March 1961. Farm employment, after 2 months of greater-than-seasonal gains from an unusually low level in December, gained seasonally by 200,000. At 4.8 million, agricultural employment was down by 200,000 over the year, with all of the decrease among self-employed farmers and unpaid family helpers. Nonfarm workers on fulltime rose seasonally by 500,000 to 50.2 million in March, 1.1 million above a year ago and 1.2 million higher than in March 1960. Persons on part time for economic reasons increased by 150,000 in March, following a smaller increase in February, to 2.3 million, 600,000 below a year ago.

Unemployment, declining seasonally by 160,000 over the month, totaled 4.4 million in March, 1.1 million below a year earlier. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment, not significantly changed at 5.5 percent, is down from the 6.8 rate last March.

Long-term unemployment (15 weeks or more) remained virtually unchanged over the month, whereas it was expected to rise seasonally by about 200,000. At 1.5 million, it was 400,000 less than a year ago, but nearly all of the drop was among those out of work from 3 to 6 months. The number of persons jobless for more than 6 months, unchanged at about 700,000, constitutes the only group among the unemployed which is not at or below its March 1960 level. The number of very long-term jobless has declined by about 300,000 from the recession high, and accounts for one-sixth of all jobless workers.

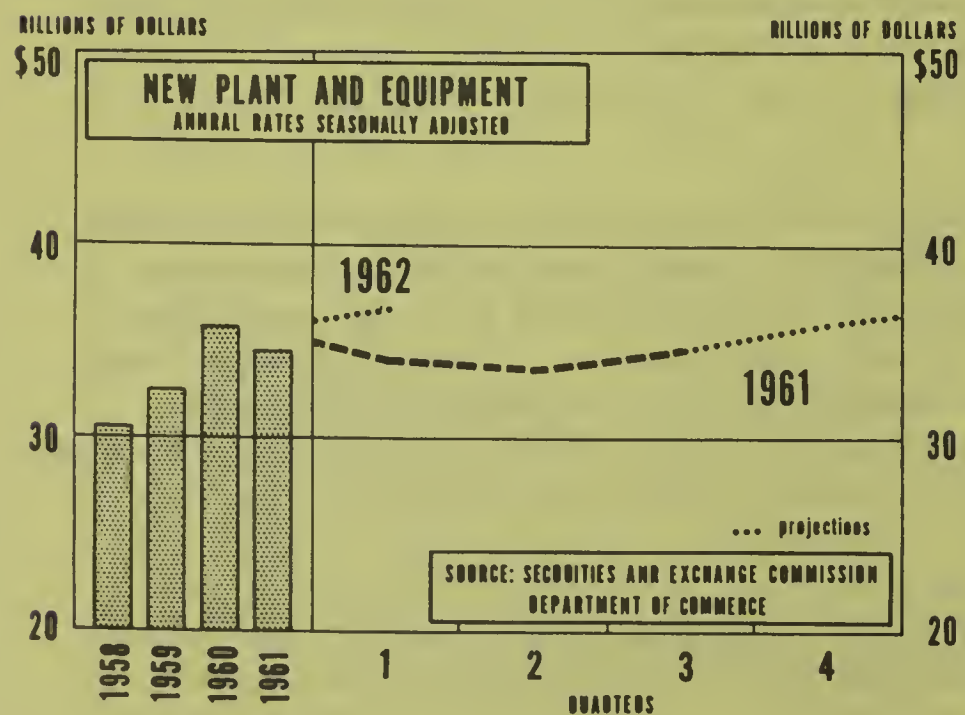
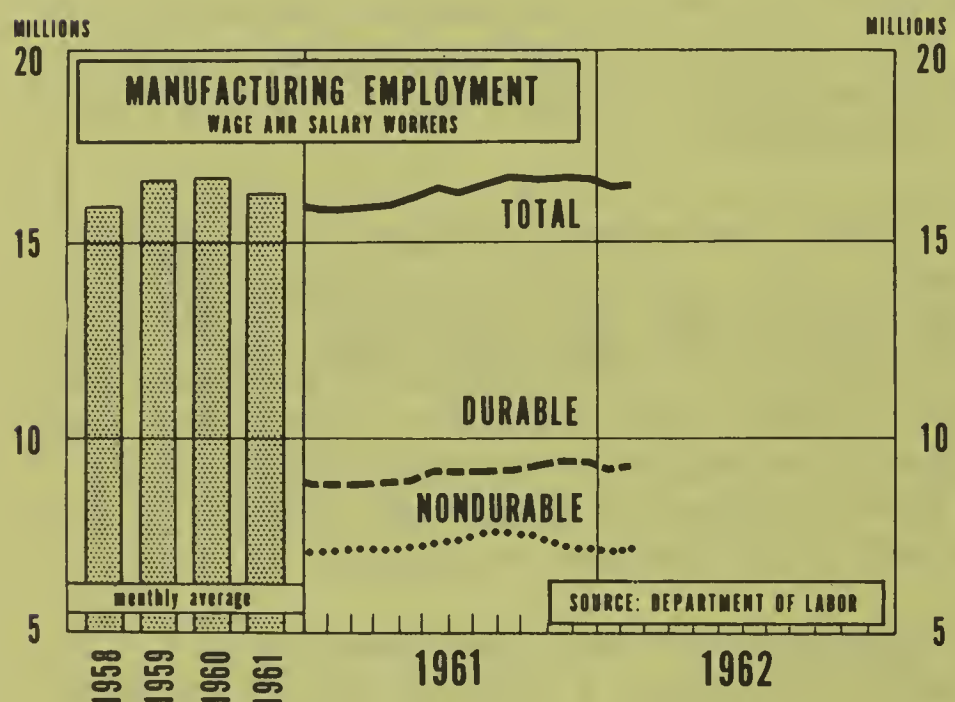
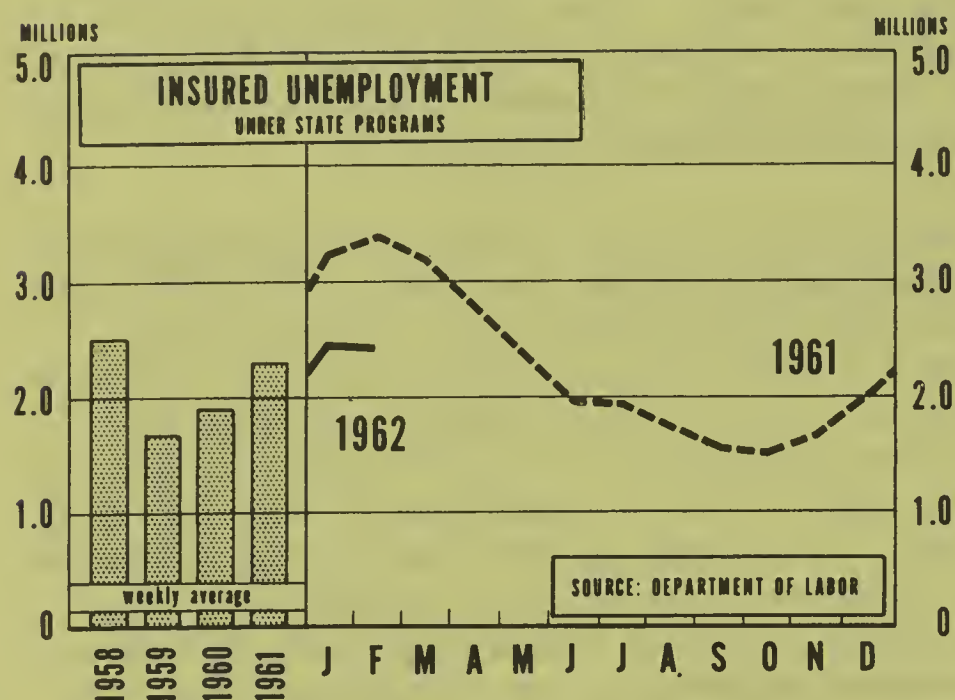
Insured unemployment under regular programs was down seasonally by 100,000 between February and March to 2.3 million, 1 million below its year ago level. The decline was widespread among the States, with all but eight reporting smaller volumes. Most of the declines were small; only two States had reductions of more than 10,000--New York (17,000) and Pennsylvania (12,000). The number of persons who had exhausted their State benefits and were drawing benefits under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program showed little change from February, edging down by 4,000 to 310,000.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) declined from 5.9 percent in February to 5.6 in March, compared with 7.9 percent last March. Rates in Alaska (18.2 percent), North Dakota (11.2), and Montana (9.7) were typically high for the month. Arkansas, West Virginia, and Wyoming had rates of about 8 percent. Large industrial States with rates well above the national average were California (7.2), Pennsylvania (7.1), and Michigan (6.5). Texas, with 3.1 percent, was among the lowest in the Nation.

The number of persons exhausting their State benefit rights increased to an estimated 170,000 persons in March, compared with 154,000 in February. A moderate rise is usual for this time of year.



# NATIONAL LABOR



WHILE economic activity picked up somewhat in March and early April, the economy in the first quarter of the year lacked the buoyancy which had characterized the early stages of the recovery. Total output of goods and services (GNP) was probably running at an annual rate of about \$548 billion, somewhat below the \$553 billion rate originally anticipated for the first 3 months of this year.

Nevertheless, the economy has made some solid advances. Industrial production in March reached an alltime high of 116 percent, although the rise from February amounted to only one percentage point. In March, retail sales, seasonally adjusted, set a new record and personal income rose to a new peak. A spurt in automobile sales during the closing weeks of March and early April caused some upward adjustments in production schedules for the second quarter. Settlement of the steel-labor contract negotiations and the cancellation of steel price increases may have paved the way for higher levels of steel output in the second half, relative to previous estimates. In the employment situation, the downtrend in insured unemployment accelerated markedly in the second half of March.

Housing starts shot upward in March after 4 months of shrinking activity, allowing for seasonal factors. The pace through February had run far behind the rates indicated by the high levels of mortgage applications, building permits and contract awards, foreshadowing, perhaps, a continued greater-than-seasonal upturn in construction activity during the spring and early summer. The first decline in a year in orders for durable goods resulted almost entirely from a slackened demand for steel. The level of orders for hard goods (in February) was over \$16 billion for the fifth straight month, however, the longest period bookings have remained so high.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment increased seasonally by 160,000 over the month to 54 million in March, 1.2 million higher than the recession-affected figure of a

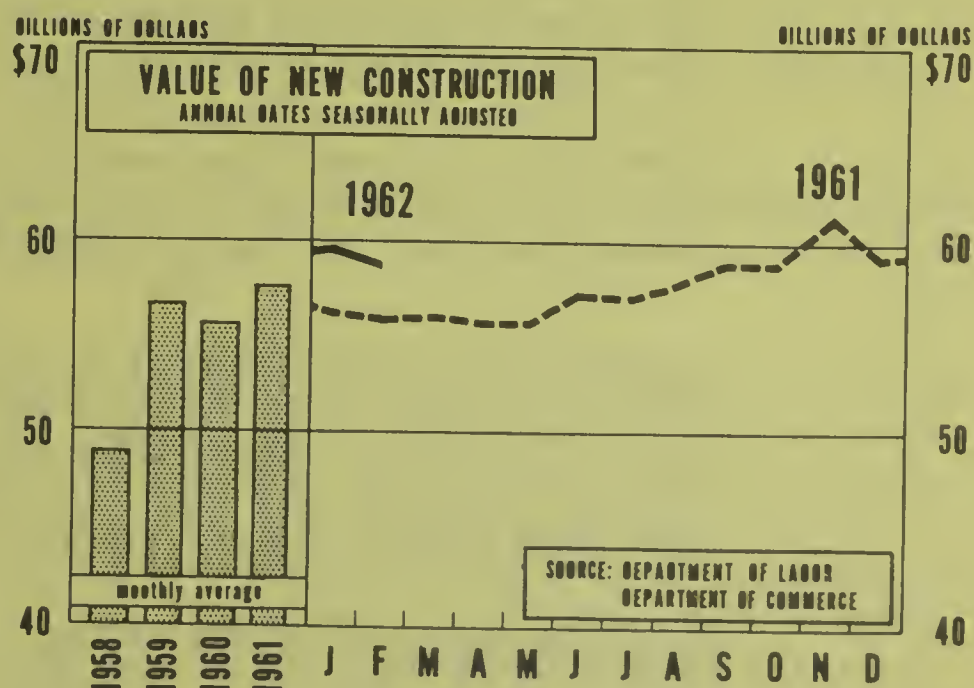
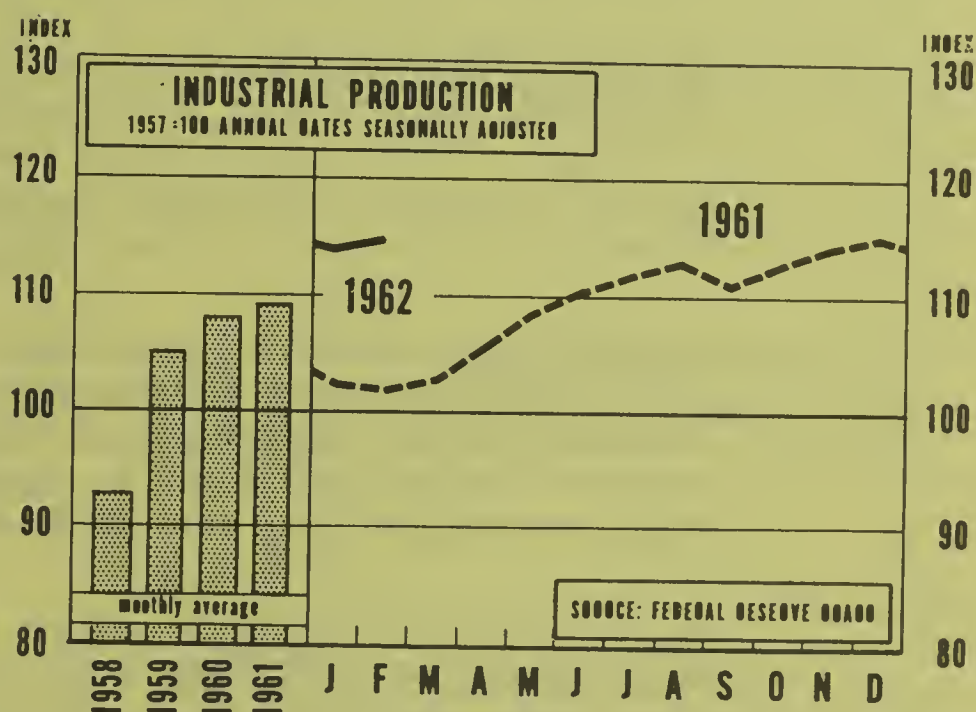
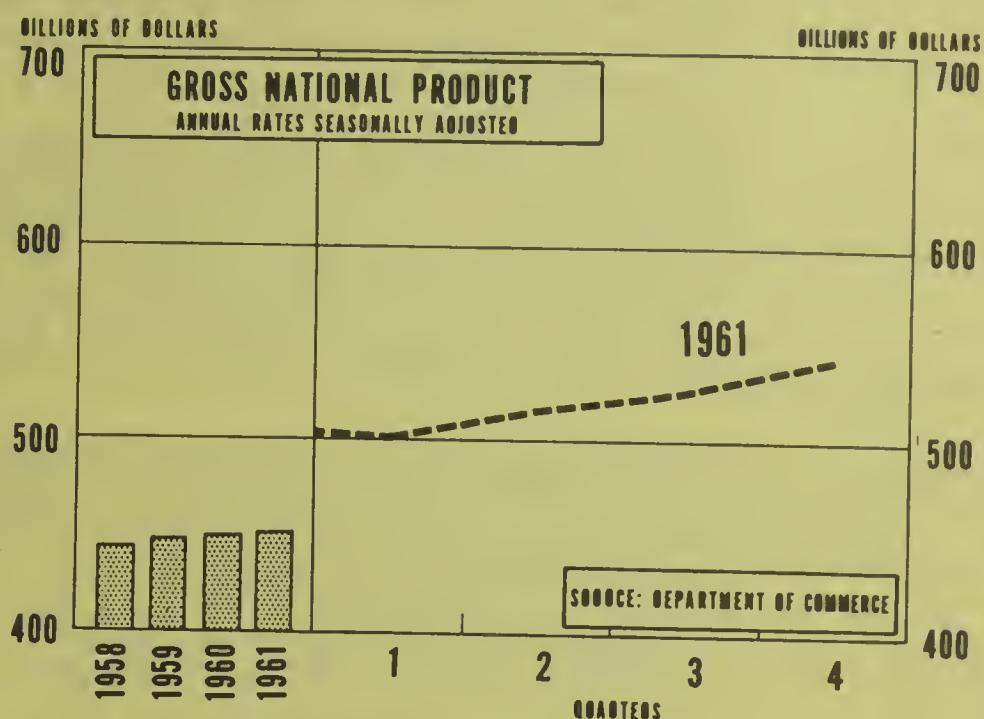


# MARKET *Keynotes*

year earlier and 500,000 above the previous high for the month in 1960. Better-than-seasonal expansion of jobs in manufacturing industries was accompanied by continued gains in State and local governments. However, construction showed less than the expected increase for this time of year. Aside from manufacturing, the sharply contrasting trends of recent months have continued. State and local governments have added over 300,000 employees since the beginning of the business recovery, and the service and finance industries together have added almost as many. However, employment in mining and transportation has shown virtually no recovery, and employment in construction has declined to the lowest level for March since 1950.

Manufacturing employment, which usually declines somewhat in March, instead expanded by 60,000 to 16.5 million, some 650,000 higher than a year before. The industries mainly responsible for the improvement over the month, as well as over the year, were metals, electrical equipment, machinery, and transportation equipment. Changes in other industries were about usual for this time of year. After allowance for seasonal factors, manufacturing employment was 700,000 above its recession low in February 1961, but still some 300,000 below its pre-recession level in May 1960. After rapidly rebounding in the first months of recovery, jobs leveled off during most of the second half of 1961. Since November the upturn resumed, mainly in the major metals industries, which have expanded by 160,000, four-fifths of the overall increase in manufacturing. In non-durables, the outstanding gains since November have been in the apparel industry.

The factory workweek continued to gain more than seasonally, rising by 0.3 hour over the month to 40.3 hours in March, 1.2 hours greater than a year ago. Average weekly earnings rose by 71 cents to \$95.91, a record for March and \$6.37 above last year. Hourly earnings remained unchanged over the month at \$2.38 but were 9 cents higher than in March 1961.





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## INCOME AND SPENDING

Personal income losses sustained in January were erased during February as the seasonally adjusted annual rate rebounded to a new record of \$432.8 billion. This was 7 percent above the recession low of a year earlier. The \$2.7 billion February advance centered in wages and salaries, with half occurring in manufacturing payrolls as a result of the longer workweek and employment gains. Within manufacturing, the largest increases were in durable goods, mostly nonautomotive transportation equipment, metalworking, and machinery industries. In the nondurable goods group, apparel, paper, and printing industries accounted for most of the gain. Among nonmanufacturing industries, construction, retail trade, service, military, and State and local government payrolls showed small increases.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid under all regular programs declined to \$312 million in February from \$344 million in January. The annual rate of payments was down to \$3.1 billion, compared with \$3.3 billion in January and \$4.3 billion in February 1961. Under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program, \$41.1 million was paid in February to unemployed persons who had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular programs, as compared with \$51.3 million in January.

## PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production rose in February, following a slowdown in January, and the index returned to the record December level of 115 percent of the 1957 average. Gains in output of final products (both consumer goods and equipment) and materials were widespread. The index has moved up 13 percent from its recession low last February.

Steel output continued at a high rate in March. The 10.7 million tons poured was 1 million above February's production and the best since March 1960. During the first 3 months of 1962, mills produced 31 million tons, about 57 percent more than in the comparable period of 1961, and the same as in 1959, when recovery from the 1958 recession was underway.

Automobile assemblies of 603,300 units in March were up 12 percent from February and 48 percent from a year ago. First quarter output of 1,768,000 was 49 percent above last year. Production in the first quarter of 1962 exceeded by 10 percent total output in the like quarter of 1959, also a recovery period. Auto sales picked up sharply in March, with all makers showing over-the-year gains for the first time this year. The total of 616,300 cars sold was 35 percent ahead of February and nearly 28 percent above last March. First quarter sales of 1,559,500 units were 29 percent better than a year ago and the best for the period since 1956. Dealers' inventories, which have been accumulating steadily since their low last September, declined in March to 978,000 cars from more than a million in February. Last March, more than 935,000 were held in stocks.

Construction expenditures in March, totaling \$4.1 billion, were 8 percent above February, the normal seasonal rise between the 2 months. The annual rate of spending, seasonally adjusted, declined for the second straight month. At \$56.6 billion, the rate was not significantly changed from February but was \$2.4 billion below January's rate and the lowest since May 1961.

Housing starts dropped sharply and contraseasonally in February, as work was begun on 75,300 public and private units, compared with 82,100 starts in January and 81,000 in February 1961. The annual rate of private starts was



1,126,000, seasonally adjusted, the same as the 1961 low in January a year ago and about 17 percent less than the average during the 6 months ending last November. Unlike starts, building permits were at an annual rate, seasonally adjusted, almost 30 percent ahead of January and February of 1961, so that the backlog of unused permits held by builders has apparently increased considerably.

Manufacturers' sales rose 2 percent in February to a record \$32.8 billion, seasonally adjusted, more than compensating for the small decline in January which interrupted the year-long uptrend. Steel and motor vehicles and parts accounted for much of the February increase in durable goods sales, which were 18 percent ahead of a year ago. Sales of nondurable goods producers, also 2 percent above January, were up 6 percent from last February.

New orders in February continued at the record January rate, with increased orders for nondurable goods offsetting the first decline in a year in orders to producers of durable goods. The 2 percent over-the-month drop in bookings for durables resulted almost entirely from a slackened demand for steel. February's advance buying totaled \$33 billion, seasonally adjusted, about 13 percent above last year.

Manufacturers in February added another \$450 million, seasonally adjusted, to their inventories, which have steadily increased from their recession low of last February to a record \$56.2 billion--an over-the-year gain of about \$2.6 billion. Most of the accumulation from January was in the metal-fabricating industries, but producers of primary metals also increased their stocks.

Unfilled orders rose \$500 million during February to \$49.5 billion, almost \$4 billion above year-earlier backlogs.

Department store sales rebounded in March, and the seasonally adjusted index reached a new record of 158 percent of the 1947-49 average, up sharply from 150 in February, and topping the former high of 156 percent in December.

## CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer prices for food rose contraseasonally in February and were also higher for household textiles and apparel. The only important reductions were in new and used car prices. The Consumer Price Index, after several months of stability, advanced a sharp 0.3 percent to 104.8 of the 1957-59 average, an increase which was exceeded in only two postwar Februaries. Services continued to account for the major share of the 0.9 percent rise in average consumer prices from the year earlier, the smallest February-to-February increase since 1956.

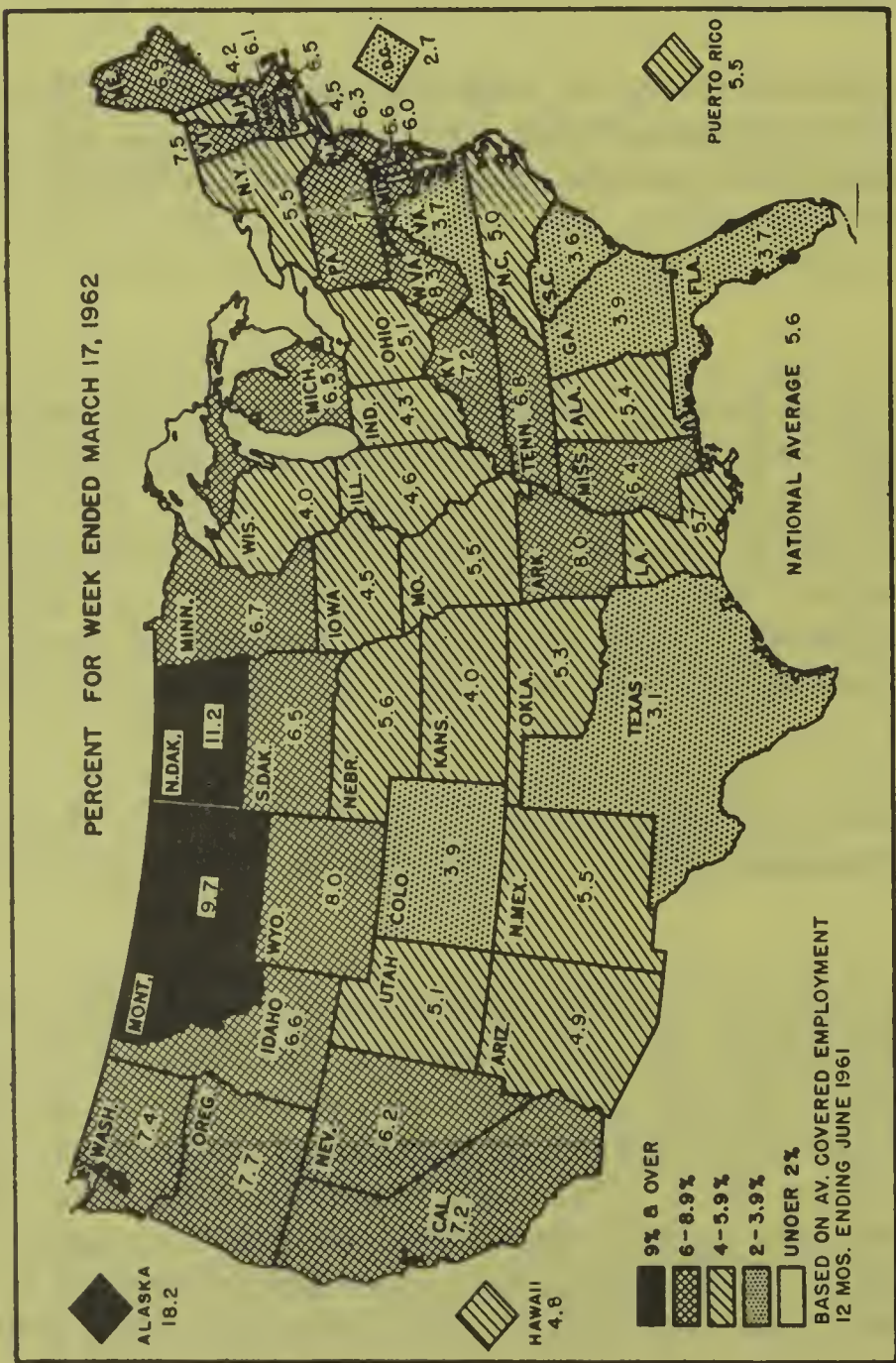
Cost-of-living increases of 1 cent an hour will be received by 77,000 workers, mainly employees of aircraft missile firms, on the basis of the Consumer Price Index.

Spendable earnings of factory workers increased 26 cents over the month to \$84.41 weekly in February, reflecting the recovery in the length of the work-week from the effects of unusually severe weather in January. Purchasing power remained unchanged, as the slight rise in earnings was offset by a small increase in consumer prices, and, although slightly less than November and December, was at a record. The 6 percent, or \$4.50, gain in earnings over a year ago is a relatively high rate, but characteristic of a recovery period, and was reflected almost entirely in additional buying power.

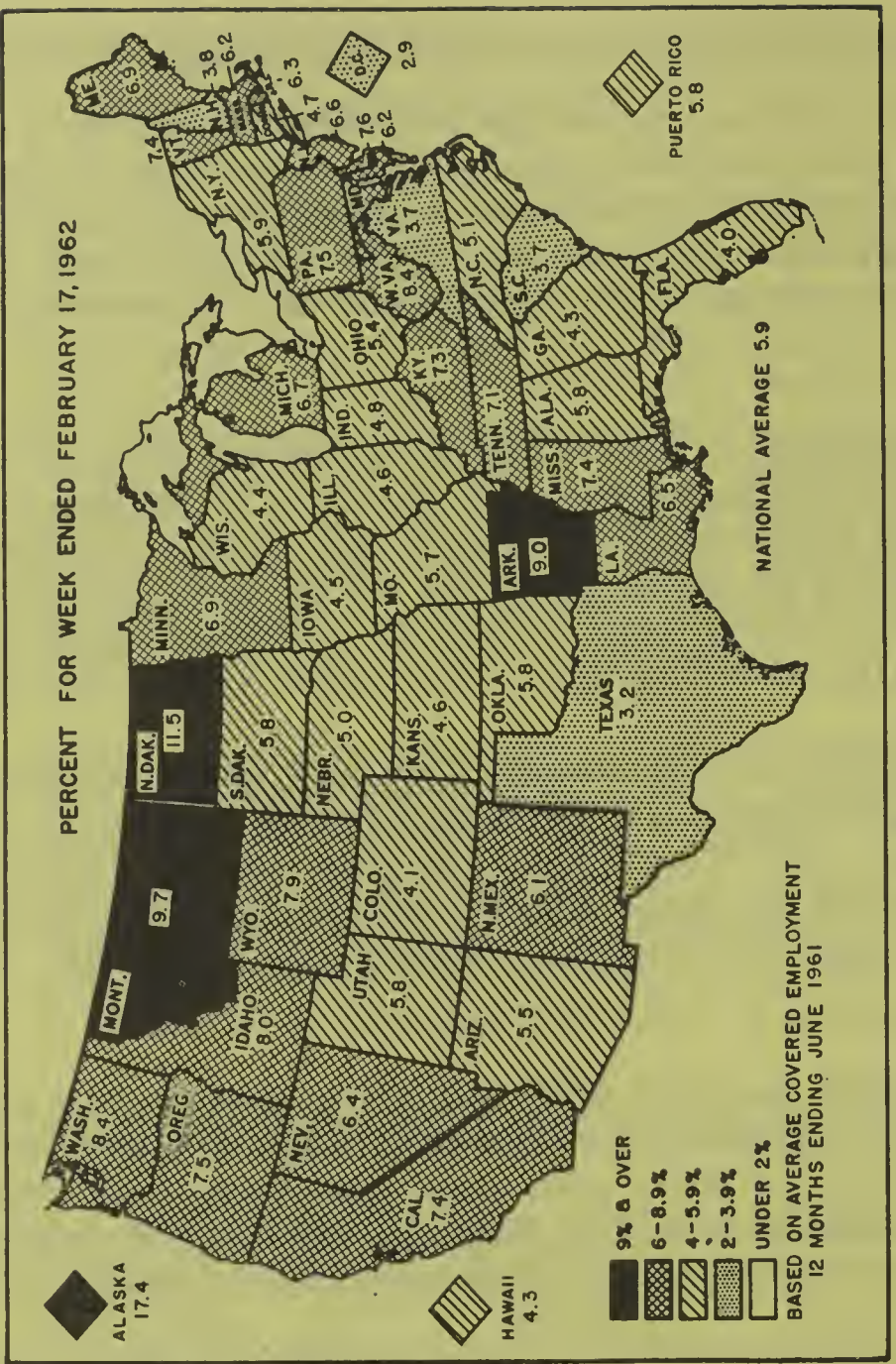


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

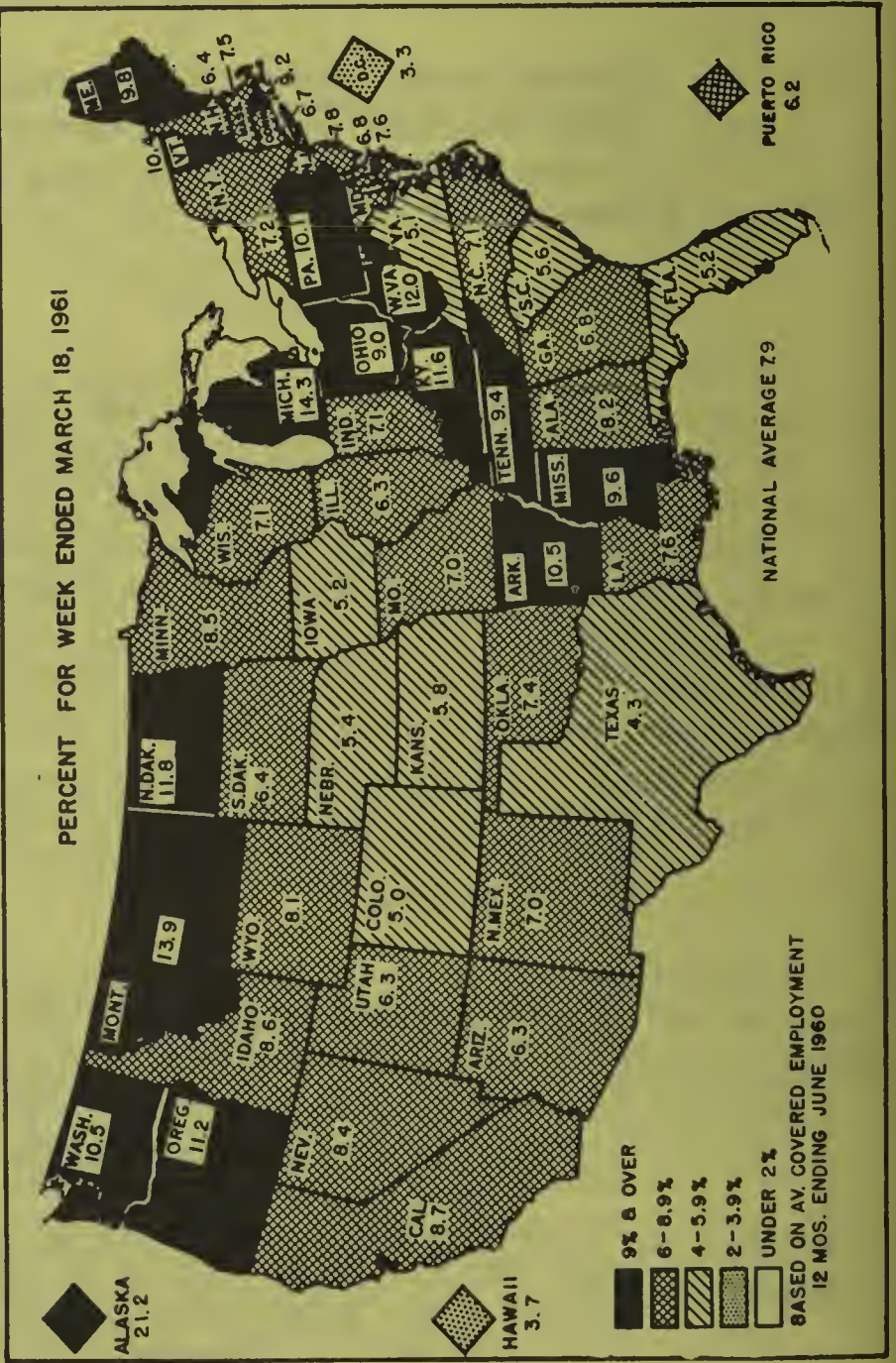
LATEST MONTH



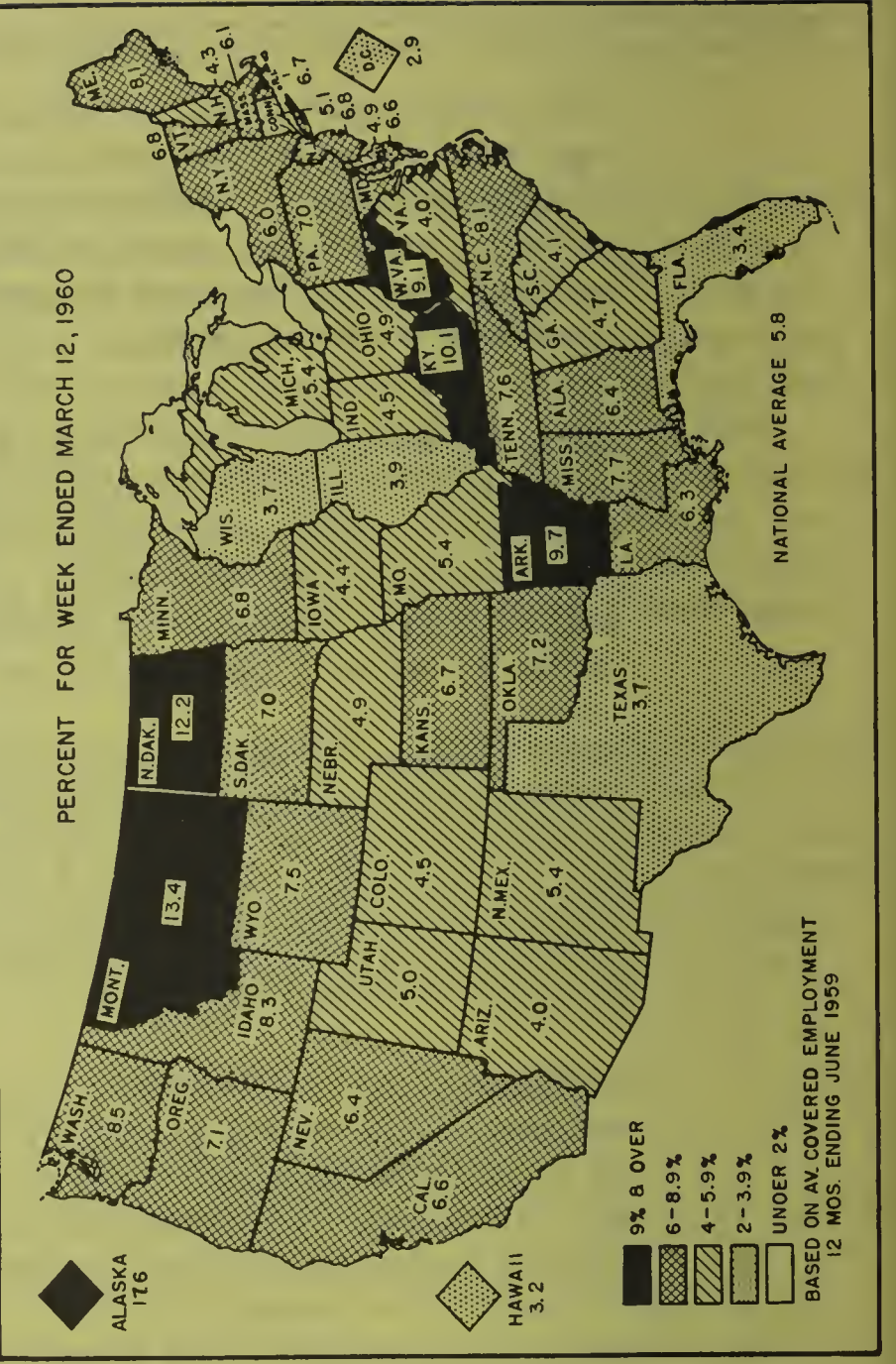
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





# Insured Unemployment Declines Seasonally in March

THE pickup, usual at this time of year, in construction, trade, and apparel manufacturing activities, reduced the number of insured unemployed by about 6 percent from February to an average of 2,271,900 during the first 3 weeks in March. Seasonally adjusted, the average level of insured unemployment in March was 1.8 million, the same as in the previous month, but well below the 2.5 million of March 1961.

Insured unemployment under the UCX program showed a small increase in March. The number of jobless ex-servicemen edged up by 200 to an average of 49,700, while unemployment among Federal workers, averaging 34,300, was down by 1,300 from February.

The national insured unemployment rate under State programs was 5.6 percent in mid-March (not adjusted for seasonality), compared with 5.9 percent in

February, and 7.9 percent a year earlier. Among the States, the highest rates were reported in Alaska (18.2 percent), North Dakota (11.2 percent), and Montana (9.7 percent).

## New Unemployment Drops

Jobless workers filing initial claims under State programs in March averaged 273,200 per week--down 15 percent from February, and 27 percent under the year-ago figure. The over-the-month decline was attributable to reduced layoffs in construction and other outdoor activities, and a slackening of temporary unemployment in the automobile industry. The over-the-year drop in new unemployment mainly reflected a more stable employment situation in durable goods.

Under the UCX program, initial claims moved up by 900 from the preceding month to a weekly average of 6,200.

Week ended	Initial claims 1/		Insured unemployment 1/	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
February 3	346,600	496,500	2,466,200	3,358,400
February 10	351,000	510,500	2,398,000	3,390,600
February 17	307,600	477,300	2,379,900	3,422,300
February 24	291,500	433,800	2,456,200	3,408,800
March 3	315,300	425,700	2,396,700	3,346,500
March 10	306,500	383,300	2,345,500	3,257,200
March 17	269,900	413,400	2,271,100	3,226,800
March 24	255,200	368,100	2,149,100	3,085,400
March 31	244,200	349,300	----	----
Weekly averages				
February	321,600	479,700	2,414,600	3,393,800
March	273,200	371,600	2 / 2,271,900	3,168,200

1 / Refers to regular State programs only.  
2 / Average through week ending March 24, 1962.



This was 1,600 under the year-ago average. New unemployment among Federal workers, at a weekly average of 2,500 in March, was down by 400 from February and 200 below the average last March.

#### Insured Unemployment Changes Small in Most States

Between mid-February and mid-March, the number of insured jobless moved down in 42 States and remained unchanged in 2. The changes in most States were small; only six showed reductions of more than 5,000, and one (Nebraska) noted an increase of more than 1,000.

The largest decrease (17,200) was in New York, lowering the State's total volume of insured unemployment to 276,200. This was about 83,200 less than a year earlier. Most of the over-the-month decline occurred in the apparel and construction industries. Over-the-year decreases occurred in most industries, with substantial declines in construction and in manufacturing, particularly in the apparel, and in the metals and metal-using industries.

Pennsylvania showed a decline of 11,500 to 207,800—some 91,900 under the year-ago volume. Over four-fifths of the reduction from mid-March 1961 was among factory workers, largely in the metals and metal-using industries (joblessness among steel workers dropped by some 37,000). Unemployment among construc-

tion workers was down about 3,400 from the year-ago figure.

California, Indiana, Ohio, and Washington showed over-the-month decreases ranging from 5,400 to 8,300. These declines were due primarily to stepped-up activities in construction and other outdoor work.

#### Claimant Exhaustions Increase Slightly

Preliminary data indicated that about 170,000 claimants under State programs exhausted their benefit rights during March. This was about 16,300 above the previous month, but about 75,200 less than the year-earlier total. The exhaustees, this March, accounted for about 11 percent of the 1.5 million who dropped out of the State unemployment insurance program during the month. Most of the remainder of the dropouts presumably had been recalled to work, had found new jobs, or had left the labor market.

#### Benefits Down in February

The amount of benefits paid out under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) totaled \$312 million in February—down about \$31.9 million from January and \$123.5 million below the February 1961 total. Benefits this February included some \$287.2 million paid out under State programs, \$13.7 million

### State Unemployment Insurance Developments <sup>1/</sup>

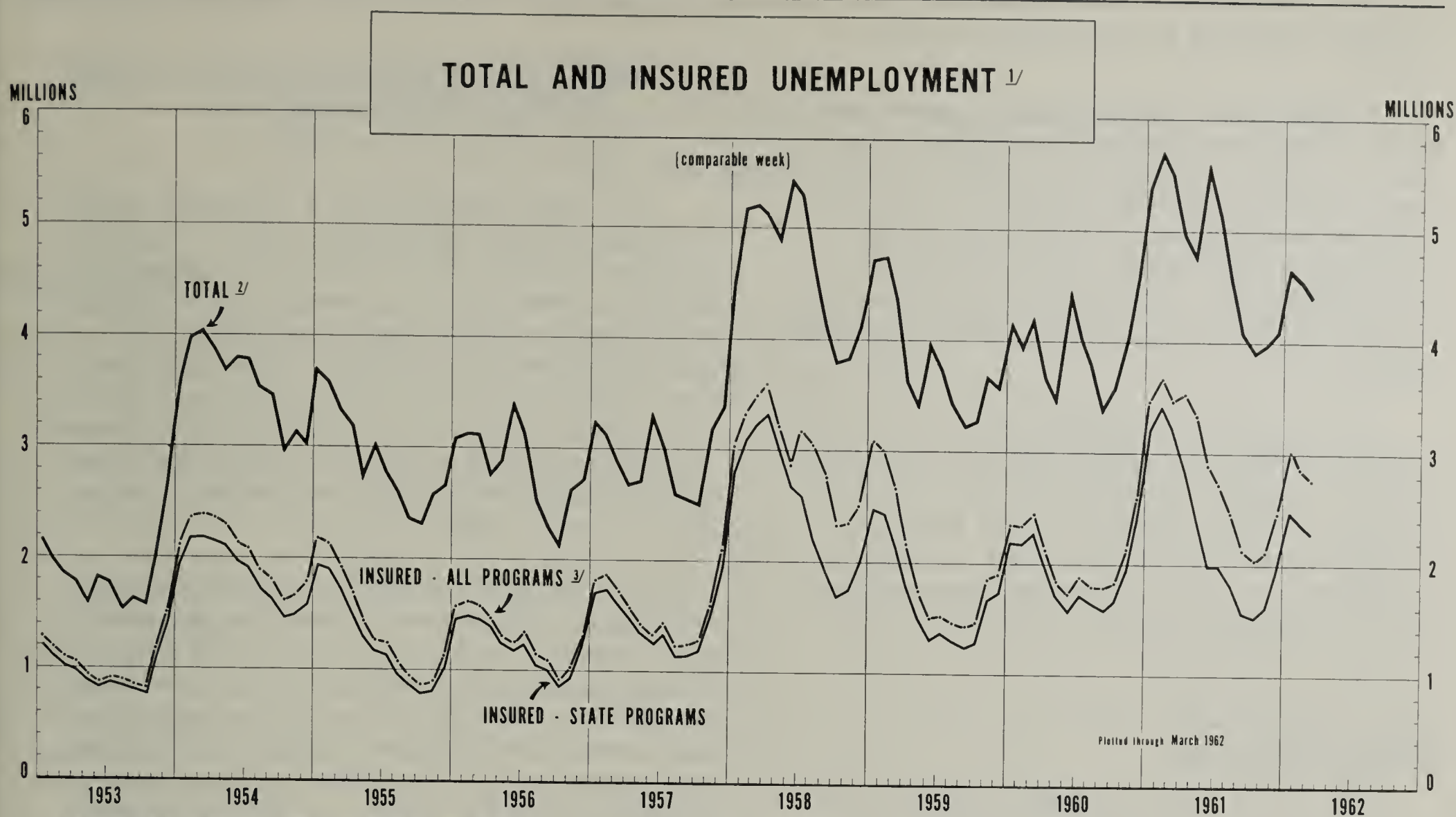
Activity	February 1962			January-February	
	Number or amount	% change from		(in thousands)	
		Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961	1962	1961
Initial claims <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,286,300	-34.8	-33.0	3,260	4,300
Weeks claimed <sup>2/</sup> .....	9,788,400	-13.7	-28.5	21,131	27,835
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	2,414,600	- 2.9	-28.8	2,453	3,327
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	2,127,200	+ 3.5	-28.7	2,089	2,847
Benefits paid <sup>3/</sup> .....	\$287,245,000	- 8.8	-28.0	\$599,367	\$793,575
Claimant exhaustions .....	153,700	-15.4	-21.1	335	388

<sup>1/</sup> Data relate to State programs only.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

<sup>3/</sup> Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.





under the railroad program, and an aggregate of about \$11.1 million under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE)

For totally unemployed workers, the average weekly benefit check under State programs amounted to \$34.73--some 29 cents more than in January. The average check was above \$35 in 18 States, including California, Colorado, Ohio, and Wyoming, where the amount exceeded \$40.

About 7 percent of the average weekly beneficiaries in February were partially unemployed; in January the proportion was about 9 percent. The average check for these February claimants amounted to \$21.44--or 28 cents more than in the previous month. The proportion of claimants who were partially unemployed varied widely among the States because of differences in State laws, industrial composition, and work schedules. The largest proportions were in Delaware (27 percent), North Dakota (17 percent), and Georgia (nearly 15 percent). About 12 percent of the beneficiaries in Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin received checks for partial unemploy-

ment. The lowest proportion was in the District of Columbia (2 percent).

### The TEC Program

In mid-March, some 36,200 jobless workers filed first claims under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program. Only three States--California, New York, and Pennsylvania reported 2,000 or more first claims. More than 1,000 first claims were filed in eight other States--Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas. By the end of March, some 3.0 million jobless workers had filed first claims from the start of the program in April 1961.

The number of insured jobless under the TEC program, at 324,700 in mid-March, was about 3,400 less than in the preceding month. Twenty-eight States showed fewer unemployed drawing extended benefits than in the previous month. The largest reductions were in New York (2,200), Ohio (2,000), and Pennsylvania (1,350). Indiana, Illinois, and Washing-



ton each showed an increase of about 1,300.

California reported the largest volume of insured jobless in mid-March--some 35,800. Nearly two-fifths of these were former factory workers, with the largest groups from food processing, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment. Trade and services also accounted for substantial numbers of the jobless.

The second largest number of claimants (32,800) was in New York, of whom 44 percent were former factory workers. About one-fifth of those from manufacturing were apparel workers. One out of every 7 of the claimants drawing extended benefits formerly worked in a trade establishment.

#### TEC Exhaustions Continue Decline

Approximately 165,000 claimants dropped out of the TEC program during February. Nearly 104,200 of these had exhausted their extended benefit rights--25,900 fewer than in January. States with the largest numbers of exhaustions during the month were California (11,100), Pennsylvania (9,800), New York (8,500), Illinois (6,400), Ohio (5,900), and Michigan (5,700).

#### TEC Benefit Payments Also Down in February

A total of \$41.4 million was paid out in TEC benefits in February--\$9.9 million less than in January. The average weekly benefit check paid to all claimants during the month was \$39.43--down 23 cents from the previous month. The average check varied among the States, ranging from \$14.71 in Puerto Rico to more than \$36 in California, Colorado, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

By the end of February, total TEC benefit payments from the start of the program had amounted to \$660 million. California paid the largest amount--\$84.6 million--followed by New York with \$82.7 million, Ohio with \$70.2 million, and Michigan with \$49.8 million. Three other States--Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania--each have disbursed over \$25 million.

### COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR SUBMITS FIRST REPORT

(continued from page 2)

D. The Secretariat to explore areas for immediate additional action, including the need to work with State migratory labor committees, to enable more migratory workers and their families to receive the benefits of the National School Lunch and Special Milk Programs, and the program under which Federally owned foods are made available to the State for distribution to schools, nonprofit institutions, and needy families.

E. The Secretariat to work closely with State migratory labor committees in the formation of programs to aid migrants. State committees and agencies are urged to call upon the Secretariat for any help they may need in developing and carrying out programs and to offer advice and recommendations concerning future actions of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor.

With respect to enforcement of existing legislation and regulations, the President's Committee on Migratory Labor urges:

A. All Federal and cooperating State agencies which administer laws and regulations pertaining to agricultural labor to improve related enforcement and compliance programs. If additional appropriations are necessary, the Committee recommends that the agencies request additional funds from the Congress, and that the Congress give serious consideration to these requests.

B. Those States which have laws and regulations applying to agricultural labor to step up their enforcement and compliance programs. State action of this kind is especially needed in the fields of health, housing or labor camp regulations, and safety regulations governing the transportation of farm workers.

C. Those States which do not have legislation and regulations pertaining to agricultural labor to act in this area as soon as possible. State action in the field of workmen's compensation is especially needed.



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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Review and Analysis.

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## Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, February 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/			Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/			New applications 5/			Counseling interviews			Placements		
	All claimants 2/			All claimants			Women 4/			Initial			Nonagricultural		
	Number	Per-centage change from January 1962 3/	Women 4/	Number	Per-centage change from January 1962 3/	Women	Number	Per-centage change from January 1962	Total	Number	Per-centage change from January 1962 3/	Total	Number	Per-centage change from January 1962 3/	
Total, 54 States.....	1,286,278	-3.48	385,338	9,788,371	-13.7	2,864,192	820,720	-17.2	185,924	110,787	0.8	581,162	425,170	-8.5	
Alabama.....	1,662,5	-4.08	3,460	12,601,1	-20.6	28,913	1,063,7	-18.2	1,647	1,414	6.62	6,927	6,695	.4	
Alaska.....	2,166	-3.71	3,65	2,571,15	-6.8	3,476	1,046	-19.7	325	123	-53.2	364	364	-1.43	
Arizona.....	8,339	-2.90	1,565	52,558	-11.5	10,985	1,022	-19.7	1,697	914	-27.7	701,7	701,7	-7.3	
Arkansas.....	8,748	-5.95	2,418	10,536,1	-19.5	10,970	1,263,4	-27.5	2,644	1,504	1.37	4,035,4	8,459	23.9	
California.....	19,696,2	-2.3	4,995,8	1,111,681	-3.8	34,342,1	10,346,8	-13.5	2,019,5	1,223,4	3.6	48,287	41,034	-13.5	
Colorado.....	8,176	-4.42	1,371	6,260,3	-2.2	13,624	9,588	-23.4	3,112	2,849	1.46	6,253	5,905	-5.1	
Connecticut.....	1,983,8	-2.96	6,781	14,313,8	-14.4	5,118,7	1,311,9	-23.2	2,690	1,624	4.5	7,143	7,059	-1.1	
Delaware.....	3,929	-5.12	7,79	3,402,9	10.7	6,110	1,466	-31.8	776	670	-4.29	3,68	3,68	-24.4	
Dist. of Col. ....	3,591	-3.93	7,79	2,960,9	5	7,372	4,996	-23.6	1,516	565	-3.92	3,429	3,429	-20.6	
Florida.....	22,469	-3.71	5,386	14,602,8	-17.9	42,250	2,055,8	-12.6	2,841	1,872	4.26	34,544	17,842	-10.5	
Georgia.....	1,851,6	-4.44	7,413	12,783,3	-26.3	54,746	1,251,3	-24.6	2,990	2,013	21.7	10,173	9,654	-4.1	
Guam.....	2809	-4.21	934	30,960	-18.6	12,203	3080	-6.4	372	329	3.1	10,15	970	-2.3	
Hawaii.....	4673	-2.83	688	40,604	-21.5	6,630	4,127	-4.3	1,217	793	60.5	2,596	2,379	13.7	
Idaho.....	6,091,4	-3.26	1,963,9	50,280,9	-11.2	13,661,7	3,422,8	-22.7	6,798	3,460	-20.0	15,346	14,887	-1.7	
Illinois.....	2,961,0	-4.66	7,311	21,693,7	-7	54,705	2,030,3	-6.2	2,964	1,205	5.4	6,467	6,421	2.4	
Indiana.....	7,869	-4.68	2,494	8,402,3	-10.4	14,754	7,262	-23.8	2,398	1,166	-2.9	6,146	5,558	-20.3	
Iowa.....	6,875	-4.95	1,651	6,842,3	-16.1	14,765	1,197,8	-27.5	1,998	1,314	5.8	5,686	5,405	-9.7	
Kansas.....	1,151,5	-5.36	2,401	13,426,6	-17.7	27,665	1,166,4	-15.0	2,784	1,814	15.2	3,834	3,734	-1.7	
Kentucky.....	1,744,2	-4.15	2,723	14,094,1	-19.5	25,645	2,879	-3.18	2,387	1,103	-23.9	1,933	5,989	-8.4	
Louisiana.....	5,224	-3.87	1,299	15,498,9	-10.7	16,219	1,577,4	-8.9	3,232	2,456	4.36	4,906	4,651	-4.0	
Maine.....	20,685	-30.6	5,494	18,695,1	-17.0	33,514	2,193,8	-22.7	5,047	3,380	-6.6	11,917	11,736	-20.9	
Maryland.....	5,001,2	-30.1	2,178,5	3,816,78	-3.1	9,504,0	5,410,2	-15.2	5,996	3,741	-5.9	10,495	10,348	-1.2	
Massachusetts.....	7,730,9	-19.2	1,458,7	4,710,34	-7.2	39,012	1,033,4	27.3	5,996	824	-27.6	6,835	6,478	4.8	
Michigan.....	1,417,5	-4.95	3,527	19,575,3	-19.5	15,609	1,035,3	-1.99	3,212	1,184	-1.63	5,153,9	7,492	21.3	
Minnesota.....	8,605	-4.89	2,162	8,401,3	-15.5	56,732	1,669,1	-19.4	4,022	1,709	-9.9	8,208	5,906	-14.8	
Mississippi.....	3,027,5	-4.75	9,324	23,785,3	-5.9	19,732	3,339,6	-15.7	1,370	644	27.3	2,126	1,691	11.4	
Missouri.....	4,541	-5.34	9,55	4,590,8	-2.6	9,792	4,138	-14.1	1,480	920	-6.9	4,197	3,731	5.3	
Montana.....	3,822	-2.23	964	2,183,4	-6.3	6,925	2,855	-13.5	300	230	-6.2	1,766	1,666	-17.7	
Nebraska.....	3,875	-2.36	961	2,372,2	-18.4	8,349	2,672	-19.6	829	575	-4	1,138	1,130	3.9	
New Hampshire.....	3,430	-3.81	1,223	2,372,2	-18.4	17,128,5	2,440,0	-2.19	3,520	2,294	-4.34	9,454	9,361	1.3	
New Jersey.....	4,746,6	-2.31	7,700	4,233,2	-15.9	6,070	504,3	-8.8	928	305	-4.34	3,571	3,258	-17.2	
New Mexico.....	5,014	-2.31	3,336	3,955,7	-20.6	46,230	6,444,4	-2.49	1,528,8	9,513	-18.0	5,728,4	5,699,1	5.6	
New York.....	17,790,6	-3.21	7,433,6	1,978,4,9	-19.2	7,829,7	2,109,1	-9.7	4,186	2,635	3.46	19,341	11,763	-1.7	
North Carolina.....	3,507,1	-4.86	1,503,3	3,213,2	-6.3	3,111	1,858	-4.7	4,60	284	-3.38	1,441	1,396	-16.3	
North Dakota.....	1,949	-5.32	1,313	5,225,6,9	-11.3	11,650,4	4,879,2	-15.4	1,403,4	842,0	8.9	1,433,9	1,374,8	-10.6	
Ohio.....	5,659,4	-4.16	1,326,7	8,786,0	-15.0	29,182	8,926	-16.5	2,990	1,954	5.6	9,871,1	9,616	-26.1	
Oklahoma.....	9,402	-4.51	2,758	8,786,0	-15.2	31,408	7,972,6	-20.7	2,926	1,443	8.3	3,779	3,372	-15.6	
Oregon.....	1,684,8	-4.47	3,143	13,042,1	-17.8	25,189,6	4,343,9	-20.3	1,574,1	7,993	-13.7	1,857,7	1,714,5	5.6	
Pennsylvania.....	10,624,2	-3.78	3,239,1	8,871,0,8	-17.8	21,26	1,072,3	-6.4	3,060	2,129	25.5	5,221	3,347	-5.6	
Puerto Rico.....	6,256	-3.59	2,164	5,881,6	-25.1	2,212,6	1,072,3	-24.2	3,060	2,129	-18.8	2,239	2,239	-14.8	
Rhode Island.....	9,694	-3.50	4,717	6,159,7	-16.8	2,517,0	4,172,2	-17.2	1,019	668	65.1	2,239	2,239	1.3	
South Carolina.....	9,074	-4.69	3,176	6,612,9	-19.8	2,656,5	8,704	-17.2	1,138	1,002	40.0	6,751	5,588	25.6	
South Dakota.....	1,252	-6.13	2,27	1,886,8	-6.2	2,913	2,116	-17.7	537	287	4.26	1,735	1,588	1.1	
Tennessee.....	1,666,1	-6.24	5,874	1,920,6,9	-21.2	5,331,3	1,204,6	-1.7	2,512	1,676	8.3	9,916,8	7,334	-13.2	
Texas.....	3,661,2	-30.4	9,840	2,423,3,1	1.2	7,087,5	5,777,8	-26.5	1,092,4	5,818	-18.1	5,950,8	4,527,5	-24.6	
Utah.....	5,218	-3.85	1,091	4,535,1	-1.2	12,143,2	3,752,2	-13.0	1,219	883	20.4	2,610	2,575	-8.6	
Vermont.....	2,699	-3.1	1,077	2,161,1	4.1	6,935	1,462	-17.4	350	307	61.4	730	660	-4.6	
Virginia.....	1,280,1	-5.21	2,849	10,188,9	-23.8	26,191,0	1,359,4	-3.71	4,127	2,945	-7.0	5,852	5,357	-32.6	
Virgin Islands.....	27,917	-3.38	8,330	21,434,6	-15.0	7,415	1,167,9	-26.7	3,633	1,717	-4.62	3,64	3,57	-11.8	
Washington.....	10,421	-4.69	1,471	11,009,7	-20.0	2,068	7,213	-19.0	2,132	811	-7.0	2,272	2,261	-8.4	
West Virginia.....	1,618,0	-4.16	4,045	1,634,9,5	-12.3	4,169,1	1,460,0	-22.9	4,641	2,658	1.66	6,505	6,381	-10.7	
Wisconsin.....	1,981	-4.73	3,66	2,238,8	-12.3	3,939	1,639	-3.62	372	246	5.1	748	669	30.9	
Wyoming.....															

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> February 1962

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	1 272 221	-23.0	25.7	10 431	9 623	-11.7	14.7	3 654	77 248	-10.7	33.7	6 906
Alabama .....	1 171	-33.0	22.1	55	74	8.8	9.7	27	664	4.6	21.0	44
Alaska .....	120	-36.2	20.7	5	8	--	14.3	2	35	--	22.6	1
Arizona .....	2 557	-18.0	37.3	250	151	-19.2	28.3	49	1 503	-10.3	39.6	156
Arkansas .....	1 462	-37.9	20.1	127	130	-11.6	15.2	57	1 324	26.1	25.7	126
California .....	1 540 3	-20.9	24.7	1 608	1 178	-17.3	15.9	472	1 014 1	-11.6	43.8	879
Colorado .....	1 522	-11.3	25.0	83	56	1.8	3.7	11	1 310	23.7	31.7	83
Connecticut .....	1 847	-32.5	23.1	219	204	-9.3	17.9	60	1 081	-22.6	26.0	87
Delaware .....	120	-45.2	12.1	9	22	--	6.4	7	59	7.3	28.9	0
Dist. of Col. ....	468	-33.8	20.5	38	67	-50.7	19.5	25	457	-23.4	28.0	59
Florida .....	4 018	-10.2	33.6	437	217	16.7	18.6	87	3 321	-16.6	36.4	244
Georgia .....	1 301	-27.2	20.0	91	117	-1.7	10.8	30	1 254	4.9	24.1	53
Guam .....	8	--	13.3	0	0	--	0	0	5	--	11.6	0
Hawaii .....	486	-12.4	24.5	28	11	--	5.6	8	198	-25.6	30.8	17
Idaho .....	635	-22.6	25.1	60	39	--	8.1	24	445	8.3	37.6	47
Illinois .....	6 221	-33.1	28.7	493	494	-19.1	21.2	238	4 488	-19.9	45.2	322
Indiana .....	3 663	-15.8	30.0	215	173	-12.6	13.6	67	1 409	31.9	41.0	138
Iowa .....	1 068	-28.3	24.0	83	74	-11.9	9.4	26	1 396	-8	37.6	107
Kansas .....	1 023	-42.9	22.9	68	82	10.8	13.2	27	880	-32.1	26.4	55
Kentucky .....	1 701	-28.0	24.1	175	129	-18.3	11.8	59	775	1.8	39.8	44
Louisiana .....	2 042	-16.9	28.0	143	147	18.5	16.4	54	1 205	1.5	33.4	94
Maine .....	319	-32.5	18.4	16	32	--	5.5	14	204	-4.2	26.4	15
Maryland .....	3 127	-17.9	29.2	137	90	-8.2	6.2	18	692	-12.5	31.1	18
Massachusetts ....	4 100	-24.7	29.9	254	344	-22.3	15.6	173	1 837	-31.6	31.8	133
Michigan .....	1 112 1	-19.2	29.0	519	513	3.0	21.3	158	2 305	-25.5	35.7	278
Minnesota .....	1 747	-31.1	26.3	259	109	-36.6	19.0	37	1 754	-1.1	42.7	202
Mississippi .....	1 220	-26.5	20.3	75	75	--	11.3	26	890	4.5	23.3	51
Missouri .....	2 270	-28.1	23.6	192	192	6.1	17.7	79	935	-28.3	30.2	72
Montana .....	656	-29.5	32.7	61	112	14.3	28.6	58	505	-13.7	48.3	50
Nebraska .....	462	-36.8	19.2	42	65	0	13.5	18	1 200	7.9	42.4	118
Nevada .....	628	-19.3	36.1	48	13	--	11.9	7	389	6.9	49.8	8
New Hampshire ...	551	-1.9	33.9	33	190	15.9	47.5	21	157	11.3	29.4	18
New Jersey .....	3 869	-12.2	25.9	263	208	-9	15.1	121	794	-18.9	20.4	60
New Mexico .....	517	-25.4	17.4	61	36	--	20.6	25	629	-3.1	29.7	103
New York .....	7 538	-29.2	20.4	430	632	-28.1	13.0	148	6 000	-27.1	29.1	538
North Carolina ....	2 353	-16.3	21.1	221	156	-6	11.4	62	1 564	3.4	27.9	146
North Dakota .....	231	-4.9	21.3	26	16	--	8.6	5	257	-10.1	31.8	23
Ohio .....	9 374	-24.1	29.2	583	750	-12.0	14.2	230	3 137	-30.4	37.3	309
Oklahoma .....	1 231	-31.2	24.6	111	130	46.1	12.2	34	2 793	5.6	38.5	305
Oregon .....	1 394	-14.5	28.8	216	123	-20.1	15.9	47	732	-36.3	37.6	105
Pennsylvania .....	8 150	-18.5	29.8	877	777	-17.1	15.0	356	2 613	-14.0	31.4	231
Puerto Rico .....	505	-12.5	9.1	18	21	--	2.4	5	204	-4.7	12.5	1
Rhode Island .....	606	-27.3	26.0	139	68	-40.9	14.1	41	288	-17.2	24.0	37
South Carolina ....	1 043	-25.1	22.7	90	41	--	7.5	20	665	-3.3	25.7	38
South Dakota .....	395	-30.8	29.2	45	32	--	19.9	26	419	9.4	33.4	36
Tennessee .....	1 490	-28.9	25.2	126	113	0	12.1	39	1 368	14.9	38.6	210
Texas .....	8 399	-7.1	25.5	752	905	-4.5	25.2	337	9 009	14.3	31.8	880
Utah .....	672	-29.9	28.1	41	63	-7.3	11.6	18	561	-38.1	42.4	42
Vermont .....	184	-36.1	20.7	11	17	--	10.4	5	105	-23.3	29.3	4
Virginia .....	1 338	-22.3	18.1	78	110	-16.7	7.1	68	572	-7.0	20.1	57
Virgin Islands .....	12	--	7.5	0	0	--	0	0	6	--	3.3	0
Washington .....	1 167	-34.3	18.6	194	61	-23.7	7.3	19	1 103	-8.8	34.1	122
West Virginia .....	1 160	-28.9	23.8	122	76	-35.6	13.6	22	261	-16.9	35.5	22
Wisconsin .....	2 223	-37.5	24.9	187	158	10.5	11.2	71	1 131	-4.7	31.7	109
Wyoming .....	333	-43.7	31.0	17	22	--	17.7	6	219	-43.3	51.4	9

<sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

## February 1962

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 546 74	714 37	641 01	291 32	501 94	254 47
Alabama .....	2 588	1 346	1 096	542	911	491
Alaska .....	89	49	39	19	37	28
Arizona .....	1 276	583	405	182	770	397
Arkansas .....	2 513	1 170	919	426	1 073	544
California .....	2 129 4	9 414	7 328	3 208	7 425	3 955
Colorado .....	1 916	846	2 651	1 280	897	340
Connecticut .....	3 288	1 396	645	228	845	299
Delaware .....	154	57	276	151	35	11
Dist. of Col. ....	1 003	398	217	88	554	308
Florida .....	2 735	1 378	1 056	461	1 425	800
Georgia .....	2 442	1 222	990	477	790	415
Guam .....	6	1	0	0	4	0
Hawaii .....	920	458	278	124	108	60
Idaho .....	992	449	457	181	413	245
Illinois .....	4 755	1 986	1 714	588	1 353	577
Indiana .....	3 940	1 754	1 292	567	878	467
Iowa .....	1 748	725	828	337	1 085	436
Kansas .....	1 804	780	722	362	659	295
Kentucky .....	2 181	1 004	1 194	573	457	285
Louisiana .....	2 004	864	672	261	559	291
Maine .....	1 123	567	912	463	387	178
Maryland .....	3 067	1 226	1 824	826	511	214
Massachusetts .....	3 558	1 404	1 760	741	1 519	661
Michigan .....	7 168	2 955	1 377	600	1 186	537
Minnesota .....	2 416	1 049	405	177	1 081	578
Mississippi .....	1 563	725	554	242	829	475
Missouri .....	3 490	1 581	724	287	916	486
Montana .....	502	236	298	130	188	119
Nebraska .....	1 463	679	593	320	472	175
Nevada .....	352	194	165	100	114	69
New Hampshire .....	537	251	220	106	166	87
New Jersey .....	4 219	1 887	1 484	721	895	455
New Mexico .....	893	454	107	55	306	155
New York .....	1 227 5	6 069	4 521	2 003	5 572	2 835
North Carolina .....	3 358	1 791	2 072	1 053	1 312	729
North Dakota .....	481	260	166	82	232	124
Ohio .....	9 148	3 954	4 977	2 212	1 464	731
Oklahoma .....	2 113	1 052	1 129	565	691	259
Oregon .....	1 732	869	894	468	442	250
Pennsylvania .....	8 017	3 548	4 592	1 857	2 314	1 155
Puerto Rico .....	1 806	969	1 583	800	435	329
Rhode Island .....	883	411	318	56	502	225
South Carolina .....	1 988	984	709	349	727	402
South Dakota .....	525	256	214	115	276	70
Tennessee .....	2 317	1 207	1 138	561	862	495
Texas .....	9 053	4 126	1 872	817	3 322	1 622
Utah .....	735	335	600	276	433	277
Vermont .....	336	174	228	127	102	56
Virginia .....	2 636	1 212	2 087	1 072	623	345
Virgin Islands .....	56	27	17	14	55	17
Washington .....	2 582	1 418	1 299	695	439	216
West Virginia .....	1 680	718	370	143	233	167
Wisconsin .....	4 631	2 824	1 948	957	1 225	679
Wyoming .....	323	145	165	87	85	31



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, February 1962

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 548 18	1 397 74	558 68	1 012 1	883 1	373 9	843 75	813 13	397 39
Alabama.....	1 481	1 375	675	60	53	20	1 036	1 018	527
Alaska.....	174	161	58	15	15	8	45	43	21
Arizona.....	2 214	2 106	623	105	98	35	1 125	1 090	552
Arkansas.....	2 169	2 050	766	79	74	36	1 649	1 580	508
California.....	1 952 8	1 788 0	770 5	1 401	1 209	524	859 4	827 0	367 0
Colorado.....	1 444	1 367	483	35	35	17	908	891	264
Connecticut.....	2 648	2 176	1 051	255	222	96	1 199	1 146	667
Delaware.....	300	260	95	28	22	4	44	42	28
Dist. of Col.....	893	816	342	178	163	49	577	554	271
Florida.....	4 379	3 991	1 659	175	158	54	3 660	3 546	1 689
Georgia.....	1 621	1 509	699	187	156	69	1 296	1 256	549
Guam.....	3	3	3	0	0	0	7	7	0
Hawaii.....	473	429	104	10	10	0	98	96	5
Idaho.....	684	625	254	25	21	5	409	382	228
Illinois.....	7 062	6 344	2 583	390	357	121	2 553	2 484	819
Indiana.....	3 621	3 153	1 335	127	116	39	996	948	461
Iowa.....	987	894	418	39	35	13	1 036	993	340
Kansas.....	1 150	1 054	414	84	75	39	972	917	541
Kentucky.....	1 780	1 586	700	88	80	20	598	577	265
Louisiana.....	1 931	1 845	675	164	154	47	1 134	1 113	452
Maine.....	466	414	170	46	37	18	192	181	103
Maryland.....	3 956	3 534	916	58	57	21	978	960	506
Massachusetts.....	5 063	4 185	2 177	592	465	243	2 040	1 952	1 249
Michigan.....	1 290 4	1 211 3	331 4	391	335	111	2 093	2 046	669
Minnesota.....	2 036	1 873	764	73	71	14	1 317	1 266	444
Mississippi.....	1 149	1 096	475	46	43	24	1 224	1 194	584
Missouri.....	2 815	2 594	1 279	162	141	66	854	821	439
Montana.....	638	604	249	77	73	27	364	357	119
Nebraska.....	558	508	223	57	54	20	917	874	201
Nevada.....	704	663	242	25	24	11	459	453	265
New Hampshire.....	676	592	264	55	49	21	185	174	106
New Jersey.....	5 901	4 877	1 926	323	249	85	1 782	1 715	1 183
New Mexico.....	810	747	287	34	30	11	528	512	156
New York.....	1 408 0	1 253 3	543 9	1 308	1 143	737	1 549 6	1 480 1	1 077 2
North Carolina.....	2 460	2 276	1 001	123	121	46	1 380	1 338	605
North Dakota.....	200	189	87	8	8	3	282	276	113
Ohio.....	8 115	7 267	2 623	616	529	179	3 038	2 945	1 151
Oklahoma.....	1 450	1 368	606	110	104	46	2 488	2 427	618
Oregon.....	1 801	1 671	599	143	132	67	765	740	294
Pennsylvania.....	1 093 2	921 9	3 747	868	699	263	3 439	3 187	1 833
Puerto Rico.....	790	766	182	53	51	22	313	312	60
Rhode Island.....	993	873	460	106	83	18	364	351	198
South Carolina.....	1 105	1 048	429	26	25	11	864	843	434
South Dakota.....	371	343	131	10	9	2	319	307	74
Tennessee.....	1 569	1 469	835	86	79	33	961	922	498
Texas.....	9 307	8 854	3 600	823	761	318	9 725	9 487	3 186
Utah.....	691	633	254	35	34	13	432	405	234
Vermont.....	265	232	97	21	18	4	93	87	52
Virginia.....	1 830	1 702	584	140	114	32	842	824	422
Virgin Islands.....	37	33	12	0	0	0	32	27	13
Washington.....	2 396	2 063	996	53	49	27	1 043	1 010	370
West Virginia.....	1 234	1 160	328	86	80	24	514	495	393
Wisconsin.....	2 670	2 365	836	114	105	24	990	949	493
Wyoming.....	304	286	94	8	6	2	126	122	45



# Nonagricultural Placements, February 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	4 251 70	242 65	101 352	97 814	1 595 72	87 808	4 216 7	18 483	1 958 56	1 296 49
Alabama .....	6 695	835	1 382	1 392	2 632	1 914	454	137	3 534	1 266
Alaska .....	364	3	40	57	104	75	160	12	209	53
Arizona .....	7 017	341	734	2 046	3 244	1 631	652	362	3 221	1 685
Arkansas .....	8 459	887	2 078	2 222	2 566	1 485	706	389	3 300	3 009
California .....	41 034	828	7 618	10 575	18 548	8 049	3 465	1 533	17 894	16 474
Colorado .....	5 905	467	823	1 824	1 700	654	1 091	187	1 779	2 233
Connecticut .....	7 059	182	2 274	1 785	2 088	1 287	730	351	2 909	1 965
Delaware .....	362	17	51	85	133	107	76	4	152	72
Dist. of Col. ....	3 429	49	59	777	1 664	556	880	154	1 790	845
Florida .....	17 842	1 482	1 762	5 158	7 778	3 494	1 662	668	8 722	4 300
Georgia .....	9 654	1 276	2 483	2 144	3 163	2 205	588	259	4 442	1 594
Guam .....	44	34	0	9	0	0	1	0	1	0
Hawaii .....	970	398	40	202	204	68	126	47	327	46
Idaho .....	2 379	216	650	515	674	412	324	102	1 194	643
Illinois .....	14 887	210	4 031	3 155	5 333	1 376	2 158	665	4 959	4 850
Indiana .....	6 421	114	1 987	1 452	1 351	799	1 517	315	2 986	819
Iowa .....	5 558	196	1 321	1 310	2 046	1 273	685	306	1 850	2 298
Kansas .....	5 405	543	755	1 421	1 619	961	1 067	153	2 072	1 912
Kentucky .....	3 734	140	1 141	798	1 166	697	489	119	1 788	566
Louisiana .....	5 989	659	918	1 762	1 926	1 234	724	258	2 377	1 944
Maine .....	1 407	61	434	467	284	107	161	40	634	293
Maryland .....	4 651	269	1 577	770	1 713	1 029	322	80	2 423	736
Massachusetts ...	11 736	300	4 282	1 850	4 138	1 265	1 166	305	5 953	2 191
Michigan .....	10 348	182	2 306	2 800	4 331	2 140	729	647	3 895	3 278
Minnesota .....	6 478	120	1 816	1 671	2 097	889	774	358	2 367	2 539
Mississippi .....	7 492	669	2 170	1 328	2 756	1 935	569	169	3 671	1 689
Missouri .....	5 906	127	2 088	1 492	1 536	723	663	235	2 812	1 242
Montana .....	1 691	113	223	602	438	184	315	118	646	452
Nebraska .....	3 731	352	672	1 016	930	573	761	305	903	1 328
Nevada .....	1 666	67	59	353	939	459	248	42	885	585
New Hampshire ..	1 130	15	801	114	154	49	46	61	596	59
New Jersey .....	9 361	214	3 265	1 677	3 758	2 485	447	285	5 467	2 112
New Mexico .....	3 258	351	227	935	1 301	776	444	187	1 137	1 276
New York .....	56 991	577	14 910	8 062	30 379	18 956	3 063	2 613	36 382	22 728
North Carolina ...	11 763	1 481	5 023	1 614	2 687	1 788	958	430	6 154	1 135
North Dakota ....	1 396	55	79	352	619	410	291	87	588	560
Ohio .....	13 748	618	3 854	3 897	4 327	2 429	1 052	607	5 332	5 095
Oklahoma .....	9 616	1 101	843	2 889	3 415	1 972	1 368	659	2 358	5 755
Oregon .....	3 372	166	580	939	1 276	594	411	221	1 427	796
Pennsylvania ....	17 145	358	5 875	4 347	4 974	2 586	1 591	997	8 820	4 848
Puerto Rico .....	3 347	633	1 808	246	463	225	197	41	1 709	50
Rhode Island .....	2 239	44	1 222	344	452	239	177	246	1 039	349
South Carolina ...	5 583	687	1 751	844	1 938	1 528	363	146	3 000	711
South Dakota .....	1 588	113	135	406	717	467	217	67	335	957
Tennessee .....	7 334	526	2 674	1 478	2 160	1 334	496	385	3 793	1 034
Texas .....	45 285	4 963	6 106	1 3314	16 484	9 963	4 418	2 216	16 983	16 203
Utah .....	2 575	181	587	688	718	308	401	115	1 253	560
Vermont .....	660	32	188	136	246	119	58	14	302	84
Virginia .....	5 771	495	1 411	1 318	1 986	1 291	561	207	2 923	961
Virgin Islands ...	357	74	45	39	158	104	41	1	177	0
Washington .....	5 027	266	1 060	1 278	1 188	612	1 235	244	1 791	1 494
West Virginia ....	2 261	69	353	539	1 069	853	231	58	1 525	821
Wisconsin .....	6 381	62	2 738	1 136	1 749	1 018	696	260	2 813	896
Wyoming .....	669	47	43	184	253	121	142	16	243	258

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, February 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from Jan. 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from Jan. 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	8,508,925	7,885,105	\$34.73	6,238,200	7.3	2,127,231	3.5	\$287,244,989	-8.8	15,370.4
Alabama.....	103,448	98,077	24.43	5,371	5.2	25,862	-.7	2,482,096	-13.3	2,483
Alaska.....	27,152	26,139	37.46	1,013	3.7	6,788	25.5	1,008,764	9.3	352
Arizona.....	38,952	37,533	31.02	1,419	3.6	9,738	5.1	1,196,559	-9.7	797
Arkansas.....	78,053	73,371	22.42	4,682	6.0	1,951.3	15.4	1,723,116	2	1,268
California.....	968,121	915,025	42.35	53,096	5.5	242,030	9.4	40,420,880	-4.3	15,470
Colorado.....	55,242	51,174	40.52	4,068	7.4	13,811	24.4	2,182,497	9.0	556
Connecticut.....	131,866	126,611	37.81	5,255	4.0	32,967	5.6	4,886,896	-5.3	2,449
Delaware.....	33,205	24,131	37.51	9,074	27.3	8,301	45.0	1,284,786	31.0	414
Dist. of Col.....	22,102	21,645	26.69	457	2.1	5,526	15.2	586,751	.7	550
Florida.....	84,591	80,119	27.90	4,472	5.3	21,148	-10.2	2,310,959	-21.1	2,848
Georgia.....	102,458	87,579	26.89	14,879	14.5	25,615	-6.4	2,542,560	-19.2	3,506
Hawaii.....	28,825	25,111	38.81	3,714	12.9	7,206	3	1,040,124	-12.2	506
Idaho.....	33,837	29,746	37.42	4,091	12.1	8,459	-4.7	1,418,816	-6.5	1,234
Illinois.....	437,480	413,076	39.60	24,404	5.6	109,370	2.7	16,952,193	-9.9	9,338
Indiana.....	186,399	172,834	31.14	13,565	7.3	46,600	17.9	5,618,240	1.6	4,329
Iowa.....	73,944	67,979	31.79	5,965	8.1	18,486	13.2	2,260,446	-1.5	1,381
Kansas.....	62,919	58,671	35.44	4,248	6.8	15,730	7.0	2,185,885	-7.0	970
Kentucky.....	94,859	87,601	29.92	7,258	7.7	23,715	7.1	2,712,956	-7.4	2,286
Louisiana.....	127,224	116,820	30.13	10,404	8.2	31,806	7.4	3,721,290	-6.5	2,764
Maine.....	48,378	44,686	24.11	3,692	7.6	12,095	-.2	1,146,530	-10.9	1,235
Maryland.....	170,733	159,832	30.96	10,901	6.4	42,683	9.1	5,153,537	-4.6	2,083
Massachusetts.....	351,745	309,269	38.59	42,476	12.1	87,936	.8	12,803,095	-9.1	5,010
Michigan.....	402,756	389,784	36.26	12,972	3.2	100,689	15.8	14,370,343	1.8	8,735
Minnesota.....	171,999	164,025	29.79	7,974	4.6	43,000	12.5	5,042,587	-3.5	2,033
Mississippi.....	68,377	63,365	23.59	5,012	7.3	17,094	.7	1,572,301	-12.3	1,390
Missouri.....	185,812	168,538	32.35	17,274	9.3	46,453	6.6	5,710,708	-3.7	3,035
Montana.....	39,869	39,869	30.81	0		9,967	18.0	1,233,585	2.6	611
Nebraska.....	47,758	46,348	31.17	1,410	3.0	11,940	22.9	1,467,267	7.0	620
Nevada.....	19,919	18,681	37.35	1,238	6.2	4,980	21.2	727,020	4.9	360
New Hampshire.....	20,398	18,469	30.25	1,929	9.5	5,100	-4.0	587,264	-14.6	358
New Jersey.....	414,373	380,769	38.16	33,604	8.1	103,593	-2.5	15,302,580	-12.5	7,101
New Mexico.....	36,858	35,002	29.34	1,856	5.0	9,215	18.8	1,060,945	2.4	531
New York.....	1,119,406	1,018,733	37.79	100,673	9.0	279,852	-4.6	40,381,074	-15.6	12,564
North Carolina.....	171,628	156,270	22.45	15,358	8.9	42,907	-11.0	3,700,810	-23.5	2,921
North Dakota.....	26,893	22,286	31.16	4,607	17.1	6,723	35.4	834,228	18.7	162
Ohio.....	457,744	432,869	41.32	24,875	5.4	114,436	9.6	18,542,873	-4.4	5,836
Oklahoma.....	67,245	63,171	26.20	4,074	6.1	16,811	19.7	1,718,245	3.0	1,335
Oregon.....	112,379	104,999	35.64	7,380	6.6	28,095	5.4	3,924,142	-8.9	1,501
Pennsylvania.....	796,499	721,431	32.26	75,068	9.4	199,125	-3.2	24,704,182	-15.4	12,509
Puerto Rico.....	32,465	31,652	13.56	813	2.5	8,116	-22.1	435,487	-33.2	1,820
Rhode Island.....	54,765	50,423	31.49	4,342	7.9	13,691	-2.7	1,661,437	-13.1	824
South Carolina.....	55,556	52,500	24.16	3,056	5.5	13,889	4.6	1,316,369	-8.7	1,665
South Dakota.....	16,118	15,079	30.33	1,039	6.4	4,030	28.5	476,858	11.1	241
Tennessee.....	152,718	141,637	24.00	11,081	7.3	38,180	.8	3,577,648	-13.2	3,115
Texas.....	186,712	175,131	25.44	11,581	6.2	46,678	7.7	4,654,507	-2.3	6,239
Utah.....	36,157	34,278	35.21	1,879	5.2	9,039	47.3	1,251,424	29.2	518
Vermont.....	19,420	18,021	29.82	1,399	7.2	4,855	4.6	561,291	-8.5	271
Virginia.....	81,318	76,722	25.26	4,596	5.7	20,330	27.6	2,000,293	11.3	2,452
Washington.....	194,081	184,767	32.26	9,314	4.8	48,520	-9.0	6,185,316	-21.3	6,009
West Virginia.....	89,022	82,931	22.08	6,091	6.8	22,256	-3	1,922,165	-14.5	1,454
Wisconsin.....	147,242	129,315	39.81	17,927	12.2	36,811	3.6	5,755,003	-9.3	4,528.4
Wyoming.....	21,905	21,011	42.66	894	4.1	5,476	16.4	928,061	1.3	381

1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.

2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$280,432 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in two States: California (\$79,441) and Idaho (\$200,991).

3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.

4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> February 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	34,845	49,034	\$ 11,286,562	\$4,947,049	\$6,121,248	20,371	9,055	11,316	8,609
Alabama .....	613	904	166,842	65,194	99,955	408	186	222	177
Alaska .....	633	164	116,996	91,934	19,050	200	172	28	50
Arizona .....	390	421	105,848	51,610	52,363	260	142	118	86
Arkansas .....	349	645	108,860	36,663	69,532	276	109	167	101
California .....	4,859	5,394	1,716,209	910,849	764,937	2,680	1,171	1,509	722
Colorado .....	444	375	126,406	71,722	52,630	242	142	100	20
Connecticut .....	180	260	62,115	27,803	31,810	128	34	94	35
Delaware .....	32	84	16,858	5,131	10,812	27	5	22	10
Dist. of Col. ....	1,480	177	197,287	174,561	20,425	367	326	41	221
Florida .....	447	968	164,738	45,595	118,134	374	107	267	123
Georgia .....	588	758	170,408	73,527	95,584	338	145	193	241
Hawaii .....	383	247	99,185	65,602	33,583	188	90	98	56
Idaho .....	593	402	159,677	105,386	51,672	195	98	97	112
Illinois .....	1,557	1,944	493,196	227,989	259,915	948	462	486	373
Indiana .....	329	1,013	166,903	40,236	121,888	319	88	231	157
Iowa .....	138	557	84,877	16,708	66,997	233	62	171	72
Kansas .....	605	431	153,002	93,229	55,768	216	92	124	81
Kentucky .....	491	999	186,457	61,409	123,318	372	184	188	224
Louisiana .....	370	880	164,508	45,956	117,349	229	70	159	161
Maine .....	114	346	56,928	10,502	41,742	105	21	84	40
Maryland .....	627	636	168,732	85,057	80,371	349	202	147	118
Massachusetts .....	991	1,011	301,489	153,411	142,089	442	182	260	194
Michigan .....	668	3,155	450,245	86,988	363,257	757	237	520	541
Minnesota .....	470	1,264	232,126	51,109	161,260	400	128	272	132
Mississippi .....	479	400	94,430	48,670	44,523	312	211	101	100
Missouri .....	439	1,048	184,986	55,033	124,914	391	123	268	159
Montana .....	530	366	115,713	68,217	43,997	300	221	79	62
Nebraska .....	248	230	60,212	30,702	28,746	128	73	55	30
Nevada .....	133	127	39,566	20,455	18,358	85	49	36	19
New Hampshire ....	92	149	34,644	12,418	20,774	61	23	38	18
New Jersey .....	711	1,083	271,440	117,865	152,627	379	132	247	174
New Mexico .....	494	350	108,092	64,640	41,458	239	168	71	53
New York .....	2,517	2,313	716,593	414,935	294,990	1,165	559	606	316
North Carolina .....	613	808	156,851	56,218	95,332	392	144	248	128
North Dakota .....	138	346	59,519	16,655	41,902	82	34	48	23
Ohio .....	1,129	2,601	512,349	176,766	333,910	848	326	522	348
Oklahoma .....	483	766	137,481	50,736	84,680	306	114	192	116
Oregon .....	814	882	225,604	118,224	105,785	484	268	216	89
Pennsylvania .....	1,832	5,448	930,488	233,307	669,979	1,288	392	896	619
Puerto Rico .....	184	760	104,831	18,517	86,314	177	48	129	217
Rhode Island .....	186	224	53,547	25,965	27,582	112	42	70	41
South Carolina .....	243	419	77,040	26,596	49,252	200	71	129	92
South Dakota .....	169	181	41,581	19,374	21,811	126	75	51	26
Tennessee .....	1,046	1,029	233,584	117,041	111,995	552	306	246	195
Texas .....	1,248	1,760	333,209	133,033	196,742	747	341	406	419
Utah .....	478	277	105,246	70,694	33,628	267	162	105	54
Vermont .....	45	134	22,131	6,025	15,676	55	20	35	14
Virginia .....	464	470	113,226	54,629	55,759	319	167	152	129
Virgin Islands .....	3	—	197	197	0	1	1	0	0
Washington .....	1,820	1,626	487,017	250,256	218,530	541	223	318	617
West Virginia .....	206	1,067	129,279	18,442	105,932	247	58	189	156
Wisconsin .....	480	1,008	196,988	74,217	122,771	387	157	230	125
Wyoming .....	279	135	70,826	49,051	18,840	127	92	35	223

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$42,754) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in two States: California (\$26,587) and Idaho (\$16,167).
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



# Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment, <sup>1/</sup> by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961												1962	
	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
Total, 52 States...	3,393,840	3,168,171	2,779,447	2,328,235	1,991,110	1,958,195	1,743,547	1,558,301	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084	2,414,624	
Rate: 2/ Actual..... Seas. adj. ....	8.4 6.3	7.8 6.3	6.8 5.9	5.7 5.6	4.9 5.3	4.8 5.3	4.3 5.2	3.8 5.1	3.7 5.1	4.1 5.1	5.0 4.8	6.2 4.7	6.0 4.5	
Alabama .....	4,393,38	4,272,0	3,818,1	3,300,8	2,924,2	2,844,3	2,433,7	2,247,9	2,298,1	2,587,1	2,873,0	3,484,0	3,064,6	
Alaska .....	6,424	6,394	6,164	4,211	2,645	2,326	1,697	1,753	2,663	3,954	4,927	6,167	6,240	
Arizona .....	1,460,9	1,431,0	1,270,7	1,069,6	921,4	924,7	889,5	8,620	9,225	9,736	11,480	13,148	12,887	
Arkansas .....	3,166,9	2,847,5	2,578,5	2,043,9	1,665,7	1,625,9	1,433,9	1,296,2	1,231,8	1,507,6	2,091,8	2,920,4	2,528,3	
California .....	3,334,49	3,266,22	2,868,67	2,621,44	2,323,77	2,129,13	1,901,56	1,734,58	1,694,70	1,935,43	2,240,59	2,532,67	2,860,67	
Colorado .....	1,795,3	1,659,2	1,362,7	1,013,0	780,9	713,4	668,9	5,715	5,929	8,169	10,971	14,439	15,500	
Connecticut.....	5,576,7	5,040,3	4,596,2	3,852,2	3,251,0	3,576,5	3,110,5	2,586,7	2,542,7	2,462,4	2,897,9	3,659,9	3,568,6	
Delaware .....	9,609	8,469	6,123	4,605	3,975	3,711	5,008	3,413	3,058	3,332	4,074	7,282	8,160	
Dist. of Col.....	10,343	8,128	6,423	5,290	4,968	5,085	4,569	4,047	3,922	4,134	5,053	6,701	7,495	
Florida.....	4,534,2	4,649,5	4,510,0	4,411,8	4,292,5	4,800,5	4,594,2	4,310,0	3,877,5	3,467,9	3,351,7	3,729,0	3,578,2	
Georgia .....	5,399,3	5,102,1	4,729,3	4,497,2	3,769,9	3,507,4	3,070,0	2,760,4	2,634,5	2,631,0	2,896,9	3,764,0	3,231,5	
Hawaii .....	5,698	5,515	5,110	4,624	4,444	5,224	5,380	6,334	7,903	8,530	8,382	8,066	7,808	
Idaho .....	1,223,8	1,026,9	6,870	4,974	3,857	4,497	3,836	3,608	3,859	6,765	10,318	10,943	9,964	
Illinois .....	1,764,67	1,642,59	1,369,54	1,154,38	9,675,3	9,275,0	8,162,4	7,161,2	6,951,8	7,837,0	9,317,9	12,608,7	12,594,1	
Indiana .....	8,934,7	7,825,9	6,541,3	4,972,3	3,973,4	4,049,5	3,368,8	2,758,9	2,734,1	3,077,2	3,735,8	5,048,1	5,110,7	
Iowa .....	2,435,9	2,263,5	1,707,5	1,206,2	1,066,4	1,139,7	1,161,8	1,016,1	950,1	1,187,5	1,647,6	2,093,5	2,092,3	
Kansas .....	2,083,3	1,920,1	1,635,2	1,253,0	1,001,8	987,9	855,0	713,3	741,4	940,3	1,357,7	1,830,1	1,657,6	
Kentucky .....	5,109,2	5,046,5	4,889,5	4,062,7	3,247,8	3,067,7	2,605,9	2,156,2	2,094,3	2,214,7	2,528,8	3,307,4	3,304,4	
Louisiana .....	4,574,8	4,236,3	3,992,1	3,580,1	3,214,0	3,300,8	2,846,8	2,712,5	2,461,0	2,578,5	2,906,1	3,802,2	3,447,8	
Maine .....	2,003,3	1,999,9	2,362,5	1,854,3	1,360,2	1,284,2	1,197,7	1,238,0	1,087,6	1,134,2	1,301,6	1,427,7	1,373,4	
Maryland.....	6,046,0	5,201,5	4,362,9	3,607,9	3,123,6	3,073,4	2,680,7	2,318,5	2,297,3	2,559,7	3,003,5	4,183,5	4,331,6	
Massachusetts ..	11,999,1	11,329,8	10,068,8	8,678,0	7,422,8	7,608,7	6,489,5	6,645,5	6,162,1	6,377,5	7,901,7	9,863,1	9,031,0	
Michigan .....	2,167,58	2,280,26	1,821,31	1,343,04	9,195,5	1,559,2	1,355,5	7,755,0	6,745,9	7,706,4	8,366,6	10,794,6	11,447,0	
Minnesota .....	6,064,6	5,845,3	5,077,1	3,449,3	2,489,9	2,280,8	2,111,2	1,775,0	1,773,2	2,401,9	3,636,2	4,900,2	4,881,2	
Mississippi .....	2,839,4	2,620,3	2,377,5	2,011,8	1,759,8	1,626,7	1,393,0	1,231,3	1,145,6	1,310,8	1,751,6	2,299,6	2,033,7	
Missouri .....	7,023,2	6,478,7	5,749,3	4,682,4	3,895,5	3,594,6	4,038,6	3,369,9	3,401,0	3,867,7	4,694,1	6,275,9	5,826,3	
Montana .....	1,322,6	1,495,9	1,122,4	7,539	4,654	3,478	2,778	2,869	3,414	5,610	8,287	11,059	10,808	
Nebraska .....	1,285,6	1,138,0	7,819	5,228	3,920	3,568	3,398	3,203	3,209	4,394	7,791	1,163,9	1,202,5	
Nevada .....	7,180	6,445	5,496	4,557	3,533	3,471	3,270	2,766	2,987	3,898	4,660	5,213	5,417	
New Hampshire ..	9,510	1,024,3	1,096,8	8,639	6,872	6,363	6,016	5,981	4,931	4,853	5,599	6,283	5,924	
New Jersey .....	13,651,6	11,996,4	10,798,7	9,655,0	8,156,9	7,882,9	7,066,7	6,590,2	6,454,9	7,128,2	9,100,3	11,451,0	10,459,8	
New Mexico .....	1,183,2	1,128,0	1,041,2	8,512	7,235	7,108	6,471	5,813	5,890	6,820	8,109	9,837	9,475	
New York .....	3,984,31	3,610,55	3,340,44	3,048,17	2,743,44	2,690,22	2,157,2	2,041,88	1,915,43	2,090,81	2,708,06	3,234,64	2,986,05	
North Carolina ..	7,081,0	6,353,32	5,881,6	5,078,1	4,445,5	4,269,3	3,226,4	2,830,2	2,892,8	3,384,3	4,080,5	5,261,9	4,717,6	
North Dakota.....	8,701	7,961	5,607	2,742	1,667	1,546	1,421	1,355	1,621	3,424	5,753	7,667	7,855	
Ohio .....	2,938,7	2,166,94	1,866,38	1,419,17	1,136,96	1,046,11	903,74	784,14	7,669,0	8,752,1	10,457,3	13,079,0	12,897,3	
Oklahoma .....	2,997,6	2,749,8	2,584,7	2,202,2	1,992,4	1,867,1	1,693,1	1,561,6	1,486,0	1,655,2	1,961,7	2,294,2	2,146,7	
Oregon .....	4,665,7	4,336,0	3,208,8	2,382,5	1,704,1	1,613,5	1,301,5	1,148,8	1,408,5	2,009,0	2,774,6	3,389,1	3,181,7	
Pennsylvania.....	3,253,28	2,974,42	2,746,82	2,420,37	2,163,95	2,087,89	1,841,55	1,750,60	1,698,43	1,770,48	2,035,70	2,348,03	2,192,46	
Puerto Rico.....	1,474,9	1,359,4	1,348,0	1,332,9	1,365,9	1,599,4	1,711,4	1,709,5	1,590,6	1,504,7	1,588,2	1,539,8	1,369,6	
Rhode Island.....	2,314,9	2,162,7	1,819,9	1,446,3	1,213,0	1,391,2	1,090,6	9,147	8,436	8,601	12,255	1,608,6	1,525,6	
South Carolina ..	2,532,8	2,345,5	2,165,1	1,881,0	1,656,6	1,733,1	1,438,4	1,360,4	1,302,4	1,369,3	1,490,6	1,807,1	1,597,6	
South Dakota .....	5,561	4,421	2,439	1,292	900	805	696	602	651	1,480	2,831	4,536	4,674	
Tennessee .....	6,265,9	5,855,2	5,488,1	4,822,5	4,117,4	4,094,7	3,481,5	3,092,7	2,982,2	3,329,5	3,860,9	5,338,5	4,657,6	
Texas .....	8,440,6	7,579,5	6,886,8	6,065,8	5,606,1	5,453,6	4,906,0	4,464,1	4,192,2	4,684,6	5,121,4	5,868,7	4,577,6	
Utah .....	1,255,0	1,121,4	7,912	5,645	4,529	4,676	5,168	5,116	3,682	4,796	7,006	9,998	5,727,4	
Vermont.....	7,425	7,323	6,299	4,719	3,549	3,070	2,675	2,552	2,686	3,308	4,560	5,326	5,428	
Virginia .....	3,966,8	3,519,1	2,830,2	2,247,7	1,995,3	1,873,9	1,479,3	1,243,1	9,818	10,528	12,893	2,851,0	2,538,2	
Washington .....	7,141,1	6,298,5	4,692,9	3,440,0	2,468,4	3,198,1	3,189,4	3,156,4	3,516,1	4,427,9	5,408,7	6,021,5	5,187,2	
West Virginia .....	4,375,0	3,961,0	3,377,4	2,757,9	2,286,1	2,253,1	1,953,3	1,786,1	1,722,6	1,844,5	2,225,8	2,835,0	2,738,8	
Wisconsin .....	6,872,2	6,179,0	4,756,6	3,333,5	2,785,7	2,606,6	3,337,8	2,305,3	2,204,3	2,829,6	3,679,5	4,363,8	4,016,5	
Wyoming .....	5,569	5,424	4,232	3,072	2,064	1,766	1,475	1,272	1,379	2,399	3,967	5,235	5,517	

Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of the number of days in the month.

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.  
 2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, February 1962

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total.....	2,414,624	6.0	35,680	49,474	33,3286	2,834,980
Alabama.....	30,646	5.9	613	938	5,918	38,115
Alaska.....	6,240	18.6	475	133	823	7,671
Arizona.....	12,887	5.3	411	402	1,511	15,211
Arkansas.....	25,283	9.2	478	661	3,148	29,570
California.....	286,067	7.5	5,183	5,506	37,897	334,965
Colorado.....	15,500	4.4	443	427	1,177	17,547
Connecticut.....	35,686	4.7	183	250	5,882	42,001
Delaware.....	8,160	6.7	61	106	747	9,074
Dist. of Col.....	7,495	2.9	1,164	184	1,253	10,096
Florida.....	35,782	4.0	637	1,019	7,556	44,994
Georgia.....	32,315	4.3	674	803	6,508	40,300
Hawaii.....	7,808	4.4	306	205	1,693	10,012
Idaho.....	9,964	8.5	527	383	474	12,952
Illinois.....	125,941	4.9	1,715	1,794	17,127	146,577
Indiana.....	51,107	4.8	358	1,061	7,692	60,218
Iowa.....	20,923	4.7	118	532	2,347	23,920
Kansas.....	16,576	4.8	591	412	1,779	19,358
Kentucky.....	33,044	7.5	561	1,022	6,372	40,999
Louisiana.....	34,478	6.4	438	835	6,270	42,021
Maine.....	13,734	7.2	153	379	3,810	18,076
Maryland.....	43,316	6.4	606	564	5,499	49,985
Massachusetts.....	96,031	6.3	771	890	10,082	107,774
Michigan.....	114,470	6.6	669	3,179	16,963	135,281
Minnesota.....	48,812	6.9	460	1,169	5,055	55,496
Mississippi.....	20,337	7.6	502	408	3,085	24,332
Missouri.....	58,263	6.1	400	822	7,076	66,561
Montana.....	10,808	9.9	571	358	1,395	13,132
Nebraska.....	12,025	5.1	198	171	904	13,298
Nevada.....	5,417	6.6	143	112	655	6,327
New Hampshire.....	5,924	3.9	68	124	1,076	7,192
New Jersey.....	104,598	6.8	883	1,128	16,332	122,941
New Mexico.....	9,475	6.0	524	361	1,197	11,557
New York.....	298,605	6.0	2,752	2,676	35,528	339,561
North Carolina.....	47,176	5.2	597	770	8,374	56,917
North Dakota.....	7,855	11.7	150	368	738	9,111
Ohio.....	128,973	5.5	870	3,098	20,136	153,077
Oklahoma.....	21,467	5.8	493	710	3,029	25,699
Oregon.....	31,817	8.0	788	847	3,895	37,347
Pennsylvania.....	219,246	7.5	2,166	5,599	21,615	248,626
Puerto Rico.....	13,696	6.0	196	722	4,041	18,655
Rhode Island.....	15,256	6.5	179	228	2,163	17,826
South Carolina.....	15,976	3.8	286	422	3,405	20,089
South Dakota.....	4,674	6.1	128	139	321	5,262
Tennessee.....	46,576	7.1	1,179	1,102	9,446	58,303
Texas.....	57,274	3.2	1,177	1,493	11,682	71,626
Utah.....	11,180	6.1	473	329	846	12,828
Vermont.....	5,428	7.5	54	133	823	6,436
Virginia.....	25,382	3.6	543	521	2,950	29,396
Virgin Islands.....	(6/)	--	2	0	3	6/5
Washington.....	51,872	8.7	1,978	1,712	7,192	62,754
West Virginia.....	27,388	8.6	240	1,169	3,953	32,750
Wisconsin.....	40,165	4.5	384	991	3,304	44,844
Wyoming.....	5,517	8.1	167	117	548	6,349

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending June 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.

5/ Includes 1,916 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED) as follows: California (312) and Idaho (1,604).

6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 3 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> February 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	3 332 9	1 185 6	2 147 3	3 452 0 9	1 442 3 3	2 009 7 6	85,154
Alabama.....	644	216	428	6,313	2,500	3,813	1,551
Alaska.....	127	93	34	2,414	1,870	544	608
Arizona.....	451	186	265	3,240	1,642	1,598	813
Arkansas.....	354	120	234	4,687	1,976	2,711	1,139
California.....	3,940	1,643	2,297	42,270	20,426	21,844	10,689
Colorado.....	334	136	198	3,442	1,740	1,702	870
Connecticut.....	237	55	182	1,684	709	975	433
Delaware.....	64	23	41	674	241	433	167
Dist. of Col.....	375	271	104	5,465	4,710	755	1,348
Florida.....	767	203	564	6,656	2,578	4,078	1,656
Georgia.....	562	230	332	5,669	2,589	3,080	1,477
Hawaii.....	129	61	68	2,067	1,231	836	511
Idaho.....	195	66	129	3,694	2,164	1,530	910
Illinois.....	1,403	601	802	14,058	6,859	7,199	3,509
Indiana.....	502	93	409	6,025	1,463	4,562	1,419
Iowa.....	230	45	185	2,594	443	2,151	650
Kansas.....	260	90	170	4,114	2,434	1,680	1,003
Kentucky.....	508	162	346	6,318	2,226	4,092	1,583
Louisiana.....	473	163	310	5,761	1,805	3,956	1,273
Maine.....	224	51	173	2,097	583	1,514	532
Maryland.....	800	318	482	5,141	2,654	2,487	1,170
Massachusetts.....	650	189	461	6,614	3,151	3,463	1,661
Michigan.....	1,508	303	1,205	16,299	2,840	13,459	3,848
Minnesota.....	492	108	384	6,676	1,850	4,826	1,629
Mississippi.....	425	235	190	3,583	1,978	1,605	910
Missouri.....	694	243	451	4,963	1,680	3,283	1,222
Montana.....	251	159	92	3,755	2,221	1,534	929
Nebraska.....	149	69	80	1,506	785	721	369
Nevada.....	136	59	77	1,049	588	461	255
New Hampshire.....	92	33	59	751	252	499	192
New Jersey.....	916	306	610	8,029	3,556	4,473	2,011
New Mexico.....	316	174	142	3,464	2,079	1,385	885
New York.....	2,892	1,265	1,627	21,880	11,195	10,685	5,428
North Carolina.....	633	234	399	5,913	2,623	3,290	1,367
North Dakota.....	134	42	92	2,126	606	1,520	518
Ohio.....	1,567	276	1,291	15,831	3,461	12,370	3,968
Oklahoma.....	301	95	206	4,875	1,985	2,890	1,203
Oregon.....	618	293	325	6,571	3,142	3,429	1,635
Pennsylvania.....	2,734	700	2,034	31,202	8,707	22,495	7,765
Puerto Rico.....	205	75	130	3,756	744	3,012	918
Rhode Island.....	209	51	158	1,598	715	883	407
South Carolina.....	314	125	189	2,851	1,140	1,711	708
South Dakota.....	86	40	46	1,075	517	558	267
Tennessee.....	827	402	425	9,174	4,717	4,457	2,281
Texas.....	1,328	486	842	11,299	4,920	6,379	2,670
Utah.....	246	107	139	3,334	2,016	1,318	802
Vermont.....	74	17	57	745	204	541	187
Virginia.....	513	227	286	4,318	2,200	2,118	1,064
Virgin Islands.....	0	0	0	8	8	0	2
Washington.....	1,433	561	872	15,360	8,327	7,033	3,690
West Virginia.....	439	56	383	5,538	926	4,612	1,409
Wisconsin.....	496	64	432	5,573	1,607	3,966	1,375
Wyoming.....	72	36	36	1,110	650	460	284

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, February 28, 1962 and February 28, 1961

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State	(amount in thousands)									
	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/	
	February 28, 1962	February 28, 1961	February 28, 1962	February 28, 1961	February 28, 1962	February 28, 1961	February 28, 1962	February 28, 1961	February 28, 1962	February 28, 1961
Total, 52 States 3/	4/ \$1 695 5	\$1 093 822	\$ 353 002	\$ 295 319	4/ \$3 228 490	\$3 040 342	\$2 675 882	\$2 488 575	\$5 544 471	\$6 145 069
Alabama	7350	9493	4020	2637	29201	29174	25197	19821	45756	49982
Alaska	2643	2522	1323	1881	7544	5708	7710	8176	5/ 4812	5/ 4645
Arizona	3562	3684	1721	1521	13067	10185	12341	11595	60449	61308
Arkansas	4604	5270	1967	1638	15620	13732	10794	9876	29715	34515
California	4/ 1 659 6	139151	57659	39133	4/ 58831	424805	330570	314609	537017	742373
Colorado	5568	6789	1850	1217	17786	17306	14197	7999	55210	58060
Connecticut	13318	21939	5109	4846	4/ 64085	61763	51473	51567	145191	157215
Delaware	2820	3175	1100	1203	4/ 9842	7880	8355	10185	63650	10657
Dist. of Col.	1597	1955	1073	1058	6352	5948	7955	7882	62046	62046
Florida	7627	9290	6989	5238	42488	34600	43975	33160	101885	100966
Georgia	8027	11810	4696	4551	36540	33948	30555	31503	101885	140619
Hawaii	3339	1732	639	731	9893	8852	5855	5744	20866	24897
Idaho	4/ 3954	4407	1278	835	4/ 10273	9287	8678	6237	24413	26024
Illinois	46217	56369	18018	17046	4/ 78569	154770	174045	174731	326922	331431
Indiana	14651	26975	5506	6336	63509	64211	40386	46164	129347	152210
Iowa	5094	5882	1524	1356	19548	16001	11681	11372	104063	111984
Kansas	5945	6364	1883	1506	20202	21064	13157	12676	61625	68799
Kentucky	7438	11478	4357	4072	35991	34329	28937	29936	92831	95515
Louisiana	10728	13013	3880	3635	43521	40356	26611	27318	97782	114845
Maine	3385	4720	1607	1434	14474	13779	10376	9694	22493	26571
Maryland	14074	19884	8137	7609	51077	55327	61095	51691	69424	59504
Massachusetts	35672	44401	14348	10432	132687	127711	97847	86845	168629	199073
Michigan	37551	68583	14337	12371	187707	177822	151587	161231	5/ 44877	5/ 81120
Minnesota	13800	16139	6547	2416	44184	39389	17821	22089	28058	34291
Mississippi	4394	5451	2510	2336	16746	15490	14664	14194	28846	31040
Missouri	15270	16273	5965	4426	51896	45816	46367	35294	188673	194011
Montana	3218	4600	762	1161	10271	11125	8316	7808	21836	23767
Nebraska	3570	3336	1685	1571	9625	8071	8925	7983	38420	39217
Nevada	2068	2771	1456	1044	7684	6803	8113	6869	17181	16769
New Hampshire	1726	2591	1035	1010	7778	7651	7393	7564	23123	23123
New Jersey	4020	48660	15898	13772	147487	140340	137007	124549	298874	314932
New Mexico	2992	3541	963	982	11331	9924	7035	7253	36701	40708
New York	118210	148443	57753	44254	464710	430000	463276	373314	918625	918500
North Carolina	11264	2240	7136	6923	44579	39678	4163	43421	180048	182790
North Dakota	2116	2240	642	621	5033	4870	4173	3990	5495	6354
Ohio	51627	97205	11025	10058	232389	247579	106224	119049	118605	250068
Oklahoma	4894	6274	2201	1982	30645	19025	15095	13733	29903	34528
Oregon	11053	15569	4979	4897	38545	32504	37278	37433	41285	40868
Pennsylvania	75420	107855	30767	26807	317875	301212	265729	251368	5/ 97625	5/ 121231
Puerto Rico	1623	6900	2695	6/ 2624	6813	6900	13061	6/ 2624	7/ 36673	7/ 30499
Rhode Island	4643	6836	3189	3036	17888	17878	19951	19830	32936	30873
South Carolina	3861	4894	2594	2344	16051	13878	15100	14873	74247	75294
South Dakota	1119	1223	567	402	2612	2626	2754	2126	14735	14593
Tennessee	10271	13339	5840	4899	40581	37650	33033	32270	61803	69465
Texas	13405	19755	7358	6459	52300	61828	55341	51576	239160	242059
Utah	3100	3528	1132	1031	9343	8724	8913	8500	36328	36449
Vermont	1590	2047	454	398	4/ 6049	4774	3471	3116	10075	12492
Virginia	4691	7250	3747	3906	19679	18905	24261	19214	91327	86801
Washington	19940	25819	4260	5506	61344	63224	54978	55798	184781	189497
West Virginia	5411	9773	2778	2531	22770	27024	25615	26607	133837	30993
Wisconsin	16417	22453	4191	5126	63297	53910	43772	43140	187680	204182
Wyoming	2480	2185	452	509	6828	4981	3168	3180	7647	11311

1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending June 1961.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January - February 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation,<sup>1/</sup> February 1962

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States ....	1 4 6 5 0 9	3 3 3 2 8 6	3 1 9.1 6 2	\$ 4 1 3 7 3 0 5 7	\$ 6 6 0 0 0 0 2 4 2	1 4 2 3 3 2	2 5 1 1 6 0 1	1 0 4 2 4 6	1 3 8 6 6 2 7
Alabama.....	2,768	5,918	5,565	493,609	8,799,697	2,561	51,440	1,911	3,3206
Alaska.....	333	823	694	147,694	1,133,995	422	3,919	199	1,401
Arizona.....	787	1,511	1,405	164,764	2,142,483	652	10,513	377	4,588
Arkansas.....	1,494	3,148	3,025	198,022	2,906,872	1,137	18,109	739	9,428
California.....	15,685	37,897	36,262	6,234,918	84,556,004	17,754	268,809	11,096	129,445
Colorado.....	497	1,177	1,102	187,066	2,075,872	442	7,151	378	4,364
Connecticut.....	2,251	5,882	5,843	820,963	11,348,338	2,133	33,542	1,718	23,599
Delaware.....	353	747	730	108,026	1,742,345	344	7,114	225	3,568
Dist. of Col.....	567	1,253	989	144,026	1,858,867	575	8,335	418	4,643
Florida.....	3,329	7,556	7,334	639,045	9,992,113	2,692	51,910	2,203	30,402
Georgia.....	3,356	6,508	6,227	665,618	11,156,646	3,200	59,844	2,482	37,685
Hawaii.....	834	1,693	1,592	231,215	1,560,633	800	6,162	268	1,771
Idaho.....	303	474	447	26,610	1,286,306	87	6,506	91	2,539
Illinois.....	6,735	17,127	16,687	2,733,653	45,195,690	8,453	167,028	6,370	97,402
Indiana.....	4,018	7,692	7,302	905,186	17,392,430	3,666	85,943	2,943	50,131
Iowa.....	1,243	2,347	2,281	288,432	3,210,977	1,282	16,788	733	8,805
Kansas.....	828	1,779	1,590	262,248	3,740,740	936	14,296	598	7,427
Kentucky.....	2,545	6,372	6,036	662,684	10,239,846	2,330	40,759	2,057	23,970
Louisiana.....	3,083	6,270	5,903	740,347	9,613,397	1,939	28,687	2,039	25,920
Maine.....	1,209	3,810	3,762	281,002	1,585,316	1,326	9,106	1,006	3,571
Maryland.....	1,950	5,499	5,288	661,374	11,041,955	2,005	37,678	1,515	18,724
Massachusetts.....	4,696	10,082	9,958	1,289,350	20,120,513	4,409	83,629	3,003	46,814
Michigan.....	7,848	16,963	15,991	2,218,969	49,796,548	6,893	173,274	5,739	103,240
Minnesota.....	2,157	5,055	4,801	568,011	7,900,005	2,191	33,026	1,467	16,125
Mississippi.....	1,664	3,085	2,923	259,494	3,657,316	1,400	19,712	878	10,925
Missouri.....	3,291	7,076	6,861	799,171	10,544,547	3,148	44,312	2,092	24,256
Montana.....	702	1,395	1,305	175,304	1,640,129	697	7,578	448	3,214
Nebraska.....	472	904	882	129,380	1,294,040	551	6,274	335	3,349
Nevada.....	352	655	634	89,128	1,183,192	307	4,547	179	2,009
New Hampshire.....	395	1,076	1,071	112,931	1,113,191	365	4,598	388	2,569
New Jersey.....	7,043	16,332	15,970	2,127,089	32,901,362	6,597	118,196	4,698	66,315
New Mexico.....	434	1,197	1,104	136,662	1,307,871	621	5,886	371	3,276
New York.....	12,981	35,528	34,515	5,099,655	82,704,666	14,951	258,143	8,458	113,087
North Carolina.....	3,617	8,374	8,099	688,908	9,110,864	3,010	47,341	2,136	21,068
North Dakota.....	253	738	661	77,909	581,751	256	2,572	167	957
Ohio.....	6,216	20,136	19,090	3,146,860	70,228,925	6,789	168,904	5,943	95,767
Oklahoma.....	1,330	3,029	2,910	266,306	3,421,271	1,391	18,271	1,032	11,723
Oregon.....	1,654	3,895	3,821	496,310	6,004,645	1,586	21,908	1,012	10,229
Pennsylvania.....	9,863	21,615	20,604	2,525,674	46,989,796	9,288	196,794	9,788	121,763
Puerto Rico.....	2,520	4,041	3,639	226,677	3,220,141	1,733	29,775	1,567	17,933
Rhode Island.....	838	2,163	2,073	240,478	3,965,399	768	16,070	621	8,789
South Carolina.....	1,735	3,405	3,272	289,882	4,499,599	1,485	25,330	1,093	16,099
South Dakota.....	175	321	297	35,921	356,020	174	2,147	128	1,076
Tennessee.....	4,025	9,446	8,981	848,121	12,237,635	3,295	56,206	2,757	32,596
Texas.....	5,590	11,682	11,127	1,040,482	14,791,319	5,674	89,364	4,134	52,073
Utah.....	513	846	767	101,151	1,219,338	497	6,410	321	3,682
Vermont.....	433	823	798	99,982	810,539	347	3,812	189	1,636
Virginia.....	1,916	2,950	2,786	285,980	4,642,608	1,714	30,952	1,393	20,284
Virgin Islands.....	4	3	—	169	637	3	7	0	3
Washington.....	5,580	7,192	6,803	559,965	6,998,519	3,959	37,070	1,555	14,329
West Virginia.....	1,572	3,953	3,668	304,451	6,243,228	1,285	30,787	1,033	16,045
Wisconsin.....	2,182	3,304	3,170	440,865	7,046,372	1,926	31,701	1,765	21,207
Wyoming.....	290	548	522	95,320	883,734	286	3,366	190	1,600

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs October-December 1961

State	Percent of intrastate first benefit payments <sup>1/</sup> issued within 2 weeks	Appeals decisions <sup>2/</sup>			
		Lower authority <sup>3/</sup>		Higher authority	
		Number	Percent decided within 45 days	Number	Percent decided within 45 days
Total, 52 States.....	8.6	6 50 6 6	5 2.3	1 0,6 2 9	4 3.3
Alabama .....	8.0	7 6 3	8 7.8	1 5 6	9.6
Alaska .....	7.5	4 1	7 8.0	1 6	1 8.8
Arizona .....	9.4	4 2 8	7 0.8	5	2 0.0
Arkansas .....	9.0	7 5 7	9 6.0	1 4 2	6 9.7
California .....	9.4	5,5 5 0	3 3.3	8 0 1	6 6.7
Colorado .....	8.6	5 0 3	7 7.5	6 6	9 2.4
Connecticut .....	9.1	1,1 7 1	5 4.4	--	--
Delaware .....	8.9	1 5 5	7 5.5	2 4	7 9.2
Dist. of Col. ....	8.7	1 0 4	8 5.6	1 7	1 0 0.0
Florida .....	7.9	1,6 0 1	2 2.7	2 9 5	5 4.6
Georgia .....	8.1	5 1 1	5 8.5	2 2	5 4.5
Hawaii .....	5.1	9 8	3 6.7	--	--
Idaho .....	9.4	1 3 4	5 6.7	1 4	1 4.3
Illinois .....	8.2	3,4 9 0	5 3.4	<u>4/</u> 9 2 7	3 1.6
Indiana .....	9.2	8 4 7	7 7.9	9 4	1.1
Iowa .....	7.4	3 9 8	5 7.0	6 9	2 7.5
Kansas .....	9.0	2 9 3	5 8.7	4 6	4.3
Kentucky .....	7.4	4 4 5	4 8.3	4 8	4.2
Louisiana .....	8.2	1,5 3 3	7 5.1	2 3 1	8 3.1
Maine .....	8.4	5 7 7	6 7.8	6 7	3 2.8
Maryland .....	9.1	1,3 7 1	9 2.9	1 9 8	9 0.9
Massachusetts .....	9.0	<u>5/</u> 2,7 5 9	9 2.0	4 7 8	5 1.0
Michigan .....	8.9	1,9 1 6	4 2.5	4 2 1	2 0.9
Minnesota .....	9.3	7 3 4	7.9	8 8	5.7
Mississippi .....	8.7	3 2 9	6 4.7	8 4	1 7.9
Missouri .....	8.7	1,0 5 4	7 9.8	1 3 2	1.5
Montana .....	9.5	1 8 7	3 5.3	1 8	7 7.8
Nebraska .....	9.1	4 5	6 2.2	--	--
Nevada .....	8.7	2 7 2	7 2.4	6 8	4 4.1
New Hampshire .....	7.8	1 6 8	9 1.1	--	--
New Jersey .....	9.6	4 0 1 2	1 4.4	3 9 5	7 7.5
New Mexico .....	7.4	1 9 4	5 5.2	7	2 8.6
New York .....	8.5	1 5,1 9 2	3 1.5	2,3 3 7	2 7.8
North Carolina .....	7.9	4 3 9	9 5.7	3 4	8 2.4
North Dakota .....	9.6	1 3 8	9 2.8	1 8	2 7.8
Ohio .....	8.8	1,9 6 3	8 8.7	5 9 1	8 2.6
Oklahoma .....	8.8	9 3 7	8 9.9	4 6	5 6.5
Oregon .....	8.9	8 1 1	8 1.0	4 8	7 9.2
Pennsylvania .....	7.1	6,7 2 1	6 2.5	1,7 9 0	2 2.5
Puerto Rico .....	8.9	5 0 6	6 0.5	--	--
Rhode Island .....	9.4	<u>6/</u> 2 2 5	8 4.0	3 5	8 2.9
South Carolina .....	8.7	4 2 3	6 8.1	2 3	9 5.7
South Dakota .....	9.6	6 0	8 6.7	1	--
Tennessee .....	8.8	1,0 0 1	6 6.2	1 3 4	2 1.6
Texas .....	7.7	1,9 0 3	7 1.8	1 7 9	9 0.5
Utah .....	8.8	3 5	8 8.6	3	3 3.3
Vermont .....	9.1	6 7	3 1.3	9	--
Virginia .....	8.4	4 1 3	9 1.5	2 6	1 0 0.0
Washington .....	8.9	5 9 0	8 1.9	8 7	9 6.6
West Virginia .....	8.2	4 4 3	7 3.1	1 7 5	7 4.9
Wisconsin .....	8.4	7 3 1	2.1	1 6 2	8 5.2
Wyoming .....	8.4	2 8	4 2.9	2	1 0 0.0

1/ Relates to first payments for total unemployment.

2/ Includes single and multi-claimant dispute cases.

3/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority, and data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

4/ Occasionally includes decisions on labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

5/ Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts Director (or his representative).

6/ Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



# Time Lapse of Lower Authority Appeals Decisions Under State Programs, July-December 1961

State	Intrastate appeals				Interstate appeals			
	Number of decisions	Percent decided within			Number of decisions	Percent decided within		
		30 days	45 days	75 days		30 days	45 days	75 days
Total, 52 States....	112,228	28.5	54.4	86.9	13,977	13.7	29.6	56.6
Alabama .....	1,345	81.3	93.8	99.5	149	30.2	57.0	84.6
Alaska .....	84	60.7	81.0	95.2	17	23.5	52.9	82.4
Arizona .....	554	69.1	86.3	96.2	223	9.9	35.0	66.8
Arkansas .....	1,437	92.3	97.7	99.5	119	48.7	73.1	88.2
California .....	8,999	7.2	40.9	83.1	1,810	16.0	18.0	20.1
Colorado .....	859	35.5	78.2	95.9	228	5.3	31.1	77.2
Connecticut .....	2,044	40.9	68.6	93.7	198	2.0	8.6	63.6
Delaware .....	198	70.7	94.4	97.5	115	15.7	33.9	80.9
Dist. of Col. ....	152	92.1	96.1	99.3	57	42.1	70.2	89.5
Florida .....	2,706	8.1	23.8	65.5	428	9.6	27.1	72.4
Georgia .....	905	20.3	59.2	94.7	114	5.3	30.7	75.4
Hawaii .....	139	14.4	49.6	89.2	33	3.0	3.0	18.2
Idaho .....	183	28.4	50.3	74.3	31	35.5	45.2	58.1
Illinois .....	7,017	40.1	65.2	88.7	924	10.2	35.9	73.5
Indiana .....	1,373	62.6	88.3	98.4	254	9.4	39.8	83.5
Iowa .....	750	17.3	47.3	79.9	91	23.1	50.5	78.0
Kansas .....	492	22.6	58.9	91.5	129	26.4	55.0	86.8
Kentucky .....	768	35.5	55.2	86.5	64	37.5	53.1	84.4
Louisiana .....	2,759	29.9	78.8	97.8	279	10.0	39.8	73.1
Maine .....	1,005	33.4	73.3	97.8	50	32.0	56.0	86.0
Maryland .....	2,363	82.5	95.4	99.0	309	42.4	62.8	81.2
Massachusetts .....	4,923	82.8	96.0	99.1	406	23.4	50.5	88.4
Michigan .....	3,686	17.4	46.4	81.6	224	.9	15.6	50.0
Minnesota .....	1,340	1.6	10.1	63.6	69	0	5.8	31.9
Mississippi .....	624	28.2	66.8	93.7	68	42.6	75.0	89.7
Missouri .....	1,680	35.7	85.3	98.2	240	15.4	42.9	85.4
Montana .....	243	13.6	41.6	85.6	57	10.5	38.6	84.2
Nebraska .....	94	13.8	41.5	75.5	18	22.2	50.0	83.3
Nevada .....	300	73.7	89.7	97.0	279	20.4	49.5	83.9
New Hampshire ....	327	84.1	96.0	99.4	43	11.6	41.9	79.1
New Jersey .....	6,499	6.7	21.3	71.9	565	5.7	12.9	26.4
New Mexico .....	255	47.8	69.4	88.6	101	19.8	45.5	82.2
New York .....	25,190	1.7	22.7	81.4	2,910	3.7	13.2	37.1
North Carolina .....	725	97.2	99.6	99.9	130	41.5	69.2	95.4
North Dakota .....	188	72.9	96.3	98.9	28	25.0	67.9	92.9
Ohio .....	3,701	87.5	95.1	97.8	396	16.4	35.6	66.4
Oklahoma .....	1,519	72.5	92.9	98.4	215	36.3	63.7	92.6
Oregon .....	1,251	33.8	73.9	94.4	269	48.7	71.7	92.9
Pennsylvania .....	12,724	22.7	61.9	91.3	1,002	.7	7.5	39.1
Puerto Rico .....	782	35.2	55.6	76.5	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	413	46.0	85.5	95.4	38	21.1	47.4	84.2
South Carolina .....	734	17.7	68.1	97.4	85	42.4	69.4	95.3
South Dakota .....	125	36.0	68.8	90.4	24	25.0	45.8	83.3
Tennessee .....	1,632	20.8	73.8	97.5	251	12.7	37.8	68.9
Texas .....	3,471	32.0	74.2	95.0	292	7.2	31.5	76.0
Utah .....	48	72.9	100.0	100.0	9	22.2	44.4	77.7
Vermont .....	93	11.8	33.3	52.7	26	3.8	23.1	50.0
Virginia .....	627	85.6	95.2	99.0	233	50.2	73.0	91.0
Washington .....	991	64.9	84.1	92.6	111	7.2	29.7	73.9
West Virginia .....	757	48.5	78.2	94.7	119	24.4	52.1	82.4
Wisconsin .....	1,116	1.0	3.8	20.5	129	.8	5.4	34.9
Wyoming .....	38	42.1	52.6	78.9	18	16.7	38.9	83.3

1/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, January 1962

State and type of plan	January 1962			Amount of benefits paid January 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Amount of benefits paid	
California:				
State plan:				
Basic benefits .....	39,979	217,959	<u>1/</u> \$10,344,810	\$9,032,493
Additional hospital benefits .....	<u>2/</u> 20,118	<u>3/</u> 149,507 ( <u>4/</u> )	<u>1/</u> 1,794,084 ( <u>4/</u> )	1,561,524 ( <u>4/</u> )
Private plan.....	10,961			
New Jersey:				
State plan.....	7,919 ( <u>4/</u> )	44,953 ( <u>4/</u> )	<u>5/</u> \$1,646,190 ( <u>4/</u> )	\$1,134,803 ( <u>4/</u> )
Private plan .....				
Rhode Island:				
State plan.....	3,300	22,843	\$660,917	\$627,616
Railroad:				
Sickness .....	14,501	<u>6/</u> 82,351	\$5,544,807	\$5,447,875
Maternity .....	250	<u>7/</u> 1,837	253,832	268,303

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

- 1/ Total benefits of \$12,138,894 were distributed as follows: \$9,757,509 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,381,385 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.
- 2/ Represents the number of payments made.
- 3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.
- 4/ Data not available.
- 5/ Total benefits of \$1,646,190 were distributed as follows: \$1,378,120 to disabled employed workers, and \$268,070 to eligible unemployed workers and those in non-covered establishments.
- 6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 164,702 compensated weeks of sickness in January.
- 7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,674 weeks of maternity benefits in January.



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JANUARY 1962, NOVEMBER 1961, AND JANUARY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
	Number				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
									Number				Total					
	Jan.P/1962	Nov.1961	Jan.1961	Jan.P/1962	Jan.1961	Nov.1961	Jan.P/1962	Nov.1961	Jan.P/1962	Nov.1961	Jan.1961	Jan.P/1962	Jan.1961	Nov.1961	Jan.P/1962	Nov.1961	Jan.1961	Jan.1961
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																		
Total - 150 Areas	45,194.2	45,528.3	44,959.4	2,888.5	2,422.9	3,342.4	XXX	XXX	42,305.7	43,105.4	41,617.0	36,463.1	37,136.1	35,764.0	11,456.4	11,603.7	11,214.2	
Alabama																		
*Birmingham	242.8	245.4	246.3	16.2	16.8	20.0	6.7	6.8	226.6	228.6	226.3	195.0	197.0	193.3	58.3	58.1	56.4	
*Mobile	117.7	120.0	118.4	7.8	7.1	8.3	6.6	5.9	109.9	112.9	110.1	90.1	91.5	89.4	15.6	16.9	15.9	
Arizona																		
*Phoenix	266.0	266.5	258.4	15.4	13.5	16.2	5.8	5.1	250.6	253.0	242.2	196.1	193.8	187.5	35.9	35.7	34.9	
Arkansas																		
*Little Rock-North Little Rock	102.6	107.4	103.4	5.9	4.2	6.3	5.7	3.9	96.7	103.2	97.1	79.3	83.0	78.7	15.2	16.5	13.9	
California																		
Fresno	165.5	167.7	165.1	16.7	11.9	17.8	10.1	7.1	148.8	155.8	147.3	82.0	88.9	80.4	12.4	14.0	12.3	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	2,982.3	2,990.2	2,931.4	179.3	167.4	209.2	6.0	5.6	2,803.0	2,822.8	2,722.2	2,415.5	2,440.3	2,338.9	783.3	792.7	759.8	
Sacramento	204.2	202.8	198.4	13.4	10.1	14.1	6.6	5.0	190.8	192.7	184.3	170.7	172.8	163.3	28.5	28.8	28.0	
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	278.1	277.0	275.4	17.0	17.8	22.9	6.1	6.4	261.1	259.2	252.5	194.9	194.9	186.4	35.2	35.5	32.1	
San Diego	341.8	343.5	332.9	25.7	22.4	26.9	7.5	6.5	316.1	321.1	306.0	263.7	267.9	255.2	68.2	71.4	67.8	
San Francisco-Oakland	1,224.7	1,237.2	1,199.9	70.1	62.0	77.7	5.7	5.0	1,154.6	1,175.2	1,122.2	1,009.9	1,028.2	979.3	193.0	199.9	189.1	
San Jose	270.4	271.1	253.0	17.7	15.4	19.4	6.5	5.7	252.7	255.7	233.6	211.4	214.4	193.9	74.0	75.2	68.2	
Stockton	106.6	106.3	104.7	13.2	9.0	13.2	12.4	8.5	93.4	97.3	91.5	61.5	64.8	59.3	10.4	11.4	10.2	
Colorado																		
**Denver	424.1	431.5	409.1	17.3	14.8	16.1	4.1	3.4	406.8	416.7	393.0	343.1	349.7	334.5	68.0	67.9	65.4	
Connecticut																		
*Bridgeport	147.8	149.0	147.6	10.8	9.3	12.9	7.3	6.2	137.0	139.7	134.7	122.2	124.7	120.1	65.3	65.4	64.0	
*Hartford	284.0	289.9	286.4	13.8	12.1	17.3	4.9	4.2	270.2	277.7	269.1	244.0	249.4	236.4	91.5	91.3	88.7	
*New Britain	45.9	46.5	45.9	3.5	3.2	5.7	7.6	6.9	42.4	43.3	40.2	38.6	39.6	36.8	22.6	23.0	21.1	
*New Haven	147.6	149.3	148.5	8.1	6.6	9.7	5.5	4.4	139.5	142.7	138.8	123.7	127.2	122.7	43.8	44.5	43.1	
*Stamford	81.1	81.5	78.9	3.6	2.8	3.3	4.4	3.4	77.5	78.7	75.6	61.9	63.7	60.1	24.4	25.2	24.2	
*Waterbury	79.9	80.8	80.1	6.5	5.8	8.7	8.1	7.2	73.4	75.0	71.4	66.4	67.4	64.2	37.5	37.5	36.0	
Delaware																		
*Wilmington	160.2	167.8	161.4	9.4	6.6	9.9	5.9	3.9	150.8	161.2	151.5	127.8	135.2	127.6	51.7	56.1	53.6	
District of Columbia																		
*Washington	880.4	888.6	833.5	26.3	22.6	26.1	3.0	2.5	854.1	866.0	807.4	756.6	768.8	737.8	34.8	35.2	33.9	
Florida																		
*Jacksonville	188.0	187.1	188.5	8.1	6.8	8.5	4.3	3.6	179.9	180.3	180.0	148.2	148.9	146.6	21.0	21.0	20.1	
*Miami	445.7	430.0	442.0	27.9	27.3	27.2	6.3	6.2	417.8	402.7	414.8	319.9	311.4	315.6	43.9	44.0	41.9	
*Tampa-St. Petersburg	294.4	285.5	294.6	17.7	14.5	20.7	6.0	5.1	276.7	271.0	273.9	208.4	203.7	201.0	36.6	36.8	36.5	
Georgia																		
*Atlanta	457.4	461.4	454.9	19.5	18.9	22.6	4.3	4.1	437.9	442.5	432.3	371.5	374.8	363.6	86.1	85.2	83.0	
Augusta	81.7	81.4	81.1	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	78.2	78.0	76.9	61.2	60.9	59.4	23.7	23.5	22.7	
Columbus	65.5	65.9	64.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	5.4	5.2	62.0	62.5	61.2	49.6	49.9	48.5	17.0	17.1	16.7	
Macon	73.7	74.7	73.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.5	70.4	71.3	70.2	57.4	58.0	56.7	11.7	11.1	11.4	
*Savannah	70.0	70.0	72.2	4.4	4.2	5.1	6.2	6.0	65.6	65.8	67.1	51.6	51.6	52.1	13.8	13.8	14.1	



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JANUARY 1962, NOVEMBER 1961, AND JANUARY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT											
	Number			Number		Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary									
	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Total			Manufacturing						
										Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961				
( I N T H O U S A N D S )														( I N T H O U S A N D S )					
Hawaii Honolulu	197.5	194.2	195.3	8.9	8.4	6.2	4.5	4.3	3.2	188.6	185.8	189.1	159.6	157.0	158.9	15.6	15.8	16.8	
Illinois *Chicago	2,792.5	2,833.3	2,799.5	156.0	130.0	180.0	5.6	4.6	6.4	2,636.5	2,703.3	2,619.5	2,337.5	2,399.0	2,314.1	827.2	834.4	810.7	
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	113.6	111.7	114.1	6.6	5.4	6.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	107.0	106.3	107.8	92.0	90.9	92.0	34.2	33.0	35.1	
Peoria	119.4	120.0	121.4	8.2	6.2	10.8	6.9	5.2	8.9	111.2	113.8	110.6	93.2	95.3	92.2	37.9	38.0	36.4	
Rockford	85.9	86.9	85.0	4.7	3.9	6.0	5.5	4.5	7.1	81.2	83.0	79.0	70.3	72.1	68.1	38.5	38.9	36.6	
Indiana *Evansville	76.2	77.0	75.8	5.5	4.4	6.1	7.2	5.7	8.0	70.7	72.6	69.7	61.2	62.9	60.2	23.2	23.3	22.2	
*Fort Wayne	101.4	99.7	97.9	4.7	4.0	6.9	4.6	4.0	7.0	96.7	95.7	91.0	86.0	85.1	80.8	35.8	34.3	32.2	
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	212.8	211.5	215.3	13.9	10.2	21.8	6.5	4.8	10.1	198.9	201.3	193.5	182.3	184.5	176.6	101.9	101.8	95.6	
*Indianapolis	341.3	342.1	338.5	19.2	15.2	21.7	5.6	4.4	6.4	322.1	326.9	316.8	293.3	298.0	288.2	99.6	99.0	97.6	
*South Bend	90.2	91.2	92.5	6.2	5.2	10.3	6.9	5.7	11.1	84.0	86.0	82.2	70.3	78.9	75.2	28.1	35.0	33.1	
Terre Haute	43.9	43.3	44.3	4.1	2.6	4.3	9.3	6.0	9.7	39.8	40.7	40.0	33.7	34.6	34.1	9.8	10.5	10.4	
Iowa Cedar Rapids	60.1	60.6	61.9	2.3	1.7	3.1	3.9	2.9	4.9	57.8	58.9	58.8	46.8	47.0	47.4	20.7	20.5	21.1	
*Des Moines	120.8	122.5	124.0	6.1	3.9	5.6	5.0	3.2	4.5	114.7	118.6	118.4	97.5	100.2	100.0	20.4	20.9	21.0	
Kansas *Wichita	141.8	141.4	144.4	7.8	6.2	8.6	5.5	4.4	5.9	134.0	135.2	135.8	116.4	117.1	117.0	43.4	43.0	43.5	
Kentucky *Louisville	294.3	296.7	290.8	20.6	18.3	22.9	7.0	6.2	7.9	273.7	278.4	267.9	238.3	241.3	235.3	83.0	83.0	81.6	
Louisiana *Baton Rouge	87.8	88.5	90.3	6.6	6.4	8.5	7.5	7.2	9.4	81.2	82.1	81.8	68.6	69.5	69.1	16.2	16.3	16.7	
*New Orleans	335.9	340.5	336.6	23.6	23.6	22.2	7.0	6.9	6.6	312.3	316.9	314.4	280.4	285.0	282.7	42.0	43.2	42.2	
*Shreveport	103.6	104.5	102.1	7.2	6.3	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.9	96.4	98.2	95.1	70.6	72.5	70.7	9.0	9.1	9.1	
Maine *Portland	60.8	61.9	61.4	3.5	3.0	4.3	5.8	4.8	7.0	57.3	58.9	57.1	50.8	52.1	50.5	12.2	12.7	11.9	
Maryland *Baltimore	732.4	741.3	725.4	48.7	39.4	56.7	6.6	5.3	7.8	683.7	701.9	668.7	606.6	623.4	592.3	189.2	193.0	187.6	
Massachusetts Boston	1,197.4	1,211.5	1,192.3	64.3	52.3	65.0	5.4	4.3	5.5	1,133.1	1,159.2	1,127.3	1,009.1	1,035.2	1,003.3	289.8	293.3	296.5	
Brockton	48.3	48.2	47.3	4.5	3.3	4.1	9.4	6.8	8.7	43.8	44.9	43.2	37.5	38.4	36.9	15.5	16.9	15.5	
Fall River	58.0	57.1	58.6	6.7	4.3	7.4	11.5	7.5	12.6	51.3	52.8	51.2	43.6	45.0	43.5	24.3	24.8	24.3	
Lawrence-Haverhill	84.6	84.9	84.2	5.5	5.2	6.8	6.4	6.1	8.1	79.1	79.7	77.4	71.4	71.4	69.5	44.0	43.9	42.7	
Lowell	50.8	50.9	49.1	5.1	3.7	5.5	10.0	7.2	11.3	45.7	47.2	43.6	41.1	42.6	39.0	21.2	21.8	19.4	
New Bedford	62.4	63.1	63.1	6.4	5.3	7.5	10.2	8.4	11.9	56.0	57.8	55.6	48.9	50.2	48.2	26.7	26.8	26.2	
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	197.4	198.8	196.3	13.8	11.8	15.9	7.0	5.9	8.1	183.6	187.0	180.4	166.6	170.0	163.4	70.8	71.4	70.7	
Worcester	132.6	132.2	132.6	8.6	7.0	11.3	6.5	5.3	8.5	124.0	125.2	121.3	111.8	112.9	109.1	51.2	51.0	50.2	



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JANUARY 1962, NOVEMBER 1961, AND JANUARY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
	Number				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
	Number				Number				Number				Total					
	Number				Number				Number				Total					
	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961
	( I N T H O U S A N D S )				( I N T H O U S A N D S )				( I N T H O U S A N D S )				( I N T H O U S A N D S )					
Michigan	58.7	58.1	57.8	5.1	4.4	4.9	8.7	7.6	8.5	53.6	53.7	52.9	44.3	44.2	44.4	19.1	18.4	19.3
Battle Creek	1,397.5	1,400.3	1,432.1	118.0	105.0	166.0	8.4	7.5	11.6	1,279.5	1,295.3	1,266.1	1,151.5	1,166.3	1,134.8	483.8	481.7	469.3
*Detroit	140.9	141.0	144.1	5.2	3.6	7.4	3.7	2.6	5.1	135.7	137.4	136.7	120.3	121.8	121.3	72.5	72.7	74.1
*Flint	143.3	142.8	143.0	9.1	5.7	10.1	6.4	4.0	7.1	134.2	137.1	132.9	114.1	116.7	112.8	48.4	48.5	47.0
*Grand Rapids	72.0	71.2	70.4	4.4	2.8	4.9	6.1	3.9	7.0	67.6	68.4	65.5	58.5	59.3	56.5	26.1	26.0	24.7
Kalamazoo	114.4	114.6	114.1	5.5	4.1	6.5	4.8	3.6	5.7	108.9	110.5	107.6	89.3	90.7	88.0	29.5	29.6	28.8
*Lansing	55.9	56.0	57.6	4.7	4.0	6.8	8.4	7.1	11.8	51.2	52.0	50.8	44.0	44.7	43.6	24.1	23.8	23.5
*Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	68.6	69.0	69.3	3.6	3.1	5.5	5.2	4.5	7.9	65.0	65.9	63.8	53.7	54.3	52.5	23.9	23.5	22.9
*Saginaw																		
Minnesota	63.0	63.6	62.6	7.6	5.2	6.7	12.1	8.2	10.7	55.4	58.4	55.9	46.5	49.5	47.0	8.6	9.0	8.4
*Duluth-Superior	670.8	677.6	658.2	33.0	24.5	43.0	4.9	3.6	6.5	637.8	653.1	615.2	561.5	577.5	545.8	153.3	154.9	145.9
*Minneapolis-St. Paul																		
Mississippi	87.7	89.2	90.3	3.8	3.3	4.9	4.3	3.4	5.4	83.9	85.9	85.4	64.8	66.4	66.3	11.2	11.3	10.9
*Jackson																		
Missouri	457.9	461.1	456.4	38.0	34.2	36.2	8.3	7.4	7.9	419.9	426.9	420.2	380.6	386.7	381.2	105.0	105.7	102.8
*Kansas City	852.1	863.7	876.7	57.1	45.0	59.6	6.7	5.2	6.8	795.0	818.7	817.1	697.9	716.5	710.6	247.9	251.4	250.2
*St. Louis																		
Nebraska	194.5	199.0	195.3	9.1	7.4	8.5	4.7	3.7	4.4	185.4	191.6	186.8	159.9	165.0	160.7	36.4	37.1	36.8
*Omaha																		
New Hampshire	49.4	49.6	49.7	2.7	2.4	3.1	5.4	4.8	6.3	46.7	47.2	46.6	42.1	42.4	41.7	17.6	17.4	17.8
*Manchester																		
New Jersey	69.3	71.1	66.7	9.4	7.1	9.9	13.6	10.0	14.8	59.9	64.0	56.8	45.4	48.2	42.4	8.3	8.3	7.4
Atlantic City	303.6	303.1	306.6	23.1	18.0	28.4	7.6	5.9	9.3	280.5	285.1	278.2	253.8	258.1	250.2	114.7	117.0	113.1
*Jersey City	821.4	825.7	826.0	60.2	44.7	63.6	7.3	5.4	7.7	761.2	781.0	762.4	646.0	662.2	644.3	230.8	236.9	235.3
*Newark	228.0	229.3	223.2	16.5	13.5	17.1	7.2	5.9	7.7	211.5	215.8	206.1	183.7	185.9	177.9	87.8	88.3	86.1
*New Brunswick-Perth Amboy	486.1	483.7	476.3	37.2	27.4	40.3	7.7	5.7	8.5	448.9	456.3	436.0	370.6	376.7	357.4	160.1	161.4	157.1
*Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	129.7	128.8	128.7	9.8	7.4	11.0	7.6	5.7	8.5	119.9	121.4	117.7	104.8	106.2	102.4	35.0	36.0	35.3
*Trenton																		
New Mexico	99.3	100.0	98.9	5.1	4.4	5.7	5.1	4.4	5.8	94.2	95.6	93.2	79.9	81.0	78.1	7.5	7.3	7.1
*Albuquerque																		
New York	264.6	267.0	263.5	15.7	11.9	18.4	5.9	4.5	7.0	248.9	255.1	245.1	222.0	226.8	218.2	63.1	62.6	61.9
*Albany-Schenectady-Troy	91.1	92.4	91.7	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.1	86.3	88.1	87.0	75.9	77.5	76.5	38.2	38.4	39.9
*Binghamton	504.1	509.2	512.6	43.8	36.4	56.8	8.7	7.1	11.1	460.3	472.8	455.8	411.9	421.8	405.6	169.3	169.0	163.3
*Buffalo	5,318.9	5,380.0	5,242.3	341.5	268.5	344.9	6.4	5.0	6.6	4,977.4	5,111.5	4,897.4	4,223.9	4,328.1	4,135.5	1,101.5	1,157.6	1,088.2
*New York	254.3	260.6	252.9	10.3	8.0	13.6	4.1	3.1	5.4	244.0	252.6	239.3	220.7	227.0	216.0	105.7	107.8	105.3
*Rochester	224.8	226.3	225.6	14.8	11.5	18.8	6.6	5.1	8.3	210.0	214.8	206.8	178.6	183.4	175.4	65.6	66.3	64.2
*Syracuse	128.2	129.1	128.5	10.0	7.5	12.9	7.8	5.8	10.0	118.2	121.6	115.6	99.4	102.6	96.6	38.3	39.6	36.7
*Utica-Rome																		



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JANUARY 1962, NOVEMBER 1961, AND JANUARY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			EMPLOYMENT											
	Number			Number			Rate 1/			T O T A L 2/			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
	Number			Number			Rate 1/			Number			Total					
	Jan.P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan.P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan.P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan.P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan.P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961			
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																		
North Carolina																		
Asheville	52.1	52.5	51.3	3.8	3.3	4.7	7.2	6.3	9.2	48.3	49.2	46.6	40.6	41.3	38.8	16.1	15.9	14.6
Charlotte	134.9	134.0	129.9	6.3	4.4	5.3	4.7	3.3	4.1	128.6	129.6	124.6	113.2	114.1	109.0	28.7	28.3	27.5
Durham	49.3	50.8	49.7	3.0	2.0	2.5	6.2	3.9	5.0	46.3	48.8	47.2	40.0	41.8	40.3	12.7	13.3	12.8
Greensboro-High Point	123.0	123.9	121.9	6.5	4.9	6.7	5.3	4.0	5.5	116.5	119.0	115.2	100.9	102.3	99.8	43.9	44.0	43.6
Winston-Salem	86.1	87.9	87.0	4.4	3.7	4.7	5.1	4.2	5.3	81.7	84.2	82.3	72.4	75.0	72.9	37.5	38.9	38.1
Ohio																		
*Akron	202.5	205.4	204.7	11.9	10.5	17.8	5.9	5.1	8.7	190.6	194.9	186.9	169.6	173.1	165.2	79.0	79.2	77.2
*Canton	131.9	133.0	131.5	10.3	8.7	14.4	7.8	6.5	11.0	121.6	124.3	117.1	106.3	108.1	101.6	52.3	52.3	48.4
*Cincinnati	467.9	474.1	470.1	23.6	18.9	29.2	5.0	4.0	6.2	444.3	455.2	440.9	392.7	400.7	386.8	146.6	147.2	145.3
*Cleveland	802.7	809.9	814.5	46.8	40.1	70.6	5.8	5.0	8.7	755.9	769.8	743.9	674.2	685.2	659.3	267.8	265.9	258.0
*Columbus	310.6	314.9	302.7	13.1	10.6	17.3	4.2	3.4	5.7	297.5	304.3	285.4	261.1	266.0	248.8	71.4	70.6	68.0
*Dayton	290.9	296.7	291.0	14.1	11.3	16.7	4.8	3.8	5.7	276.8	285.4	274.3	244.4	250.0	239.6	101.4	102.3	99.6
Hamilton-Middletown	70.6	71.0	72.0	6.1	5.0	7.2	8.6	7.0	10.1	64.5	66.0	64.8	56.3	57.3	55.7	28.3	28.9	28.1
Lorain-Elyria	70.6	71.7	70.6	5.1	4.1	10.1	7.2	5.7	14.3	65.5	67.6	60.5	55.9	58.3	52.1	32.1	30.3	25.8
Steubenville-Weirton	63.1	63.9	64.7	3.9	3.0	7.9	6.2	4.7	12.2	59.2	60.9	56.8	52.6	53.9	50.2	32.0	32.0	29.0
*Toledo	188.9	190.4	188.1	17.1	14.2	17.0	9.1	7.5	9.0	171.8	176.2	171.1	152.4	155.9	150.7	56.8	56.1	56.6
*Youngstown-Warren	194.2	195.7	196.0	14.1	13.4	25.5	7.3	6.8	13.0	180.1	182.3	170.5	159.9	160.8	150.0	74.3	72.3	67.4
Oklahoma																		
*Oklahoma City	221.2	224.2	216.6	9.8	8.8	10.0	4.4	3.9	4.6	211.4	215.4	206.6	179.3	181.9	174.9	21.7	21.8	20.3
*Tulsa	168.4	169.8	167.7	9.9	8.3	10.9	5.9	4.9	6.5	158.5	161.5	156.8	130.2	132.4	128.5	26.6	27.4	26.2
Oregon																		
*Portland	343.0	345.8	341.5	25.5	19.2	29.6	7.4	5.6	8.7	317.5	326.6	311.9	260.2	267.7	254.2	60.4	63.1	58.8
Pennsylvania																		
*Allentown-Bethlehem-																		
Easton	223.0	222.2	222.4	16.3	11.6	22.1	7.3	5.2	9.9	206.7	210.6	200.3	182.2	182.9	175.4	95.8	95.4	90.7
Altoona	53.0	53.2	53.0	5.7	6.0	7.1	10.8	11.3	13.4	47.3	47.2	45.9	41.0	40.9	39.6	12.2	12.0	10.8
*Erie	97.7	97.4	97.2	10.5	7.6	13.4	10.7	7.8	13.8	87.2	89.8	83.8	75.1	77.4	71.8	34.7	35.9	32.2
*Harrisburg	167.5	169.9	167.4	11.5	9.2	12.6	6.9	5.4	7.5	156.0	160.7	154.8	139.7	144.0	138.5	31.5	32.4	31.3
*Johnstown	94.6	93.1	97.4	17.0	14.2	16.2	18.0	15.3	16.6	77.6	78.9	81.2	66.2	67.3	69.9	21.8	21.8	26.2
*Lancaster	121.3	122.2	120.7	5.5	4.2	7.4	4.5	3.4	6.1	115.8	118.0	113.3	93.7	95.3	91.2	45.7	46.1	44.8
*Philadelphia	1,849.7	1,871.0	1,852.6	129.9	105.5	144.4	7.0	5.6	7.8	1,719.8	1,765.5	1,708.2	1,491.9	1,530.8	1,483.4	533.7	541.2	536.1
*Pittsburgh	927.7	936.0	952.9	95.6	89.5	129.4	10.3	9.6	13.6	832.1	846.4	823.5	741.1	753.7	732.4	273.8	272.9	264.8
*Reading	124.8	124.3	123.5	6.7	5.4	8.6	5.4	4.3	7.0	114.9	118.9	114.9	102.1	102.5	99.1	52.0	51.5	50.3
*Scranton	99.5	98.2	100.3	13.7	11.0	15.2	13.8	11.2	15.2	85.8	87.2	85.1	74.6	75.7	74.1	29.8	30.1	29.1
*Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	128.9	127.7	137.3	17.1	14.1	23.3	13.3	11.0	17.0	111.8	113.6	114.0	97.8	99.3	98.8	38.7	38.4	39.0
*York	104.9	105.8	104.8	7.1	5.6	7.8	6.8	5.3	7.4	97.8	100.2	97.0	82.1	83.9	81.5	41.1	41.5	41.4
Puerto Rico																		
Mayaguez	29.9	29.2	29.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	14.7	11.6	12.4	25.5	25.8	25.4	15.9	16.2	15.8	7.0	7.1	6.4
Ponce	42.2	42.3	42.6	4.8	5.4	4.9	11.4	12.8	11.5	37.4	36.9	37.7	24.2	23.7	24.5	7.5	7.2	7.1
San Juan	225.0	219.7	209.8	16.1	13.2	13.8	7.2	6.0	6.6	208.9	206.5	196.0	163.7	161.3	150.8	28.2	29.8	26.6
Rhode Island																		
*Providence-Pawtucket	348.1	347.9	348.7	27.4	19.9	32.9	7.9	5.7	9.4	320.7	328.0	315.8	288.3	295.4	283.4	127.2	128.6	125.0



Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JANUARY 1962, NOVEMBER 1961, AND JANUARY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
	Number			Number				Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. 1961	Number		Total		Manufacturing			
										Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961	Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961		
																Jan. P/ 1962	Nov. 1961
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																	
South Carolina	77.3	79.4	77.1	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.8	5.2	6.1	72.8	75.2	72.4	57.4	58.5	56.4	9.2	9.6
	94.9	96.2	91.6	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.3	90.5	91.6	86.7	75.3	75.4	71.3	33.3	33.0
Tennessee	118.2	119.9	119.3	10.6	10.3	9.6	9.0	8.6	8.0	107.6	109.6	109.7	88.9	90.6	90.8	38.9	39.9
	143.1	143.7	145.0	10.4	8.8	11.8	7.3	6.1	8.1	132.7	134.9	133.2	111.1	113.1	111.6	40.6	40.7
	246.9	250.6	248.3	13.7	11.1	14.8	5.5	4.4	6.0	233.2	239.5	233.5	189.6	194.5	187.8	43.7	44.6
	171.9	173.2	171.3	8.4	7.0	8.9	4.9	4.0	5.2	163.5	166.2	162.4	141.6	144.3	140.5	39.9	40.2
Texas	85.8	85.9	84.6	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	5.3	82.1	82.5	80.1	65.0	65.2	63.0	5.4	5.6
	119.2	118.6	118.3	9.1	8.2	10.8	7.6	6.9	9.1	110.1	110.4	107.5	96.6	92.9	94.1	34.3	30.4
	70.3	70.8	73.2	4.2	4.0	6.5	6.0	5.7	8.8	66.1	66.8	66.7	54.6	55.0	53.1	8.7	8.5
	478.6	480.5	472.0	23.9	20.9	27.4	5.0	4.3	5.8	454.7	459.6	444.6	391.8	395.2	382.2	97.6	97.5
	100.9	103.8	100.9	4.8	4.5	6.0	4.8	4.3	6.0	96.1	99.3	94.9	81.4	81.8	79.5	14.0	14.2
Utah	235.8	236.8	231.6	12.8	12.5	14.1	5.4	5.3	6.1	223.0	224.3	217.5	181.1	182.0	176.9	50.0	51.8
	542.6	545.8	545.3	24.3	24.8	31.9	4.5	4.5	5.8	518.3	521.0	513.4	446.4	447.1	441.5	92.7	93.2
	222.1	223.2	221.1	11.6	11.2	10.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	210.5	212.0	210.7	179.3	180.9	179.8	22.5	22.8
Virginia	169.8	171.8	163.8	7.3	5.4	8.1	4.3	3.1	4.9	162.5	166.4	155.7	145.3	148.4	138.4	27.5	27.5
Washington	85.0	86.3	80.0	2.7	2.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.5	82.3	83.9	76.4	69.5	70.6	64.5	25.1	24.9
	186.8	189.7	181.3	7.6	6.9	9.6	4.1	3.6	5.3	179.2	182.8	171.7	153.0	156.7	146.5	16.1	17.3
	205.4	205.1	199.8	6.5	5.3	7.2	3.2	2.6	3.6	198.9	199.8	192.6	170.6	171.3	164.5	42.7	42.5
	70.1	71.3	69.3	4.2	3.8	5.6	6.0	5.3	8.0	65.9	67.5	63.7	58.1	59.5	55.9	14.1	14.1
West Virginia	473.9	472.5	454.1	32.5	26.8	40.2	6.9	5.7	8.9	441.4	445.7	413.9	382.7	384.9	357.0	122.4	120.6
	97.2	96.7	98.0	9.4	7.1	10.0	9.7	7.3	10.2	87.8	89.6	88.0	72.5	74.1	72.6	11.4	12.1
	98.5	99.4	99.8	7.7	6.7	9.6	7.8	6.7	9.6	90.8	92.7	90.2	75.5	76.7	74.6	16.0	16.2
Wisconsin	93.9	94.7	94.7	8.6	7.5	8.7	9.1	7.9	9.1	85.3	87.2	86.0	74.8	76.3	75.6	22.1	22.2
	92.0	90.1	93.2	12.0	9.0	14.3	13.0	9.9	15.3	80.0	81.1	78.9	64.3	65.3	63.6	21.8	21.8
	71.7	71.5	75.7	10.8	8.2	14.5	15.1	11.5	19.1	60.9	63.3	61.2	48.7	51.1	49.1	15.0	16.2
Wisconsin	39.5	40.0	36.9	1.5	1.6	9.4	3.8	4.0	25.5	38.0	38.4	27.5	33.3	33.7	22.8	19.8	19.9
	100.1	101.4	97.7	3.6	2.6	3.5	3.6	2.6	3.5	96.5	98.8	94.2	77.0	79.2	74.8	13.2	13.0
	517.1	526.6	519.8	25.8	25.2	36.1	5.0	4.8	6.9	491.3	501.4	483.7	441.2	450.9	434.5	183.5	183.4
	52.0	52.6	53.0	3.3	2.8	4.8	6.3	5.3	9.0	48.7	49.8	48.2	41.8	42.8	41.1	10.8	10.0

NOTES:

\*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the current employment statistics program operated jointly by State employment security agencies, the Bureau of Employment Security, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

\*\*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the BLS employment statistics program jointly with an agency other than the State employment security agency.

P/Data for January 1962 are preliminary.

1/Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force.

2/Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.



Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MARCH 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			T O T A L**			EMPLOYMENT			Monocultural Wage and Salary		
		Number			Number			Number			Total			Manufacturing		
		Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago
Total		5,798,600	XXX	XXX	568,650	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,149.3***	XXX	XXX	3,864.7***	XXX	XXX
Alabama																
Anniston	Dec. '61	33,700	34,300	INA	2,750	2,800	INA	8.2	8.2	INA	30.9	31.5	INA	25.9	25.8	INA
Gadsden	Feb. '62	30,400	30,700	INA	3,600	3,500	INA	11.8	11.4	INA	26.8	27.2	INA	21.8	21.8	INA
Jasper	Feb. '62	14,800	15,100	16,100	1,850	1,550	2,250	12.5	10.3	14.0	13.0	13.5	13.8	9.4	9.6	2.3
Selma	Feb. '62	16,900	17,900	17,900	1,300	1,400	1,800	7.7	1/7.7	10.0	15.6	1/16.8	16.1	10.5	1/3.1	2.9
Talladega	Feb. '62	20,500	2/21,200	20,700	1,700	2/1,450	2,550	8.1	2/6.9	12.4	18.8	2/19.8	18.2	15.1	2/8.0	7.6
Alaska																
Anchorage 3/	Aug. '61	22,200	1/19,800	24,200	700	1/2,100	450	3.1	1/10.6	1.9	INA	INA	INA	21.6	1/17.7	23.7
Arkansas																
Camden	Dec. '61	12,300	12,400	INA	750	700	INA	6.1	5.6	INA	11.5	11.7	INA	8.0	7.7	INA
California																
Eureka	Dec. '61	41,000	40,000	40,400	4,400	2,100	6,000	10.7	5.2	14.9	36.6	37.9	34.4	28.9	29.8	26.5
Modesto	Feb. '62	67,900	67,100	67,000	11,000	8,800	9,750	16.2	13.1	14.6	56.9	58.3	57.3	31.8	33.5	31.6
Oxnard	Feb. '62	76,700	2/79,600	75,600	6,600	2/4,700	5,800	8.6	2/5.9	7.6	70.1	2/74.9	69.9	48.0	2/49.8	46.8
Ukiah	Dec. '61	20,000	20,100	INA	2,600	1,100	INA	13.0	5.5	INA	17.4	19.0	INA	11.5	12.5	INA
Colorado																
Pueblo	Feb. '62	41,000	4/41,100	40,200	2,850	4/2,650	4,250	6.9	4/6.4	10.6	38.2	4/38.5	36.0	33.6	4/33.6	31.4
Connecticut																
Ansonia	Feb. '62	14,600	14,800	INA	1,700	1,600	INA	11.6	10.8	INA	12.9	13.2	INA	11.5	11.8	INA
Bristol	Feb. '62	20,000	20,100	INA	2,000	1,800	INA	10.0	9.0	INA	18.0	18.3	INA	15.8	16.0	INA
Danielson	Feb. '62	16,800	4/16,900	17,300	1,200	4/1,300	2,500	7.1	4/7.7	14.5	15.6	4/15.6	14.8	14.0	4/13.8	13.3
Meriden	Feb. '62	39,700	40,900	INA	3,100	3,000	INA	8.2	6.7	INA	26.6	28.6	INA	33.6	34.6	INA
Middletown	Feb. '62	30,300	30,700	INA	2,500	2,100	3,000	10.1	4/8.8	13.6	18.6	4/19.7	19.1	16.7	4/17.5	16.9
Norwich	Feb. '62	20,700	4/21,600	22,100	2,100	4/1,900	3,000	8.4	8.7	INA	23.0	23.2	INA	19.9	19.9	INA
Torrington	Dec. '61	25,100	25,400	INA	2,100	2,200	INA	7.3	7.1	INA	15.3	14.5	INA	13.1	12.3	INA
Willimantic	Dec. '61	16,500	15,600	INA	1,200	1,100	INA									
Delaware																
Dover	Feb. '62	23,300	4/23,800	23,200	1,850	4/1,000	2,100	7.9	4/4.2	9.1	21.5	4/22.8	21.1	16.8	4/17.4	16.4
Florida																
Daytona Beach	Jan. '62	47,000	1/46,600	45,500	3,500	1/3,600	3,400	7.4	1/7.7	7.5	43.5	1/43.0	42.1	30.0	1/29.7	28.6
Fort Lauderdale- Hollywood	Dec. '61	129,200	2/123,500	INA	8,700	5/9,000	INA	6.7	2/7.3	INA	120.5	2/114.5	INA	83.8	5/79.6	INA
Georgia																
Carrollton	Dec. '61	14,600	14,300	INA	1,250	1,200	INA	8.5	8.3	INA	13.3	13.1	INA	9.1	9.0	INA
Cedartown-Rockmart	Dec. '61	10,700	10,600	11,100	800	800	1,200	7.5	7.6	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	7.5	7.5	7.5
Toccoa	Dec. '61	18,500	2/18,300	INA	1,100	2/950	INA	5.9	2/5.1	INA	17.4	2/17.4	INA	12.5	2/12.5	INA
Waycross	Dec. '61	15,200	15,200	15,900	1,050	1,250	1,000	7.2	8.2	6.3	14.1	13.9	14.9	9.9	9.6	10.4



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MARCH 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT														
		Number			Rate*		Number			Rate*		T O T A L**					Nonagricultural Wage and Salary									
		Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Number		Total		Manufacturing								
														2	Year Ago	2	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago
		Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago				
Illinois	Canton	15,500	1/15,700	15,500	11.9	1/11.4	14.5	13.7	1/14.0	13.3	8.7	1/9.1	8.3	2.1	1/2.6	1.7										
	Centralia	25,100	4/25,000	INA	10.1	4/9.2	INA	22.5	4/22.7	INA	15.5	4/15.4	INA	3.1	4/3.1	INA										
	Danville	37,900	2/37,700	INA	6.6	2/5.3	INA	35.6	2/35.8	INA	28.4	2/28.2	INA	11.4	2/11.2	INA										
	Decatur	47,800	5/48,600	INA	8.8	5/7.8	INA	43.6	5/44.8	INA	36.3	5/37.5	INA	13.2	5/12.9	INA										
	Galesburg I/ Harrisburg-West	37,900	4/40,700	INA	8.2	4/11.7	INA	34.8	4/36.0	INA	23.2	4/24.0	INA	5.7	4/6.3	INA										
	Frankfort-Herrin	42,800	4/44,800	INA	19.4	4/19.7	INA	34.5	4/36.0	INA	25.7	4/25.7	INA	6.1	4/5.8	INA										
	Kankakee	29,000	1/29,100	29,200	6.3	1/8.6	3.6	27.2	1/26.6	28.2	21.8	1/21.3	22.8	8.6	1/8.7	9.0										
Indiana	La Salle	62,600	1/61,600	62,800	7.5	1/11.6	7.1	57.9	1/54.5	58.3	42.0	1/39.6	41.5	17.2	1/16.4	18.0										
	Mattoon	46,400	1/46,800	45,500	5.8	1/9.8	3.8	43.7	1/42.2	43.8	26.3	1/25.6	26.4	7.4	1/6.9	7.0										
	Connersville	22,100	1/21,900	22,100	6.6	1/9.6	7.0	20.6	1/19.8	20.6	13.5	1/12.9	13.5	6.4	1/6.1	6.4										
	Michigan City- La Porte	35,300	1/36,600	35,700	10.0	1/8.4	12.3	31.7	1/33.5	31.4	27.1	1/28.6	26.7	12.4	1/12.9	11.7										
Iowa	Muncie	44,600	1/44,100	43,900	8.3	1/7.9	9.6	40.9	1/40.6	39.7	35.6	1/35.1	34.4	16.6	1/15.8	15.4										
	New Castle	14,700	5/14,400	INA	11.8	5/10.8	INA	13.0	5/12.8	INA	10.0	5/9.9	9.9	4.2	5/4.1	INA										
	Vincennes	15,100	1/15,600	15,300	8.4	1/8.6	9.7	13.8	1/14.3	13.8	10.0	1/10.0	9.9	2.6	1/2.4	2.5										
	Waterloo	52,000	51,400	53,400	4.7	5.1	3.5	49.5	48.8	51.1	41.6	40.6	43.2	18.9	18.3	21.2										
Kansas	Coffeyville- Independence-	25,700	25,800	INA	8.8	6.8	INA	23.5	24.0	INA	18.4	18.6	INA	5.1	5.3	INA										
	Parsons	20,500	2/20,400	INA	8.1	2/6.3	INA	18.8	2/19.1	INA	13.6	2/13.5	INA	3.1	2/3.0	INA										
	Pittsburg	22,800	22,500	22,400	9.2	7.7	7.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	9.8	9.9	9.8	3.4	3.4	3.4										
	Richmond	27,100	27,800	26,700	8.3	10.0	7.1	24.9	25.0	24.8	14.2	14.4	14.1	1.6	1.8	1.8										
Kentucky	Danville	29,800	30,000	28,800	9.4	11.2	7.6	27.0	26.6	26.6	12.8	12.5	12.5	3.2	3.1	3.2										
	Elizabethtown	16,700	1/17,100	16,900	12.0	1/13.8	8.9	14.7	1/14.7	15.4	10.0	1/10.0	10.7	1.1	1.1	1.1										
	Hopkinsville	35,700	1/36,000	35,900	8.3	9.9	8.1	32.7	1/32.4	33.0	22.2	1/21.9	22.5	9.0	8.7	9.0										
	Madisonville	26,100	26,200	26,500	8.8	9.9	6.8	23.8	23.6	24.7	17.6	17.4	18.5	4.5	4.7	5.5										
	Owensboro	15,700	1/16,800	15,600	21.0	26.8	17.6	12.4	12.3	12.9	8.1	8.0	8.6	0.3	0.3	0.3										
	Paducah	21,200	21,400	19,900	14.2	16.9	9.3	18.2	17.8	18.0	8.0	7.6	7.9	1.3	1.2	1.3										
	Pikeville	45,500	1/48,000	45,700	8.1	1/10.2	7.9	41.8	1/43.1	42.1	29.1	1/27.8	28.8	4.4	4.1	3.9										
Louisiana	Hammond	17,100	4/16,800	18,100	7.9	4/10.4	13.3	15.7	4/15.1	15.7	9.8	4/9.2	9.8	2.5	2.5	2.4										
	Lake Charles	45,900	5/46,600	47,300	8.2	6/8.5	8.2	42.1	5/42.6	43.5	34.5	5/34.5	35.1	8.3	8.3	8.1										
	Monroe	40,800	1/39,800	40,500	7.7	1/5.7	8.0	37.6	1/37.6	37.3	28.0	1/27.8	27.3	5.6	5.6	5.5										
	Opelousas	22,700	5/24,200	23,000	7.5	5/10.3	9.6	21.0	5/21.7	20.8	10.7	5/10.7	11.0	1.1	0.9	1.2										
Maine	Biddeford-Sanford	24,500	4/26,400	24,700	7.3	4/6.4	8.9	22.7	4/24.7	22.5	18.3	4/19.8	17.8	9.7	9.8	9.2										
	Leviston-Auburn	33,100	33,300	33,200	8.8	9.3	7.5	30.2	30.2	30.7	26.8	26.5	27.3	13.5	13.2	14.0										



## MARCH 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

Vegas



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MARCH 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE						UNEMPLOYMENT										EMPLOYMENT										
		Number			Rate*			Number			Rate*			T O T A L**			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary											
		2			2			2			2			2			2											
		Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago
New Jersey	Dec. '61	48,600	51,000	INA	8.6	5.5	INA	44.4	48.2	INA	34.7	36.2	INA	17.9	19.6	INA	17.9	19.6	INA	17.9	19.6	INA	17.9	19.6	INA	17.9	19.6	INA
Bridgeton	Jan. '62	36,100	36,700	INA	10.0	8.2	INA	32.5	33.7	INA	21.7	22.1	INA	3.2	3.2	INA	3.2	3.2	INA	3.2	3.2	INA	3.2	3.2	INA	3.2	3.2	INA
Lakewood-	Jan. '62	107,500	107,400	107,100	10.4	7.4	11.3	96.3	99.4	95.0	72.1	74.2	70.5	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.6
Toms River	Dec. '61	16,300	16,500	INA	6.2	5.2	INA	15.3	15.7	INA	9.7	10.0	INA	3.0	3.0	INA	3.0	3.0	INA	3.0	3.0	INA	3.0	3.0	INA	3.0	3.0	INA
Long Branch	Dec. '61	20,800	20,700	INA	14.9	9.7	INA	17.7	18.7	INA	10.6	11.1	INA	1.7	1.8	INA	1.7	1.8	INA	1.7	1.8	INA	1.7	1.8	INA	1.7	1.8	INA
Newton	Dec. '61	21,900	22,200	22,100	11.0	11.3	12.2	19.5	19.7	19.4	16.6	16.2	16.4	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0
Ocean City-	Dec. '61	25,300	25,100	24,900	7.5	8.0	9.6	23.4	23.1	22.5	16.9	16.5	16.0	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.7
Wildwood-	Feb. '62	21,500	21,300	INA	10.2	8.9	INA	19.3	19.4	INA	14.3	14.4	INA	5.8	5.4	INA	5.8	5.4	INA	5.8	5.4	INA	5.8	5.4	INA	5.8	5.4	INA
Cape May	Dec. '61	39,800	39,500	41,000	8.3	7.1	10.5	36.5	36.7	36.7	31.3	31.4	26.5	13.8	14.0	8.0	13.8	14.0	8.0	13.8	14.0	8.0	13.8	14.0	8.0	13.8	14.0	8.0
Glens Falls-	Feb. '62	40,600	40,200	INA	9.4	7.7	10.5	36.8	37.1	36.7	26.6	26.9	26.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Hudson Falls	Jan. '62	34,400	35,000	INA	9.9	8.6	INA	31.0	32.0	INA	23.1	24.1	24.1	9.5	9.7	INA	9.5	9.7	INA	9.5	9.7	INA	9.5	9.7	INA	9.5	9.7	INA
Gloversville	Dec. '61	21,900	22,000	21,300	10.5	8.2	16.0	19.6	20.2	17.9	15.2	15.8	13.6	8.4	9.0	7.5	8.4	9.0	7.5	8.4	9.0	7.5	8.4	9.0	7.5	8.4	9.0	7.5
Jamestown-Dunkirk	Dec. '61	59,600	61,800	INA	7.9	6.3	INA	54.9	57.9	INA	43.3	44.0	44.0	20.2	20.9	INA	20.2	20.9	INA	20.2	20.9	INA	20.2	20.9	INA	20.2	20.9	INA
Newburgh-Middletown	Dec. '61	82,200	85,200	81,000	5.7	6.4	8.3	77.5	79.7	74.3	62.0	62.0	60.1	19.6	19.0	18.9	19.6	19.0	18.9	19.6	19.0	18.9	19.6	19.0	18.9	19.6	19.0	18.9
Beacon	Dec. '61	48,100	50,200	48,900	11.7	9.4	12.5	42.5	45.5	42.8	29.3	31.7	29.9	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.3
Ogdensburg-Massena-	Dec. '61	31,100	31,300	31,200	5.8	5.2	6.5	29.3	29.7	29.2	22.7	22.8	22.5	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.4
Malone	Dec. '61	17,000	17,700	17,800	10.0	8.5	12.4	15.3	16.2	15.6	9.3	9.7	9.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Olean-Salamanca	Dec. '61	21,200	20,900	21,500	7.8	6.7	9.8	19.5	19.5	19.4	15.2	14.9	14.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Onondaga	Dec. '61	33,500	33,700	33,300	6.6	10.7	5.7	31.3	30.1	31.4	22.6	21.2	22.7	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2
Plattsburgh	Oct. '61	12,900	13,100	INA	8.5	6.1	INA	11.8	12.2	INA	8.3	8.6	8.6	2.5	2.7	INA	2.5	2.7	INA	2.5	2.7	INA	2.5	2.7	INA	2.5	2.7	INA
Watertown	Jan. '62	14,100	14,400	14,900	7.9	9.0	13.5	13.0	13.1	12.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Wellsville	Feb. '62	41,300	41,500	INA	8.6	7.0	INA	37.7	38.6	INA	28.0	28.9	28.9	5.7	5.7	INA	5.7	5.7	INA	5.7	5.7	INA	5.7	5.7	INA	5.7	5.7	INA
North Carolina	Feb. '62	15,000	14,600	14,600	6.0	5.5	8.6	14.1	13.8	13.4	11.4	11.0	10.6	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.8
Elizabeth City	Feb. '62	25,000	27,500	24,700	6.8	2.9	7.7	23.3	26.7	22.8	11.0	12.4	10.3	2.4	3.8	2.3	2.4	3.8	2.3	2.4	3.8	2.3	2.4	3.8	2.3	2.4	3.8	2.3
Fayetteville	Feb. '62	27,900	28,600	INA	7.0	5.9	INA	25.9	26.9	INA	13.5	14.3	10.3	4.6	5.1	INA	4.6	5.1	INA	4.6	5.1	INA	4.6	5.1	INA	4.6	5.1	INA
Forest City-	Feb. '62	13,300	15,300	12,900	9.4	4.9	7.3	12.0	14.6	12.0	8.2	8.9	8.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
Rutherfordton	Feb. '62	26,100	27,000	INA	13.8	11.2	INA	22.5	24.0	INA	10.4	11.0	8.2	2.6	2.8	INA	2.6	2.8	INA	2.6	2.8	INA	2.6	2.8	INA	2.6	2.8	INA
Greenville	Feb. '62	26,600	26,700	INA	9.6	8.4	INA	24.1	24.4	INA	17.1	17.4	13.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Henderson-Oxford	Feb. '62	12,900	13,100	INA	8.1	8.5	INA	25.5	27.5	24.6	14.7	14.8	13.8	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1
Hendersonville	Feb. '62	27,600	28,600	26,600	7.6	3.9	7.5	12.3	12.7	INA	9.6	9.9	8.2	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1
Lumberton	Feb. '62	13,100	13,600	INA	6.1	6.7	INA	25.5	27.5	24.6	14.7	14.8	13.8	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1
Mount Airy	Feb. '62	38,000	38,000	INA	7.0	2.9	INA	35.3	41.8	INA	21.7	23.4	12.1	7.9	9.3	INA	7.9	9.3	INA	7.9	9.3	INA	7.9	9.3	INA	7.9	9.3	INA
North Wilkesboro	Feb. '62	19,200	19,800	19,800	7.8	5.3	10.4	17.7	18.7	17.8	12.1	12.6	12.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0
Roanoke Rapids	Feb. '62	19,600	19,300	INA	9.4	6.3	INA	17.7	18.1	INA	10.8	11.1	12.1	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA
Rockingham-Hamlet	Feb. '62	19,600	19,300	INA	9.4	6.3	INA	17.7	18.1	INA	10.8	11.1	12.1	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA
Rocky Mount	Feb. '62	19,600	19,300	INA	9.4	6.3	INA	17.7	18.1	INA	10.8	11.1	12.1	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA
Waynesville	Feb. '62	19,600	19,300	INA	9.4	6.3	INA	17.7	18.1	INA	10.8	11.1	12.1	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA
Wilson	Feb. '62	19,600	19,300	INA	9.4	6.3	INA	17.7	18.1	INA	10.8	11.1	12.1	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA	3.1	3.2	INA



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MARCH 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT								Nonagricultural Wage and Salary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MARCH 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE						EMPLOYMENT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MARCH 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- \* Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force. Unemployment rates shown are not seasonally adjusted.
- \*\* Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.
- \*\*\* Total excludes areas reporting INA.
- INA Information not available.
- 1/ Data relate to 6 months ago.
- 2/ Data relate to 3 months ago.
- 3/ Data relate to Insured Employment and Unemployment.
- 4/ Data relate to 4 months ago.
- 5/ Data relate to 1 month ago.
- 6/ Data relate to 7 months ago.
- 7/ Change of area definition.
- 8/ Data relate to 9 months ago.
- 9/ Data relate to 5 months ago.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, 92 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA.....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, American National Building, Oklahoma City 2
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2110, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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# LABOR MARKET

*and*  
**Employment  
Security**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, *Administrator*

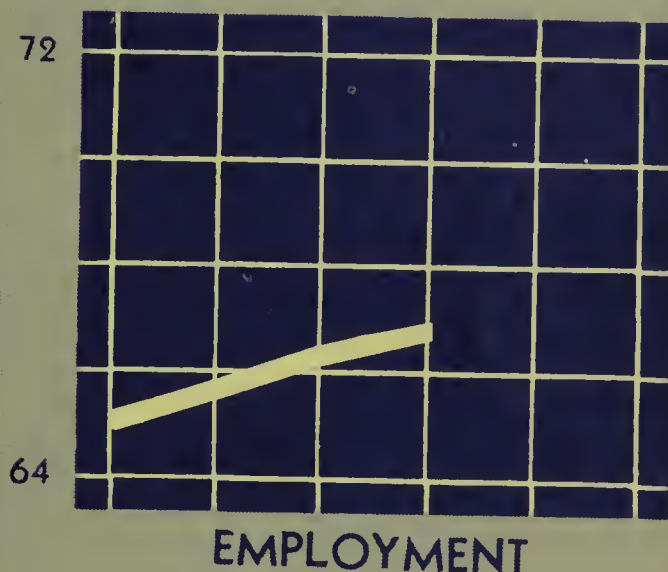
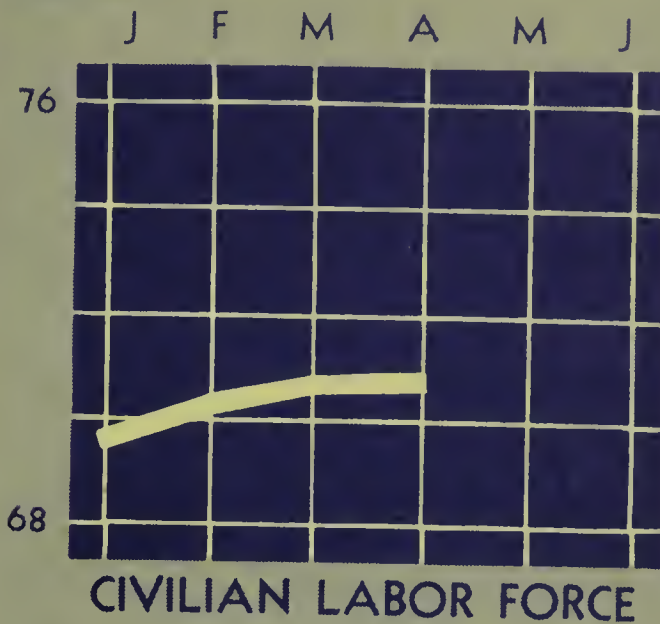
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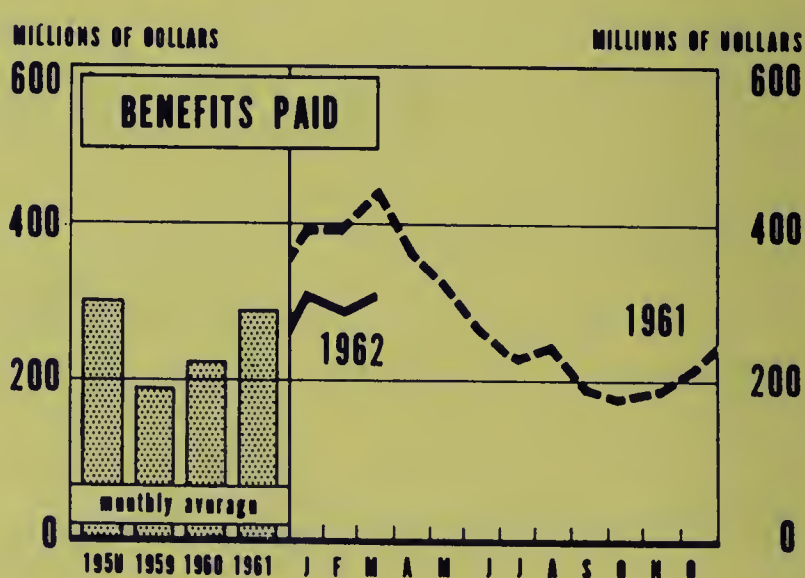
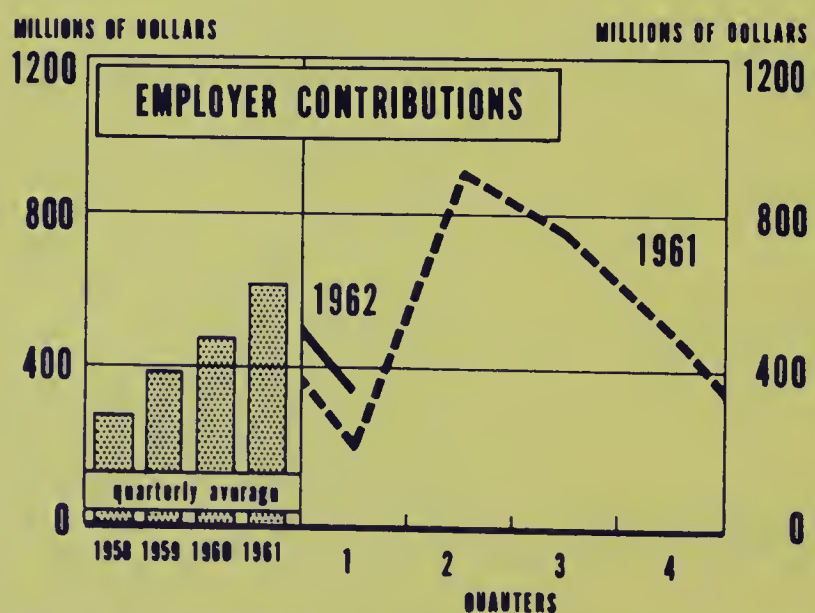
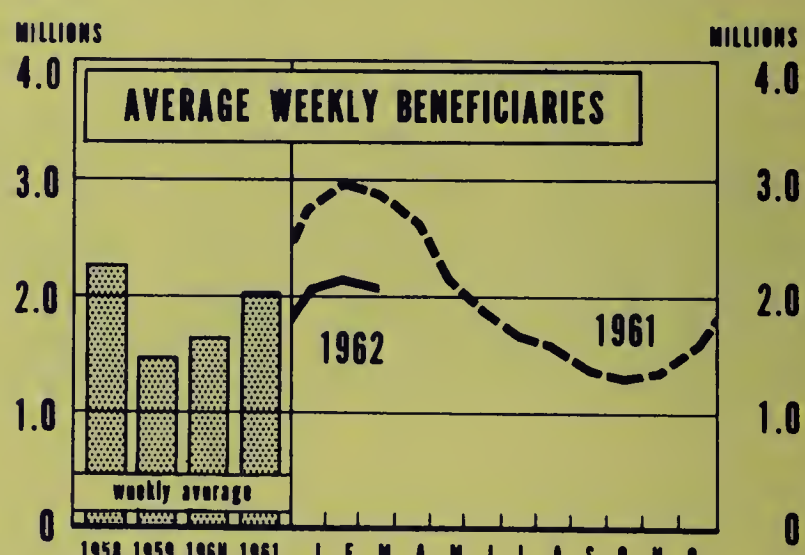
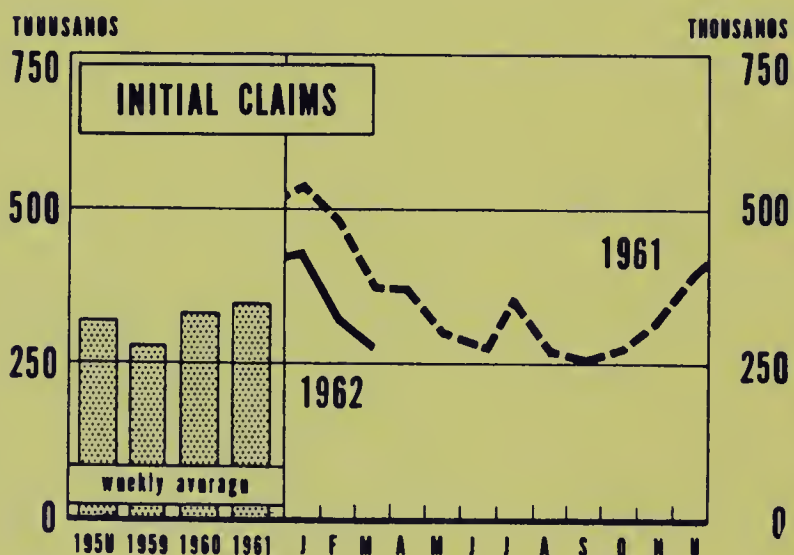
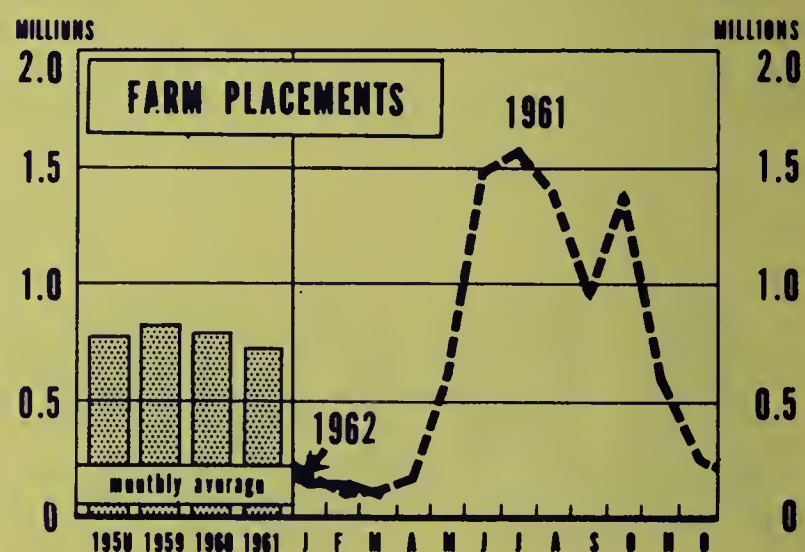
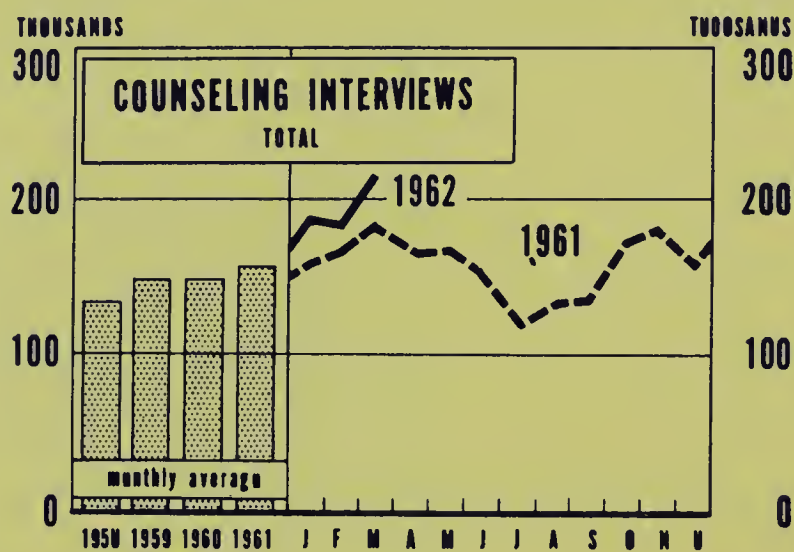
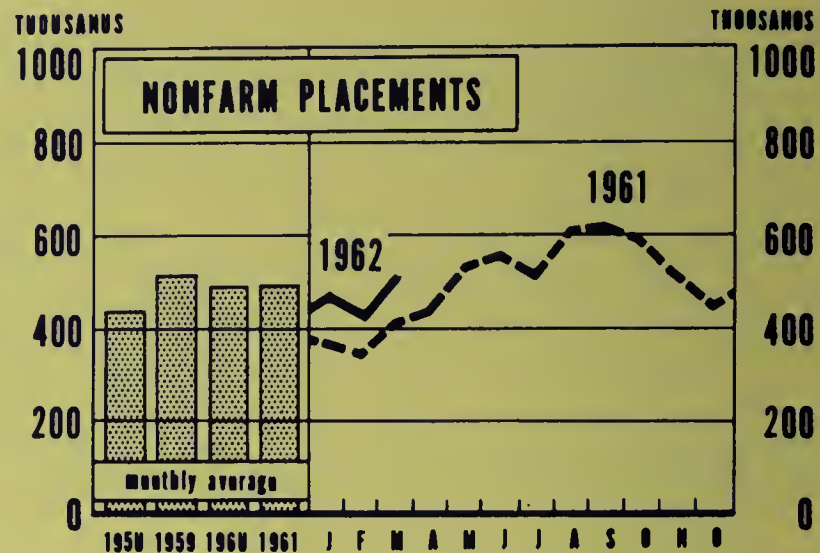
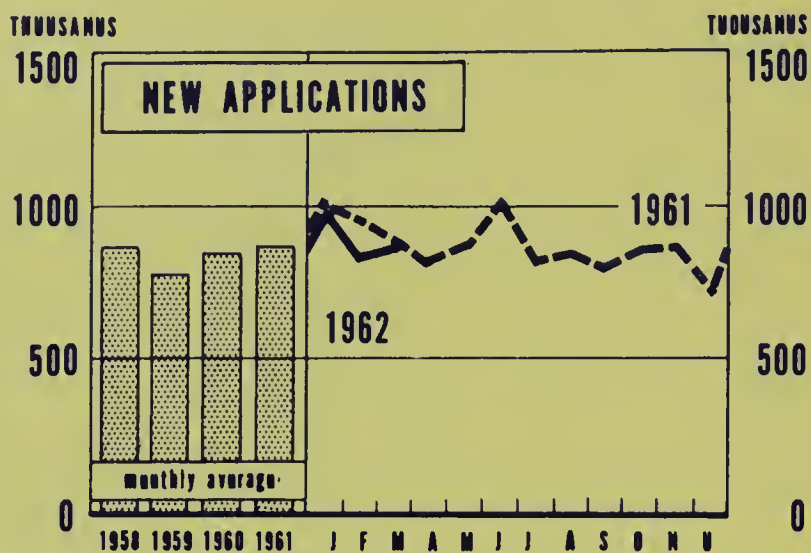
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JANUARY-JUNE 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions are \$4.00.

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*Into the classrooms marched 110 ARA trainees, from two counties in Tennessee, to begin 16 weeks of classes. Experience gained by the State agencies with training under ARA will be invaluable in setting up new programs under MDTA.*

# Implications of the Manpower Development and Training Act\*

*By Louis Levine, Director  
United States Employment Service*

**T**HE Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 was signed into law on March 15. Although the significance of this legislation is still relatively unknown to the American people, its implications may be very far-reaching.

It represents the initiation of a social and manpower experiment in the United States. Similar programs have gone well beyond the experimentation stage in some western European countries. The measure indicates that the Congress of the United States is very much aware of the important problems affecting our human resources and of the need for the development and utilization of these crucial resources. The problem of unemployment

is not one merely of passing interest, but has deep meaning for the American people.

The law consists of three titles, Titles II and III relate to the training program and will expire in 3 years. Title I, which makes the Secretary of Labor responsible for an annual manpower report, is permanent legislation. This report to the President is to deal with manpower requirements and labor market balances and imbalances. It requires analysis of occupational shifts, the impact of automation and technological changes, and the occupational composition of our work force. This analysis is to be made on a national, State, and area basis.

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\*Excerpts from an address before the Conferences on Public Information and Research and Reporting held in Kansas City, Mo., on April 3, 1962.



In some respects, Title I is similar to the Employment Act of 1946, which set forth the national policy that the national Government was committed to do all in its power to promote and stimulate maximum employment, production, and purchasing power and that, to this end, the national Government will work with the State and local governments, with management and labor, with agriculture, business, and industry.

We now recognize that the Employment Act of 1946 was only a preamble, which stated policies, purposes, and objectives. Some of those policies, purposes, and objectives are being implemented through legislation enacted in the last 15 months. The Manpower Training and Development Act represents such implementation.

The second Title of the Act deals with the training and retraining program. In the main, this Act is concerned with training and retraining programs for people who have been affected by persistent and long-term unemployment. Nevertheless, the Act is not limited to the adult unemployed, nor even to the unemployed. There is also provision for training the underemployed--and this is significant. This Act is concerned with lifting skill levels, so that individuals may work at their highest skills. This aspect of the training program may not be important in the beginning, but as the program evolves, the concern with underemployment will probably increase.

The Act also makes provision for the training of youths between the ages of 16 through 21. However, training allowance priorities are given to the adult unemployed. Those who are unemployed, have had three years of gainful employment, and are heads of households have first priority. Training allowances for youth are limited to those between the ages of 19 through 21. In other words, although all youths from 16 through 21 years are eligible for training, only those from 19 through 21 are eligible for training allowances. The Act distinguishes between the amount of the weekly training allowance for adult unemployed and for youth ages 19 through 21. The adult unemployed

are entitled to a weekly training allowance equal to the average weekly unemployment compensation check in the State in which the training is undertaken. With respect to the eligible youth, however, the training allowance may not be more than \$20 a week.

One of the basic criteria of the Manpower Development and Training Act is that training shall not be undertaken except for occupations in which there is a reasonable prospect of employment. It also specifies that the Secretary of Labor shall determine for which of these occupations training shall be undertaken and the number to be trained. The Secretary of Labor stated to the Congress that a factual basis would underlie these decisions. This requires the kind of information that is derived from skill surveys, labor market analyses of supply and demand, and of job openings that go unfilled because there are not qualified workers available. Consequently, this is a program which clearly involves thorough understanding of local labor markets.

The Act differs from the Area Redevelopment Act in that it is not limited to local areas having high level and persistent unemployment. Any locality in the United States may initiate a training program under this Act. Thus, the most prosperous local labor market in the country may have people who are unemployed, who meet the standards set up by the Act, and who, through training, might qualify for existing employment opportunities.

Title III of the Act provides for the Secretary of Labor to report to the Congress on the experience with the training programs and to evaluate their effectiveness. These reports will deal with the number of persons who were trained, their characteristics, and the occupations in which training was undertaken. Analysis will be made of those who dropped out of training as well as of those who completed training. An important aspect of the evaluation will be the extent to which training resulted in employment.

All of us are actively engaged in carrying out the instructions of the Presi-





*Instructors for ARA training classes are briefed on their responsibilities under the program.*

dent and the Secretary of Labor to strengthen and improve the Employment Service. Much remains to be done. The Secretary has stated that within the Federal-State employment service system there shall be provided the necessary direction and leadership to deal with the important manpower problems that confront this Nation.

It is of the utmost importance that every State agency start immediately to assess the current situation within the State and take all preliminary steps to become familiar with the requirements of the Manpower Development and Training Act.

\* \* \*

The principal features of the Manpower Development and Training Act are as follows:

1. A 3-year program of occupational training, with priority given to unemployed persons, including those in farm families with less than \$1,200 annual net family income. Training will also be offered to employed persons in order to update and upgrade their skills. The length of the training period will vary, depending upon the occupations involved and the labor market needs.

2. For unemployed persons receiving training, and who are heads of households with 3 years of working experience, the Act will permit the payment of train-

ing allowances roughly equal to unemployment compensation average weekly benefits in the respective States for a period not exceeding 52 weeks.

3. A stepped-up program of on-the-job training. Since a wage will be paid by employers to on-the-job trainees, training allowances will be reduced accordingly. The number of persons receiving on-the-job training will depend upon the extent to which employers find such training suitable.

4. A special program for the counseling and training of youth 16 through 21 years of age. Unemployed youth may be referred to training programs specially designed to fit them for jobs. For those from 19 through 21, up to \$20 per week may be paid as training allowances.

5. The Employment Service will provide a program to counsel, test, and select those to be trained. It will also provide placement services to trainees upon completion of their training program.

6. Training will be carried out primarily through the various existing State vocational education agencies; if public institutions are not available, the State vocational education agencies shall make arrangements with private training institutions.

7. Modest transportation and subsistence payments can be made to individuals receiving training away from home because  
(continued on page 6)



## Farm Wage Rates and Trends, 1960-1961

# Seasonal Farm Wage Rates Rise Nearly 3 Percent in Major Areas

The law (PL-78) which authorizes the employment of Mexican nationals to supplement the United States work force in seasonal agricultural activities requires the Secretary of Labor to assure that the foreign workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic laborers similarly employed. In carrying out this responsibility, the Secretary of Labor determines the prevailing wage rate paid to U. S. workers in each area and activity in which Mexican workers are employed. Such determinations are based on surveys conducted by State employment security agencies, affiliated with the Bureau of Employment Security. Employers of foreign workers are required to pay rates no lower than those prevailing for domestic laborers.

In 1961, approximately 291,000 Mexican contract workers were used in 24 States. About 97 percent of these workers were employed in seven States--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Michigan, New Mexico and Texas. This article reports wage levels in 1961 and the trend in wage rates from 1960 to 1961 in major activities in 187 areas in the seven major "user" States. The selected areas accounted for the bulk of foreign-worker employment in 1961. The complete report on which this article is based appears in the March-April 1962 issue of "Farm Labor Market Developments," a monthly publication of the BES which is available on request.

**W**AGE rates paid to U. S. farm workers employed in areas and activities of foreign-worker employment in the seven States which accounted for most Mexican national employment in 1961 were 2.9 percent higher, on the average, than in 1960. Increases in average rates in five of the States, ranging from 0.6 to 6.6 percent, more than counterbalanced moderate declines in the other two States. Rates rose in virtually every major activity in each State. Significant declines occurred in rates for cotton chopping and hoeing in Arkansas and Texas, however.

Between 1959 and 1960, there was an average increase of 2.1 percent in areas and activities using large numbers of foreign workers.

For the United States as a whole, the average hourly farm wage rate without room or board, as reported by the U. S.

Department of Agriculture, rose 2.1 percent from 1959 to 1960, and again from 1960 to 1961.

State	Hourly farm-wage rate without room or board (USDA)		Percent change in average wage rates in major areas of Mexican employment (BES) 1960-1961
	Rate in 1961	Percent change 1960-1961	
All States	\$ .99	+2.1	+2.0
Ariz.	.99	+2.1	-0.4
Ark.	.73	0.0	-1.2
Calif.	1.27	+3.3	+6.6
Colo.	1.13	+3.7	+3.9
Mich.	1.09	+1.9	+1.7
N. Mex.	.87	+2.4	+5.4
Tex.	.80	+2.6	+0.6

Prepared by Howard N. Dellon, United States Employment Service, BES.



Seasonal farm workers "weigh-in" their cotton. The amount picked will determine their earnings, as wages paid in this activity are often on a cwt. basis.



### California Leads Rise in Rates

The overall rise in rates was influenced largely by the California rates which rose approximately 6.6 percent, on the average, from 1960 to 1961. This increase reflected, in part, the continued upward trend in hourly rates, the basis of payment for most foreign workers in the State. In 1960, rates of less than \$1.00 per hour were commonly paid in many areas. Widespread increases in 1961, however, raised the level to \$1.00 or higher in virtually all areas. Major exceptions were the Imperial Valley and East Riverside areas, where rates of \$.75 to \$.90 were reported in 1961, despite increases of 10 to 15 cents in some activities. Earnings of piece-rate workers rose about 8 percent, from \$1.12 per hour in 1960 to \$1.21 in 1961.

Wage rates paid to U. S. workers in Mexican-using areas of Texas were generally stable over the year, rising less than 1 percent. Increases in cotton and vegetable harvest rates were due, in part, to "adverse effect" actions taken by the Bureau in 1961 establishing higher minimum contract rates for Mexican nationals in a number of areas and activities. Average cotton hoeing rates declined, largely reflecting a drop in the prevailing rate in the Lower Rio Grande Valley from \$.45 per hour in 1960 to \$.40 in 1961.

The average rate in Arizona in 1961 was slightly below the 1960 level, largely because of a drop of nearly 4 percent in the rates paid for lettuce harvesting.

### Adverse Effect Determination--1962

Following public hearings conducted by the Bureau of Employment Security, "adverse effect" determinations were issued on March 29 and April 16, 1962, effective immediately, providing that the employment of Mexican nationals in 24 States could not be authorized at hourly rates lower than the following.

Arizona	\$ .95	Montana	\$1.00
Arkansas	.60	Nebraska	1.00
California	\$1.00	Nevada	1.00
Colorado	.90	New Mexico	.75
Georgia	.75	North Dakota	1.00
Illinois	1.00	Oregon	1.00
Indiana	1.00	South Dakota	1.00
Iowa	1.00	Tennessee	.65
Kansas	1.00	Texas	.70
Kentucky	.80	Utah	1.00
Michigan	1.00	Wisconsin	1.00
Minnesota	1.00	Wyoming	1.00

No authorization may be issued at piece rates which are not designed to produce hourly earnings at least equivalent to the prescribed hourly rates. The authorization must provide that piece workers would in no event be paid less than the prescribed hourly rate.

Throughout most of 1961, both hourly and piece rates were paid in this activity, with users of Mexican nationals generally paying hourly rates. In November 1961, an "adverse effect" determination by the Bureau established a piece rate of \$.21 per carton as the minimum contract rate for Mexican nationals in all lettuce harvest activities, except loading, in Maricopa and Yuma Counties. 1/ The decline in lettuce harvest rates was partially offset by

1/ This determination was modified in January 1962 to give the worker an option of an hourly rate of \$1.00 or a piece rate of \$.24 per carton for all harvest activities, including loading, with a minimum earnings guarantee of \$1.00.



a rise in rates for multicrop irrigation. This increase was largely due to an "adverse effect" determination which raised the prevailing rate for this activity in Maricopa County to \$.80 per hour, five cents above the previous level. There was little or no change in rates in most other activities.

Rates in Arkansas declined slightly more than 1 percent in 1961, as a drop of nearly 7 percent in cotton chopping rates more than offset a 3 percent rise in those for cotton picking. Rates for cotton chopping, which had ranged from \$.40 to \$.50 per hour in 1960, declined 10 cents in half of the areas in which Mexican nationals were used in 1961 and were unchanged in the other areas. The rise in cotton picking rates was primarily due to an "adverse effect" determination which provided for an increase in the rate paid to Mexican nationals--from \$2.50 per cwt. to \$3.00--in all areas after completion of 55 percent of the harvest in the State as a whole.

In New Mexico, rates rose nearly 5.5 percent, on the average, with some increase occurring in every activity in which Mexican nationals were used in 1961. Cotton harvest rates rose 3 percent, largely reflecting a rise of \$.25 per cwt. in Chaves County from \$2.25 in 1960 to \$2.50 in 1961. In cotton cultivation, rates were generally \$.60 per hour in all areas, 5 to 10 cents higher than in 1960. As a result of a statewide survey conducted by the Bureau, prevailing-wage and "adverse effect" determinations were issued establishing minimum rates for contracting Mexican nationals of \$.70 per hour for irrigators and general farm hands, and \$.75 for tractor operators. These rates were 10 to 15 cents higher than the previous rates.

Increases of nearly 4 percent in Colorado and of nearly 2 percent in Michigan were due largely to increases of \$1.00 per acre in the U. S. Department of Agriculture minimum rate for blocking and thinning in sugar beet cultivation.

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT (continued from page 3)

of the unavailability of local training facilities.

8. Training for unemployed persons and training allowances are financed 100 percent by the Federal Government for the first 2 years, and thereafter on a 50-50 Federal-State matching basis. No referrals to training may be made, or training allowances authorized, prior to July 1, 1962.

9. The Act sets forth a formula for the equitable apportionment of Federal funds among the States, based generally upon the size of the labor force, the level of unemployment insurance benefits, and the incidence of unemployment within each State.

10. The Act contains a provision permitting reimbursement to the trust funds of those States which permit and pay unemployment insurance benefits to those who undergo training authorized by the Act.

11. The Act contains safeguards to assure that States maintain existing levels

of expenditures for vocational training to encourage prospective trainees to accept training opportunities rather than remain on unemployment compensation, to avoid aid to "pirating" of industrial plants, to assure that training is related to job opportunities, and to prevent abuses of the program by trainees.

12. An annual Manpower Report will be submitted to the Congress. The Secretary of Labor will make available information regarding skill requirements, occupational outlook, job opportunities, labor supply in various skills, and employment trends.

13. Maximum appropriations authorized:

Prior to June 30, 1962-----	\$5,000,000
First year -----	100,000,000
Second year -----	165,000,000
Third year -----	165,000,000

In the third year, ending June 30, 1965, Federal grants must be matched by similar amounts of State funds.



## Area Classification--April 1962

# Major Employment Centers Show Few Changes in April

(See next page for complete listing of 150 major labor market areas.)

THE April area classification listing according to relative adequacy of labor supply showed only three changes from March in the classification of the 150 major areas surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and the affiliated State employment security agencies. All of the changes this month were in the direction of lower unemployment; however, two of them were primarily due to seasonal employment gains.

All of the April classification changes affected areas previously classified as areas of substantial unemployment (Group D, E, or F). Tacoma (Wash.) moved from the D category this month to a Group C (moderate unemployment) rating. This change reflected an unusually early employment rise in local lumbering and wood products activities, as well as payroll gains in a number of other area industries. Atlantic City shifted from the highest unemployment (Group F) classification to Group E, as calls for workers to repair recent storm damage augmented the usual seasonal upswing in construction employment, and trade and service establishments expanded their staffs for the beginning of the resort and convention season. In New Bedford, which moved from Group E to Group D, seasonal hires in fishing and other nonfactory work, aided by smaller expansions in electrical-electronics and rubber products manufacturing, brought about a reduction in the area's still-substantial labor surplus.

With the removal of Tacoma from the list of major areas in "substantial unemployment" categories (Group D, E, and F), the total number of such areas de-

clined from 63 in March to 62 in April. In March and April 1961 an alltime high of 101 "substantial unemployment" areas was recorded.

A summary of the April 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas, along with corresponding figures for February and March 1962 and April 1961 is shown below. This table covers the areas surveyed each month by the Bureau of Employment Security as part of its regular area labor market reporting program.

Labor supply group	Apr. 1962	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Apr. 1961
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150
Group A	0	0	0	0
Group B	3	3	3	0
Group C	85	84	85	49
Group D	47	47	46	70
Group E	10	10	11	18
Group F	5	6	5	13

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, two smaller areas --Pascagoula, Miss., and Chincoteague, Va.--were added to the "substantial unemployment" list in April, while one--Waterloo, Iowa--was removed as local employment conditions improved. The number of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" was thereby increased from 203 in March to 204 in April, the same total as in February. In April 1961, some 199 areas were classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

In 20 of the 62 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 104 of the 204 smaller areas, high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years.

(continued on page 12)

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

APRIL 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Wichita, Kans.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Boston, Mass.

GROUP C (cont.)

Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Allentown-Bethle-  
hem-Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.

GROUP C (cont.)

Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
New Orleans, La.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.

GROUP D (cont.)

Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Portland, Oreg.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
Arthur, Tex.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Brockton, Mass.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.  
Ashland, Ky.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.  
Wheeling, W. Va.



# *Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits*

## CAN THE DISPUTE OUTLAST THE STRIKE?

**T**HE determination of the essential characteristics of a labor dispute within the meaning of the labor-dispute disqualification sections of the State unemployment insurance laws is a recurring problem to State agencies and to the courts which review the benefit decisions of State administrative tribunals. In an article, "When is a Dispute a 'Labor Dispute'?" (LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, July 1959, pages 39-44), this problem was discussed from the point of view of the time when a dispute can be said to have begun. Does a "labor dispute" exist when peaceful negotiations for a new contract are in progress, before either party resorts to the use of overt economic pressure through a strike or lockout?

A similar problem, but concerned with the time when a dispute can be said to have ended, may arise when such overt activities cease before all the issues involved in the dispute are resolved. Should claimants whose unemployment continues after the strike ends be entitled to benefits, even though certain issues remain to be settled between their union and the employer? The situations in which this general question has arisen have varied considerably, and the labor-dispute disqualification sections of the State laws, of course, also vary. These variations, together with the differing lines of authority in each State in earlier cases, afford the basis on which the rights of the claimants have been determined.

In *George V. Catherwood* (223 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 326, CCH-New York, New Mat-

ters, Par. 9245), the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division (January 17, 1962), denied benefits to claimants whose dispute with their immediate employers had been settled. The situation was unusual. The claimants became unemployed when a nationwide strike was called, on October 2, 1958, by their international union, UAW, against the General Motors Corporation. The national issues involved in the strike were settled promptly on the evening of the same day, and the national agreement was ratified on October 20. However, the strike continued in the Buffalo area until separate agreements were ratified by the various locals on October 6, 13, 17, 22, and 27. According to the decision of the referee (No. 71-20-59 R, March 16, 1959), "The tenor of these agreements was generally that all issues and disputes were resolved and settled."

The men were recalled in the facilities, with the consent of the union, immediately following these respective dates, "but due largely to the fact that some . . . plants (including some in other States) were subject to the stoppage until about the end of the month, full production in the Buffalo area was not achieved until that time, and those employees who were recalled were subject to layoffs in the interim." (Decision of the Appeal Board, No. 68848-59 to 68855-59, June 23, 1960.) The claimants in this case were seeking benefits for such unemployment as they suffered between the date when the strike in their respective plants was settled and November 3, when all local strikes were settled and work resumed in plants in all areas.



Under the New York law, a 7-week disqualification is imposed on claimants who lose their employment because of a strike, lockout, or other industrial controversy, if the controversy occurs in the establishment in which they were employed. An exception, however, permits the payment of benefits before the expiration of the 7-week period, if the controversy is terminated earlier. The law makes no reference to the participation or nonparticipation by the claimants in the dispute as a factor to be considered in the application of the disqualification.

The Appeal Board decided that the claimants were eligible for benefits from the date when the strike was settled at the particular plant where each claimant worked. In support of its conclusion, it cited the decision of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, in the Matter of Machcinski and Ford Motor Company, January Term, 1951 (102 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 208, CCH-New York, New Matters, Para. 8749), in which the meaning of the word "establishment" in the disqualification section, as applied to the Ford Motor Company, was discussed at length. It was the opinion of the Appeal Board that in the Machcinski case the Appellate Division determined the issue in favor of the claimants, and compelled the conclusion that there was no longer any controversy after the strike was settled at the respective plants where the claimants worked.

The court disposed of this conclusion in a succinct opinion. It held that the decisions in the Machcinski case and other similar cases were not binding precedents for this case, because they involved claimants who had not themselves participated in the strike. Here, the court said, the claimants must have known that, when some plants became idle, others must "of necessity" be idle. The claimants were not, therefore, "innocent victims of a situation wholly beyond their control, and their unemployment may not be said to be involuntary." Given this conclusion, the court did not find it necessary to discuss the decision in the Machcinski case or to consider the meaning of the word "establishment" in the labor-dispute disqualification section. The sole issue to be decided was "the very narrow question of when the strike or industrial controversy

terminated within the meaning of section 592(i) of the Labor Law under the particular and unusual facts of this case."

The court did not state the conclusion which appears to follow from the argument adopted, namely, that conditions which terminate a strike or industrial controversy where the claimants do not participate, will not terminate the controversy if they are participants. Neither did the court cite any provision of the law on which this conclusion was based. It rested its decision on the "obvious" purpose of the labor dispute disqualification section "to prevent the payment of benefits for voluntary unemployment and to prevent the use of unemployment insurance benefits to help finance a strike."

A very different situation was presented to the Tennessee court in Wilson & Company, Inc. v. Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Chancery Court of Shelby County, December 13, 1961. In this case a strike was terminated by a so-called "Interim Agreement" which covered rates of pay, fringe benefits, working conditions, and the method of returning to work those employees otherwise eligible for reinstatement. The agreement also included stipulations for the withdrawal by the parties of court litigation and of charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board. In addition, it provided for public notification by the union of the ending of the strike and the withdrawal of its request that the public refrain from buying the products of the company. Finally, it provided for the arbitration of charges against certain employees of misconduct alleged to have been committed after the beginning of the dispute. These employees were the claimants in the case.

The Interim Agreement was signed on February 16, 1960. Union pickets were removed on that day and, with the exception of the claimants against whom charges had been filed, the workers began to return to work on February 23, as provided in the agreement. The arbitration award concerning the rights of the claimants, however, was not handed down until March 10. The claims in this case concerned the unemployment of the claimants between February 16th when the agreement was signed and March 10 when the award was made.



The labor-disputes disqualification section of the Tennessee law provided for the disqualification of claimants for any week in which their unemployment was found to be due to a labor dispute in active progress at the establishment at which they were last employed. The court concluded "with assurance" that the strike was completely settled as of February 16 or not later than February 22, "whether or not the workers returned to work with Wilson and Company." The question to be decided was whether the pendency of issues to be submitted to arbitration "constituted a labor dispute in active progress as opposed to a strike in active progress."

In resolving this issue, the court made use of two definitions: the definition of a strike given in the Restatement of the Law--Torts, and the definition of the term "labor dispute" included in the National Labor Relations Act. The emphasis in the first definition is on the "concerted refusal by employees to do any work for their employer" as a means of obtaining concessions from him. The emphasis in the second definition, on the other hand, is on a "controversy concerning terms, tenure, or conditions of employment . . ." without any reference to the means used by either party to the controversy to attain the desired ends. The court concluded that:

"The Interim Agreement and attachments executed under date of February 16, 1960, were not a settlement of the labor dispute then in existence, but were the means of concluding that labor dispute. The labor dispute between the parties remained an active issue until the award of the Arbitrators, which was rendered on March 10, 1960."

At least three States have recently considered the effect of the issuance of an injunction on the continuance or termination of a labor dispute. In one, Alabama, the Board of Review held, with a dissenting opinion, that the dispute ended when the injunction was issued (Board of Appeal Decision No. 8142, March 10, 1961). (Several other decisions were issued in similar cases in Alabama, with the same result. The most recent was dated June 16, 1961--Decision No. 8072.) In the other two, Kentucky (Abraham W. John-

son v. Unemployment Insurance Commission, Circuit Court, 1961) and Ohio (Decision of Board of Review No. 278571-BR, May 5, 1961, BSSUI, LD-350, 53-19), the opposite conclusion was reached. The factual variations among the cases and the differences in the supporting arguments make these decisions of considerable interest.

The dispute in Alabama concerned layoff notices issued by the employer which were believed by the workers involved to violate the seniority provisions of the collective bargaining agreement. The notices were issued August 8, to be effective August 12. A picket line was established August 9, and continued until an injunction to prevent further picketing of the premises of the employer was issued on August 11. Apparently all employees, including the claimant, who did not report for work following the establishment of the picket line, were given termination notices effective August 12. Some of the employees given such notices were later put back to work by the employer, subject to specified conditions. The claimant, however, was not recalled. According to the facts as stated in the dissenting opinion, the rehire agreement was made by the parties on August 17, 1960.

The Alabama labor-dispute disqualification section provided for the denial of benefits for any week in which a claimant's unemployment is directly due to a "labor dispute still in active progress . . ." and defined the term "labor dispute" in the same terms used in the National Labor Relations Act as a "controversy concerning terms . . . of employment . . .," with no reference to "concerted action" by the workers. On this statement of facts and under this provision of law the majority of the Board held that there was a labor dispute in active progress at the premises of the employer until it was enjoined by the Circuit Court. It noted that:

"After the issuance of the injunction there was no concerted action on the part of the protesting workers and that the labor dispute was no longer in esse."

The Board held further that the claimant was entitled to benefits beginning August 12, the effective date of the termina-



tion notice given to her by the employer. It justified this conclusion on the remedial nature of the Act. The courts, it said, ". . . are committed to the view that the disqualifications . . . are exceptions and should be narrowly construed."

In contrast to the majority opinion, the dissenting Board member noted that the injunction enjoined further picketing and did not settle the labor dispute or end the strike.

"Although the picket line was dissolved by injunction on August 11, 1960, the labor dispute and strike were in active progress until settled by agreement between the Union and Company on August 17, 1960:"

The Kentucky decision involved a strike by production and maintenance workers against the Acme Newport Steel Company in 1959, which began when the collective bargaining contract between the union and the company expired at midnight on July 14, 1959. The United States obtained an injunction under the Taft-Hartley law, as a result of which operations were resumed on November 7. The plaintiffs were recalled to work at various times between November 15 and November 22. On the latter date, while the injunction was still in full force, a new collective bargaining contract was made between the union and the company, thus terminating the strike. The claimants sought benefits for the period between November 8 and November 22.

The Kentucky law prohibits the payment of benefits to workers who leave their employment because of a strike or other bona fide labor dispute. The court did not discuss the meaning of either term. It merely held that the injunction, which was in force during the period for which the claimants sought benefits, ". . . constituted only a truce or armistice in the strike and was a direct result of the continuing labor dispute." The judgment of the Commission denying benefits was affirmed.

In Ohio, the Board of Review likewise denied benefits to a claimant from the date when he left his job in response to a strike call by his union until he was recalled to work on November 24, and not merely until the strike was enjoined by

an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This injunction was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1959. Negotiations continued between the parties after the injunction until an agreement was reached on January 4, 1960.

The Ohio Code provides for the disqualification of any claimant whose "unemployment was due to a labor dispute other than a lockout . . . and for so long as such labor dispute continues." The Board noted that this provision is concerned with the initial cause of the claimant's unemployment. Once this is determined, the disqualification continues as long as the dispute continues in active progress in the establishment in which he is or was last employed. The court noted further that neither the strike nor the dispute ended on November 7. The dispute, the Board said, "continued and was not enjoined. In fact, the injunction order was for the purpose of continuing to negotiate the dispute and only the strike was enjoined, and that only temporarily. The purpose of the injunction was to permit work during the period in which the dispute might be negotiated."

What, then, is a "labor dispute" within the meaning and intent of the unemployment insurance laws? And can a dispute consistently with that intent, be said to continue after the strike has ended?

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#### AREA CLASSIFICATION--APRIL 1962 (continued from page 7)

Eight "very small" areas--Stamps, Ark.; Hardin, Ill.; Albia, Iowa; Ferriday and Reserve, La.; Gloucester, Mass.; Grayling and Rogers City, Mich.--were also added to the list of areas with substantial and persistent unemployment in April, while four others--Dade City, Fla.; Nahunta, Ga.; Whitley City, Ky.; and Abbeville, La.--were removed.

There are now 491 areas--20 major centers, 104 "smaller" centers, and 367 "very small" areas--officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."



## Employment Service Activities

# Nonfarm Placements Rise to Near Record Volume in March

**P**LACEMENTS of workers in nonfarm jobs rose 20 percent between February and March, about double the usual increase at this time of year. The March total of 510,900 placements was the third largest volume for the month in the post-war period (exceeded only in 1951 and 1953). Seasonally adjusted, the annual rate of March placements was 7.2 million, compared with 6.7 million in February and 5.9 million a year ago.

All but four States reported placement gains between February and March. The largest rises--in New York (15,200) and California (11,300)--reflected, to a large extent, increased placements in services and trade. Gains in manufacturing placements were, however, substantial in both of these States, with practically all industries sharing in the increases. A rise of 6,700 was noted in Iowa, of which four-fifths were placements of temporary workers hired to combat emergency flood conditions.

Increased placements of men, which totaled 287,000 in March, accounted for two-thirds of the over-the-month rise.

Workers in the central age group (20-44 years) obtained 350,200, or two-thirds, of all placements, while some 102,100 were of jobseekers age 45 and over.

All industry divisions reported sharp over-the-month increases, with the rises in manufacturing, public utilities, trade, and services greater than usual at this time of year. In construction, the increase was somewhat less than usual, and in government a contraseasonal rise occurred. The largest numerical gains were in services and trade--up 29,900 and 21,100 to 189,500 and 118,900, respectively. Factory placements rose 17,700 to 119,100. Compared with a year ago, all industry divisions showed substantial increases, with the sharpest in manufacturing (36 percent) and trade (28 percent).

Placement gains were also reported in all occupational groups, with the largest in the unskilled and service categories--each up 29,000 to 141,400 and 162,300, respectively. Compared with a year ago, placements in all occupational groups were higher, with the sharpest rise--34 percent--for the unskilled.

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
March 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent change from	Usual % change between	Percent change from
		Feb. 1962	Feb. & 1/ Mar.	March 1961
Total.....	510,900	+20.2	+11.1	+22.4
Construction.....	31,900	+31.6	+37.2	+20.1
Manufacturing.....	119,100	+17.5	+ 5.2	+35.9
Public utilities.....	16,800	+12.0	+ 2.4	+25.9
Trade .....	118,900	+21.6	+12.4	+27.7
Service.....	189,500	+18.7	+15.9	+ 9.8
Government.....	15,800	+ 6.2	-32.5	+23.0
All other.....	18,900	+54.0	---	+68.6

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
March 1962

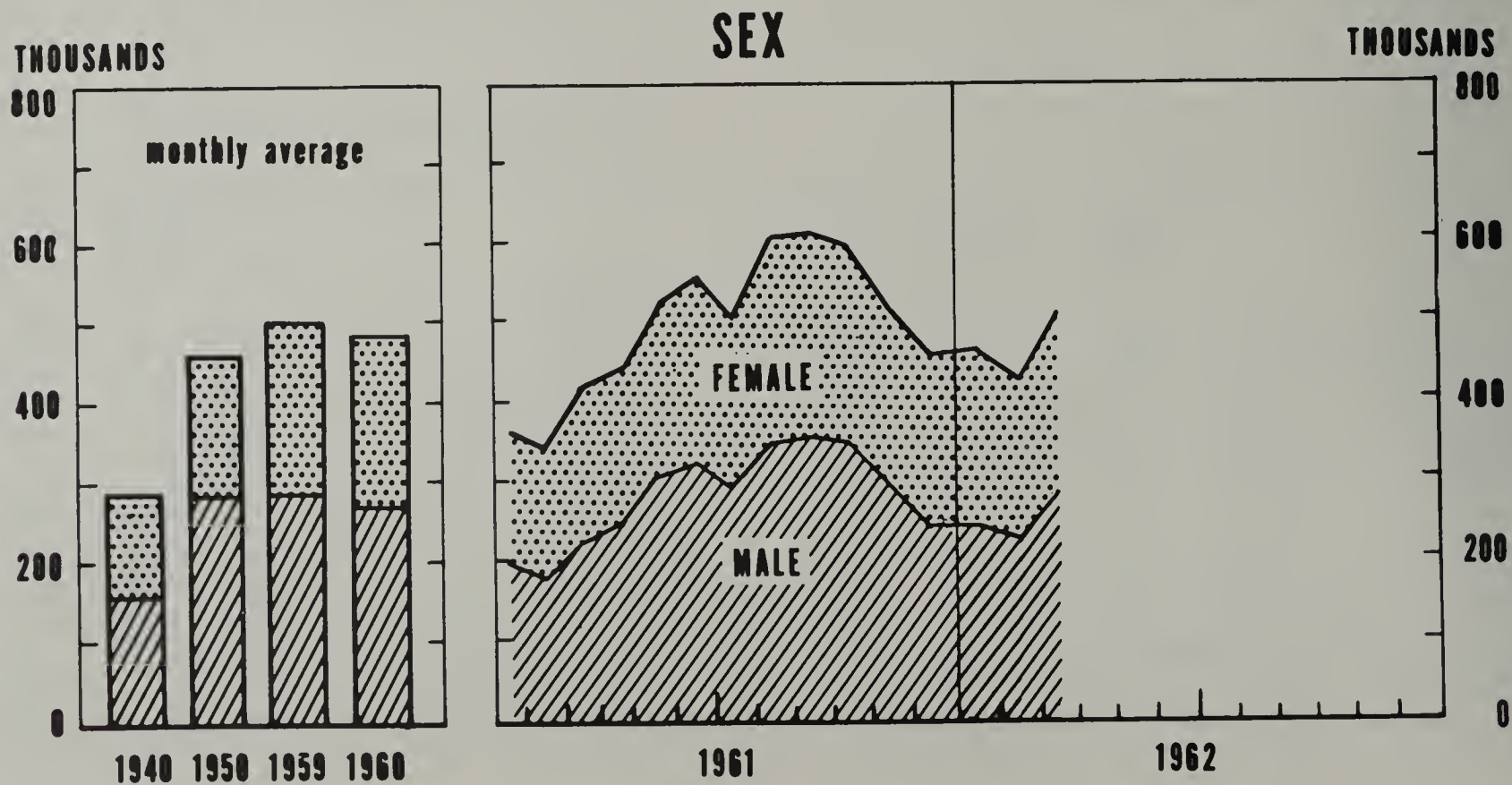
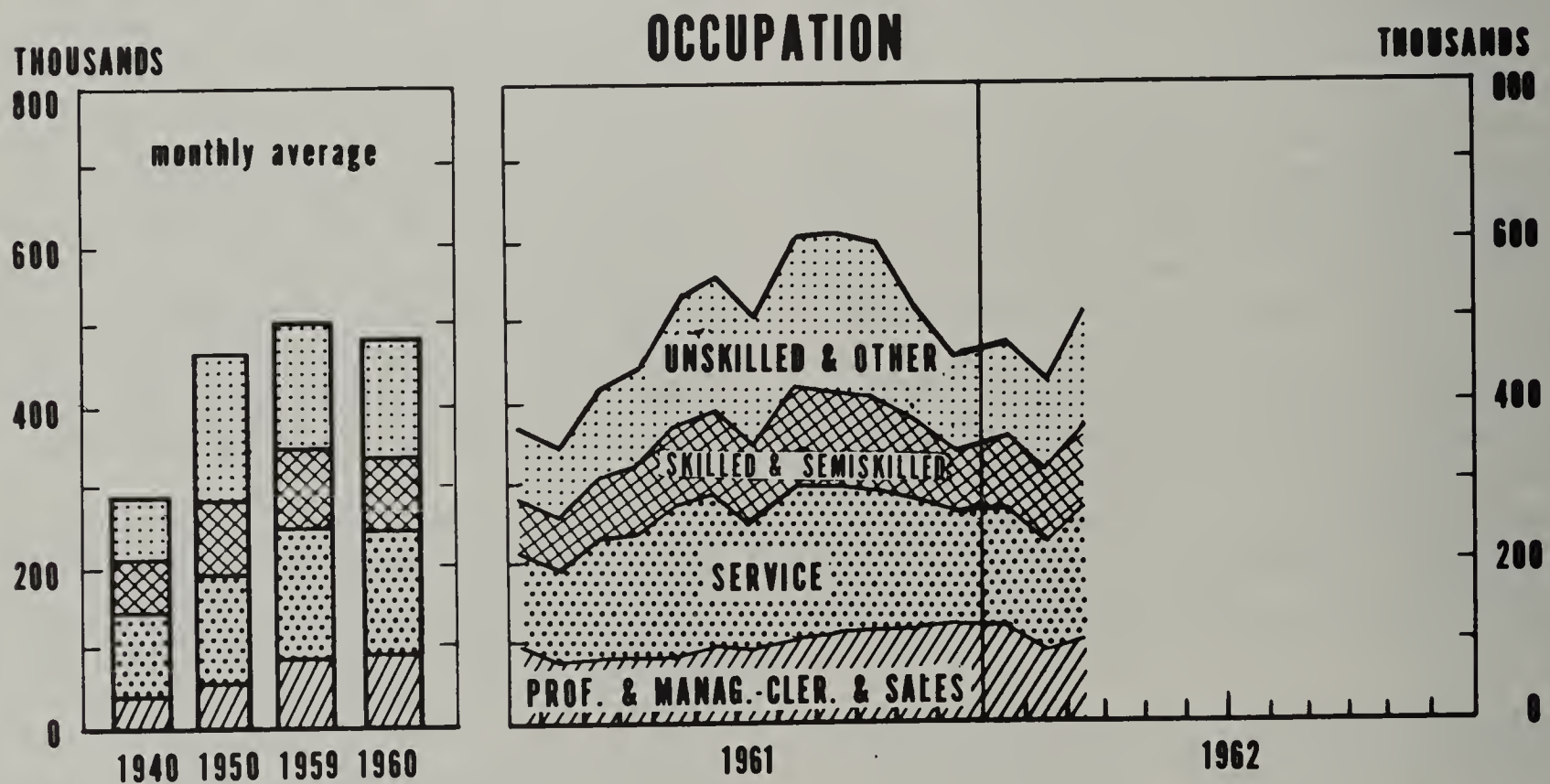
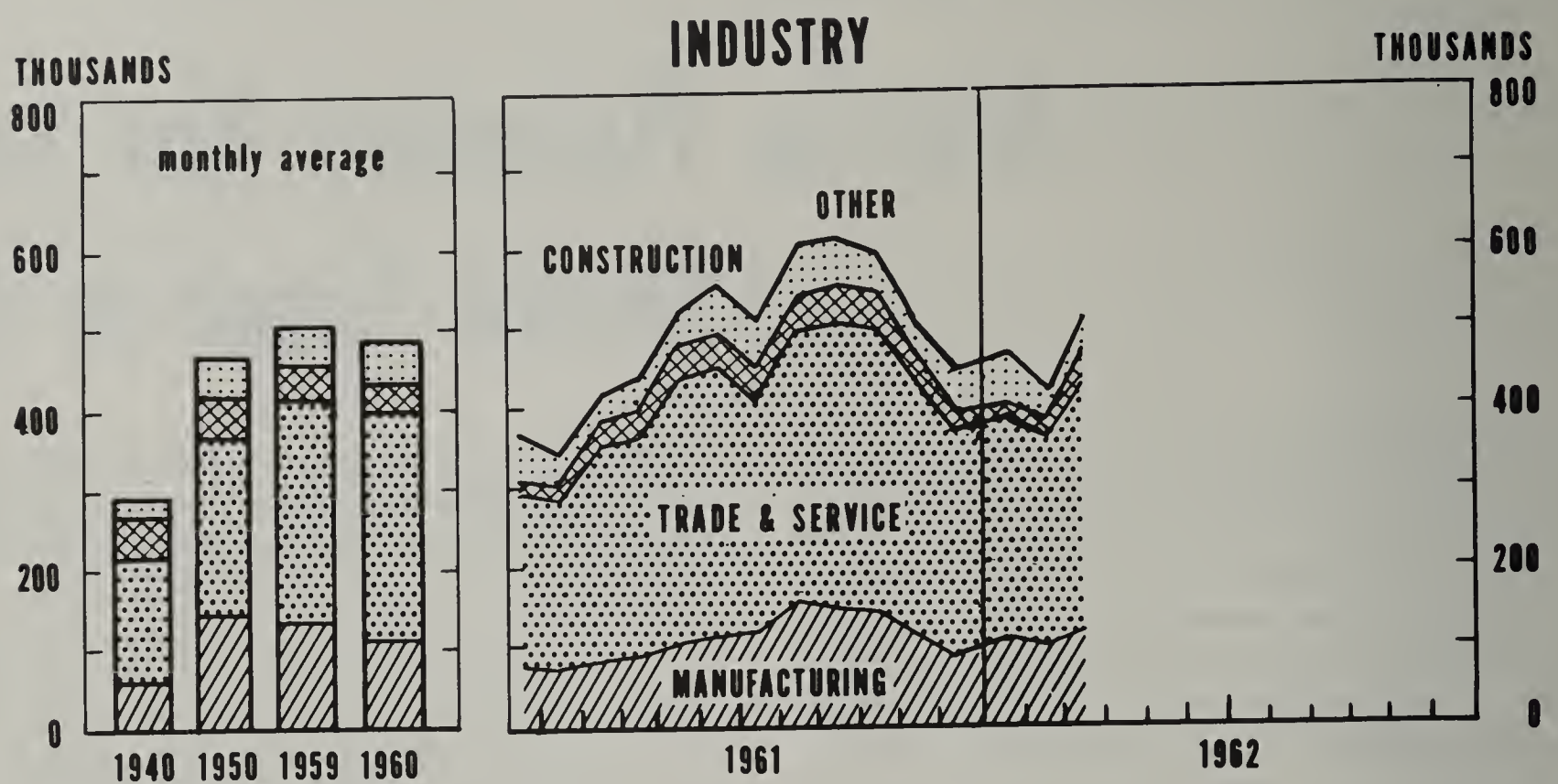
Occupational group	Number	Percent change from	Usual % change between	Percent change from
		Feb. 1962	Feb. & 1/ Mar.	March 1961
Total.....	510,900	+20.2	+11.1	+22.4
Professional and managerial.....	19,100	+11.3	+ 7.1	+29.3
Clerical and sales ...	82,900	+11.0	- 1.8	+29.6
Service.....	162,300	+21.8	+17.2	+ 6.6
Skilled.....	31,000	+22.9	+16.9	+22.0
Semiskilled .....	74,100	+18.7	+ 6.2	+33.8
Unskilled .....	141,400	+26.0	+13.2	+34.0

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS





## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	March 1962		Jan - March (in thousands)	
		% change from		1962	1961
		Feb. 1962	March 1961		
New applications .....	859,700	+ 4.8	- 4.0	2,672	2,909
Counseling interviews--total .....	215,000	+15.6	+16.3	588	508
Initial counseling interviews.....	124,700	+12.5	+13.4	345	305
Individuals given tests.....	201,400	+11.6	+18.4	557	460
Placements--total .....	621,500	+ 6.9	+14.8	1,828	1,531
Nonfarm .....	510,900	+20.2	+22.4	1,401	1,124
Farm .....	110,500	-29.1	-11.0	427	407

### Nonfarm Promotional Activities Increase

Employer visits rose 21 percent from February to 148,700 in March, with increased numbers of visits reported in all but four States. Telephone contacts, at 193,100, were up nearly 9 percent from February; 37 States showed over-the-month gains.

Compared with a year ago, employer visits were up 12 percent. All but five States showed increases, with the numbers in Illinois, Maryland, and Massachusetts more than double those of March 1961. Telephone contacts were 7 percent higher than the year-earlier figure; all but 12 States showed increases.

### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over

March 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distrib- ution	Percent of all placements
Total.....	102,100	100.0	20.0
Construction.....	6,600	6.4	20.6
Manufacturing.....	16,300	16.0	13.7
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities ..	3,100	3.1	18.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,300	18.9	16.3
Service .....	52,600	51.5	27.8
Government.....	2,100	2.1	13.5
All other.....	2,000	2.0	10.6
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total.....	102,100	100.0	20.0
Professional and managerial.....	4,400	4.3	22.9
Clerical and sales .....	9,900	9.7	11.9
Service.....	46,000	45.0	28.3
Skilled.....	8,500	8.3	27.3
Semiskilled .....	9,900	9.7	13.4
Unskilled and other.....	23,500	23.0	16.6

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

### Farm Placements Drop

Farm placements, totaling 110,500 in March, were 45,500 below the number in February, and 13,600 below March 1961. The largest over-the-month declines were in Mississippi (35,900), Louisiana (13,000), and Arizona (11,400).

Pool-type placements accounted for about one-third of all farm placements. The total, at 37,900, was down 62,000 from February and was 3,600 lower than a year ago.

### New Applications Rise

New work applications in March totaled 859,700, about 5 percent higher than in February but 4 percent under the year-earlier volume. All but 17 States reported increases, with the largest rises in California (12,000), and New York (11,100).

Applications filed by men increased by 3 percent from February to 510,500, while those by women rose 7 percent to 349,200. The central age group (20-44 years) accounted for 61 percent of all work registrations, while teenagers filed 21 percent.

Some 127,700 applications were filed by veterans--about one-fourth of all applications by men. About 39,400 of all new registrants were handicapped--some 2,600 more than in February and 1,300 more than a year earlier.

### Counseling Interviews at Highest Level

Counseling interviews totaled 215,000 in March. The number--some 16 percent higher than in February and that of a year

(continued on page 30)



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Recovery Rehiring Favors Younger Workers

From February to March

- Regular State insured unemployment dropped seasonally by 109,000 (5 percent) to 2,271,000.
- Among the States, the largest declines were in New York (17,200), Pennsylvania (11,500), and California (8,300).
- Major unemployment reductions occurred among workers from construction--down 50,000 to 570,000--and manufacturing--down about 40,000 to 885,000.
- Half of the over-the-month decline in joblessness was among unskilled workers.
- Two-thirds of the unemployment decrease was among workers under age 45.
- TEC insured unemployment underwent the smallest month-to-month change since the start of the program, rising only 500 to 316,300.

From March 1961

- State insured unemployment dropped by 956,000, or 30 percent.
- Eight States had reductions of more than 25,000, and they accounted for three-fifths of the over-the-year decline.
- The largest drop--about 700,000 to 885,000--occurred among factory jobless.

Three-fourths of this decline was among persons from hard goods industries; transportation equipment workers showed the largest decrease--down 170,000 (70 percent).

In the soft goods sector, largest unemployment reductions occurred among workers from apparel and textile industries.

- Decreases in joblessness were most pronounced among semiskilled (354,000) and unskilled (319,000) workers, accounting for 70 percent of the total drop.
- Three-fourths of the decline in unemployment was among workers under 45 years of age.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

STATE insured unemployment under regular programs totaled 2,271,000 in mid-March--down 109,000 (4.6 percent) from mid-February. Along with the diminishing volume, the insured rate moved down from 5.9 percent to 5.6 per-

cent. The reduction was largely attributable to increased construction activity with the advent of milder weather, and to recalls and hiring in manufacturing industries--particularly in the soft-goods sector.



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Beginning in April, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

Fewer insured jobless this month than last were reported in 42 States with the largest reduction in New York (17,200), followed by Pennsylvania (11,500) and California (8,300). Almost one-half of New York's decline was among apparel workers. In each of the three States, a drop in the number of construction jobless contributed heavily to the decline. In line with the reduction volumes, the jobless rates moved down from 5.9 to 5.5 percent in New York, from 7.5 to 7.1 percent in Pennsylvania, and from 7.4 to 7.2 percent in California.

Despite the sizable reduction in the number of construction and factory jobless, the characteristics of the March insured unemployed were about the same as of those in February. In both months 7 out of 10 were men, and 6 out of 10 were under 45 years of age.

Over the month the proportion of construction jobless edged down from 26 percent to 25 percent, while the proportion from trade and services edged up from 24 percent to 25 percent. During this same period the proportion of factory workers held steady at 39 percent.

Unskilled workers accounted for 30 percent of the jobless this month compared with 31 percent in February. At the same time, the proportion of workers with clerical and sales occupations moved up from 12 percent to 13 percent over the month. In both February and March, skilled and semiskilled workers made up 21 percent and 25 percent, respectively, of the unemployed.

#### Unemployment Well Under Year Ago

Insured unemployment this March was 956,000 below the March 1961 figure. Most States showed declines from a year ago with eight large States having unemployment reductions of more than 25,000. These eight States accounted for three-fifths (581,700) of the total drop in joblessness from March 1961.

By far the largest reduction from March 1961 was among factory workers --down nearly 700,000 to 885,000. Trade unemployment dropped about 90,000 to 385,000, and construction joblessness was down almost 65,000 to approximately 570,000. The decrease among factory

The Insured Unemployed, by Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	March 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from Feb. 1962    Mar. 1961		Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961
Total.....	2,271.1	-4.6	-29.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	48.4	-1.8	-35.6	2.1	2.1	2.3
Contract construction .....	569.1	-8.1	-10.0	25.1	26.0	19.6
Manufacturing.....	884.9	-4.4	-44.1	39.0	38.9	49.1
Public utilities.....	93.6	-4.1	-26.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade...	385.1	-1.6	-19.1	17.0	16.5	14.8
Fin., insur., and real estate.	41.9	+0.2	-10.5	1.8	1.8	1.5
Services.....	188.2	+0.3	-10.5	8.3	7.9	6.5
All other.....	49.9	-9.8	-20.4	2.2	2.3	1.9
Information not available....	10.0	-----	-----	.4	.5	0.4

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, by Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	March 1962			Percent distributio		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from		Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar 1961
		Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961			
Total.....	2,271.1	-4.6	-29.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	72.6	+1.8	-23.4	3.2	3.0	2.0
Clerical and sales .....	292.0	+2.2	-16.9	12.9	12.0	10.0
Service.....	181.7	-2.4	-18.2	8.0	7.8	6.0
Skilled .....	470.5	-4.9	-25.1	20.7	20.8	19.0
Semiskilled .....	563.7	-5.0	-38.6	24.8	24.9	28.0
Unskilled and other .....	677.5	-7.5	-32.0	29.8	30.8	30.0
Information not available .....	13.1	----	-----	.6	.7	0.0

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

workers was considerably more marked than among the other two groups--a drop of 44 percent compared with 19 percent among trade workers and 10 percent among construction workers.

Semiskilled and Unskilled Workers  
Show Sharpest Jobless Reductions

The most substantial changes among the major occupational groups since March 1961 were the declines in joblessness among semiskilled and unskilled workers. The number of unemployed semiskilled workers dropped by 354,000 (39 percent) and the unskilled group by 319,000 (32 percent). Together, they accounted for 70 percent of the total reduction from last March. Since the bulk of factory workers are semiskilled or unskilled, the sharp drop in the number of unemployed from manufacturing was largely responsible for the decreases in both groups.

Men made up about three-fourths of the total reduction in unemployment from March 1961. Their number dropped by 737,000 (32 percent), while joblessness among women went down 219,000 (24 percent).

The decline in the number of unemployed was much sharper for workers under age 45 than for older workers. From March 1961, unemployment dropped by 34 percent for the former group compared with 21 percent for those age 45 and over.

Consequently, the proportion of jobless workers in the older age group was higher than in March 1961--40 percent this March compared with 36 percent last year.

Insured Unemployed  
Duration and Age by Sex, United States

Item	March 1962		March 1961
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distrib- ution	Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total .....	2,271.1	100.0	3,226.8
1-2 .....	414.6	18.3	616.7
3-4 .....	303.4	13.4	397.8
5-14 .....	1,113.7	49.0	1,550.4
15 and over....	439.5	19.4	661.9
<u>Age by Sex:</u>			
Men--Total....	1,589.8	100.0	2,326.5
Under 25.....	223.7	14.1	370.5
25-44 .....	717.2	45.1	1,112.6
45-64 .....	548.9	34.5	739.0
65 and over ..	98.8	6.2	101.6
INA .....	1.1	0.1	2.9
Women--Total .	681.3	100.0	900.3
Under 25.....	106.7	15.7	144.0
25-44 .....	308.1	45.2	436.6
45-64 .....	239.8	35.1	291.5
65 and over ..	26.3	3.9	27.4
INA .....	.5	.1	.8

INA = Information not available.



## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED

There were 316,300 persons who had exhausted their rights under regular State programs and were filing for TEC benefits in March 1962. The number of claimants in mid-March differed by only 500 from the 315,800 filing at mid-February. This was the smallest month-to-month change since the inception of the TEC program. Most States varied only a few hundred between the 2 months with the largest difference, an increase of 2,600, occurring in California.

However, there was a substantial movement of new claimants into the TEC program and of other claimants out of the program as they exhausted their benefit rights or found jobs. About 140,000 first claims were filed between mid-February and mid-March, while an estimated 15,000 persons exhausted their benefit rights under the TEC program during the same period.

Three-fifths of the TEC jobless in mid-March were men and 54 percent were under 45 years of age. About 43 percent were factory workers, 31 percent were from trade and service establishments, and 14 percent were construction workers. The unskilled accounted for 30 percent of the total, semiskilled 22 percent, clerical and sales workers 18 percent, and skilled persons 15 percent.

Since the beginning of the temporary program last April, over 2.8 million persons who exhausted their regular State benefit rights had entered the TEC program by the end of March. About 2.5 million of these workers have received some \$670 million in extended benefits during the past 12 months. Some 300,000 persons dropped out of the program without receiving any TEC benefits.

This March TEC benefits totaled about \$41.4 million. Claimants at mid-month were entitled to an average weekly benefit of \$32.06. The unemployed from construction were entitled to the highest

weekly benefit, an average of \$32.59, and persons from trade the lowest, an average of \$29.75.

### Characteristics of Regular and TEC Claimants Differ

A comparison of the characteristics of March TEC and regular claimants showed some important differences. About 7 out of 10 of the regular claimants, compared with 6 out of 10 of those under the TEC program, were men. Regular claimants were younger than TEC claimants with 60 percent and 54 percent under the respective program being under 45 years of age.

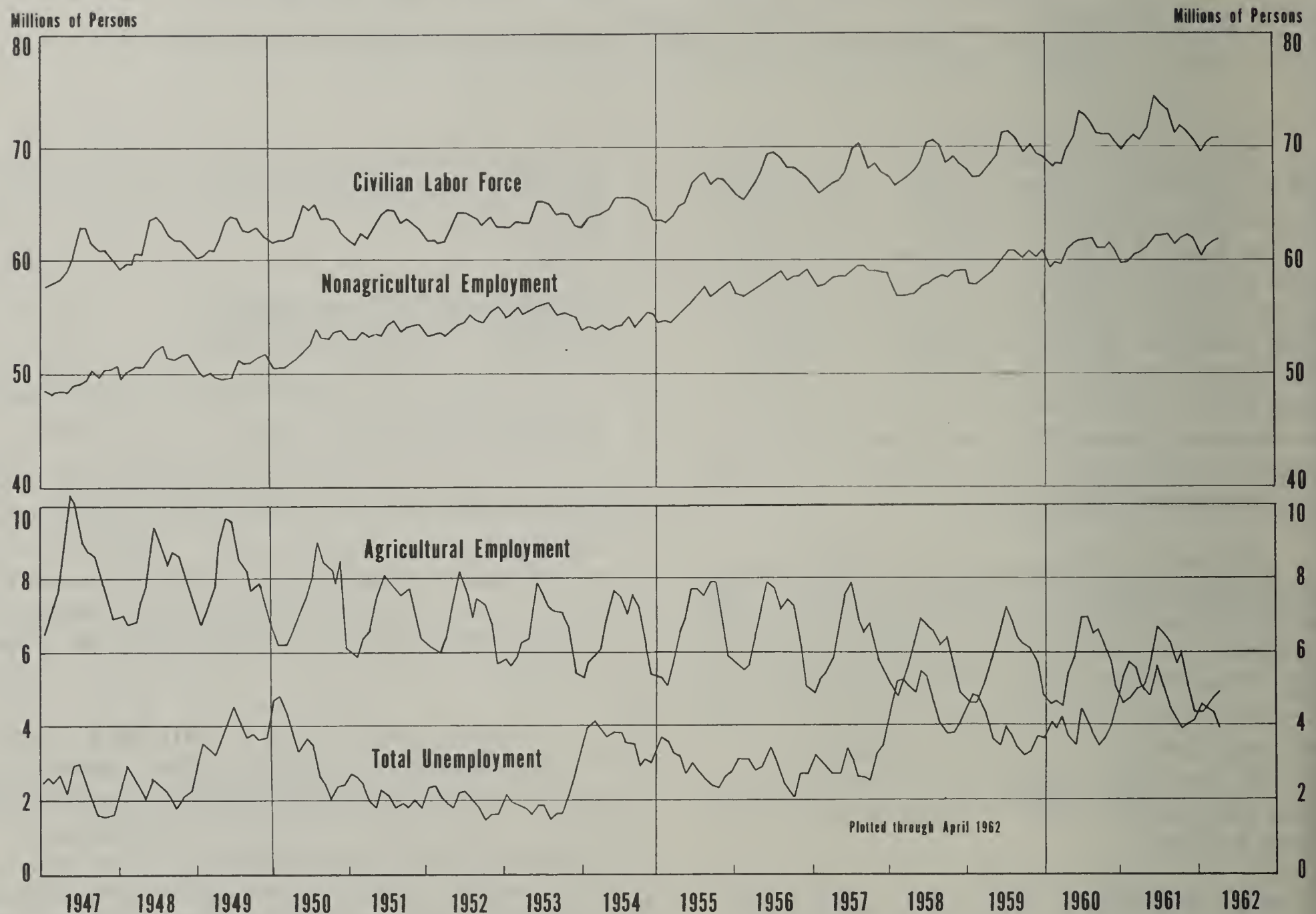
Among the industry divisions, about 25 percent of the regular claimants had previously been employed in construction, while 14 percent of the TEC claimants were construction workers. The proportions of the unemployed under the regular program from manufacturing, trade, and the services, however, were smaller than under the TEC program.

Both clerical-sales and service workers had a larger representation under the TEC program than under the regular program. About 18 percent of all TEC claimants, compared with 13 percent of all regular claimants, had clerical or sales occupations, while 11 percent of the TEC unemployed and 8 percent of the jobless insured under the regular program were service workers.

There were proportionately more skilled workers under the regular program than under the TEC program, 21 percent compared with 15 percent, respectively. The greater concentration of skilled workers in the regular program resulted from the large influx of jobless construction workers in recent months. Semiskilled workers also had a slightly higher representation under the regular than under the TEC program--25 percent compared with 22 percent.



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 years of age and over)  
March and April 1962 and April 1961

Employment status	April 8-14 <sup>1/</sup> 1962	Mar. 11-17 1962	April 9-15 1961	Net change	
				Mar. - April 1962	April 1961 April 1962
Civilian labor force	70,979,000	70,697,000	70,696,000	282,000	283,000
Employed	67,027,000	66,316,000	65,734,000	711,000	1,293,000
Agricultural	5,048,000	4,782,000	5,000,000	266,000	48,000
Nonagricultural	61,979,000	61,533,000	60,734,000	446,000	1,245,000
Unemployed	3,952,000	4,382,000	4,962,000	-430,000	-1,010,000

<sup>1/</sup> Beginning with the April 1962 figures, data from the 1960 Census of population have been introduced into the estimation procedure. The change primarily affected the labor force and employment totals, which were reduced by about 200,000. The unemployment totals were virtually unchanged. For comparability with previous periods the April 1961 figures used in this table are estimations on the old basis, using 1950 Census data.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The total labor force (including the Armed Forces) rose seasonally between March and April by 300,000 to 73.7 million, despite the small increase in agricultural employment. About 650,000 workers have been added to the labor force since April 1961 and 1.5 million workers since April 1960.

Total employment continued its regular spring expansion with a seasonal increase of 700,000 to an April record of 66.8 million. Agricultural employment rose by 250,000 over the month to 5.0 million, a less-than-usual increase for April. Farm employment was at the same level as a year ago, when the number of farm workers was held down by adverse weather. Non-agricultural employment (including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics) rose about seasonally by 450,000 between March and April. It was at a record high for the month of 61.9 million, 1.2 million above a year ago. Nonfarm workers on full-time rose seasonally in April by 550,000 to 50.8 million, with virtually all of the increase occurring among men. Workers on part time for economic reasons dropped by 100,000, after increasing in both February and March. At 2.2 million, the number of such part-time workers was at about its January level and some 800,000 below a year ago.

Unemployment declined seasonally by 400,000 in April and, at 3.9 million, was 1.0 million lower than a year earlier. Nearly all of the over-the-month reduction was among persons who had been jobless for less than 15 weeks. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment of 5.5 percent was virtually unchanged from the preceding 2 months, but was well below the 6.9 percent of a year earlier.

Long-term unemployment (15 weeks or more) was unchanged at 1.5 million. There were 700,000 persons who had been looking for work for over 6 months, virtually no change since the beginning of the year, but 200,000 below a year ago. After 14 months of recovery, the number of very long-term jobless is 300,000 higher than prerecession levels.

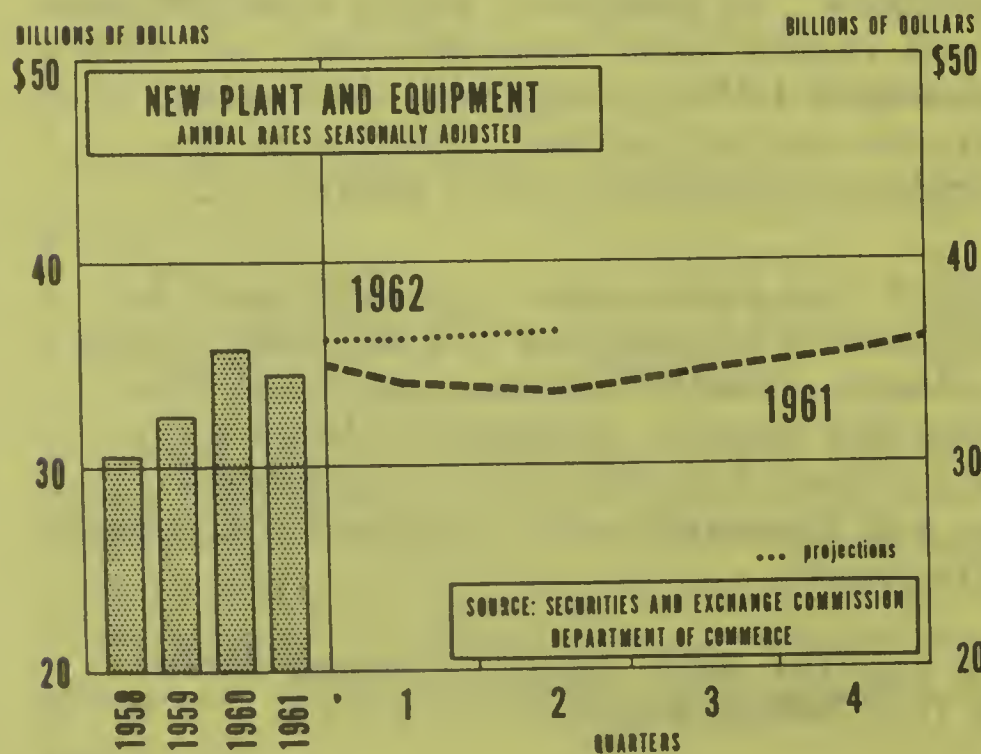
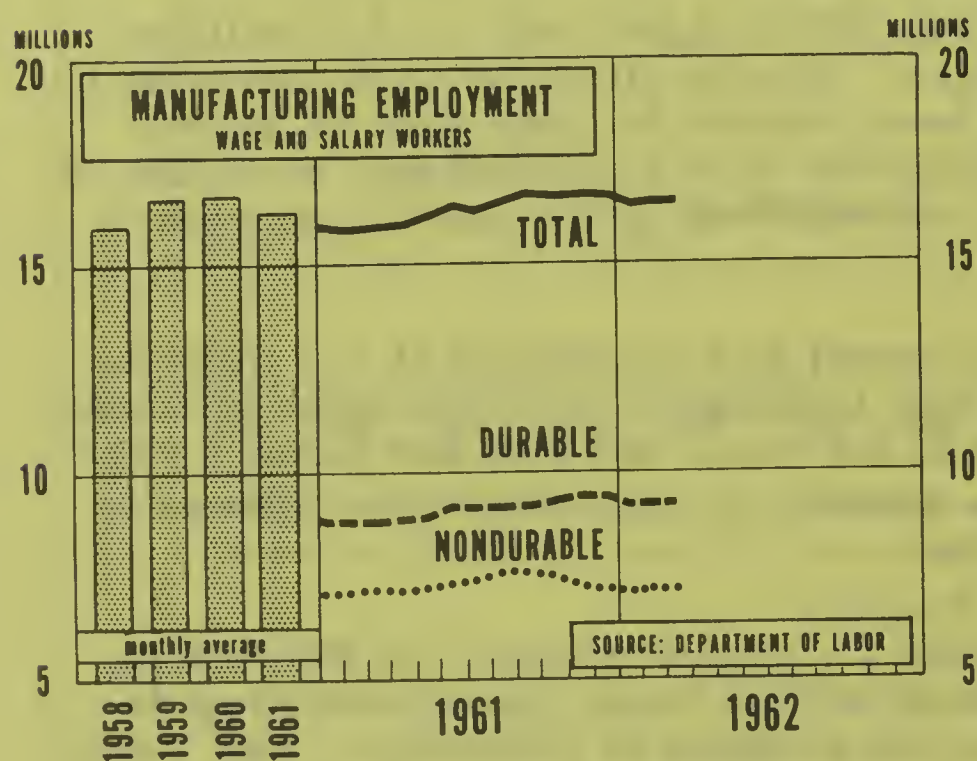
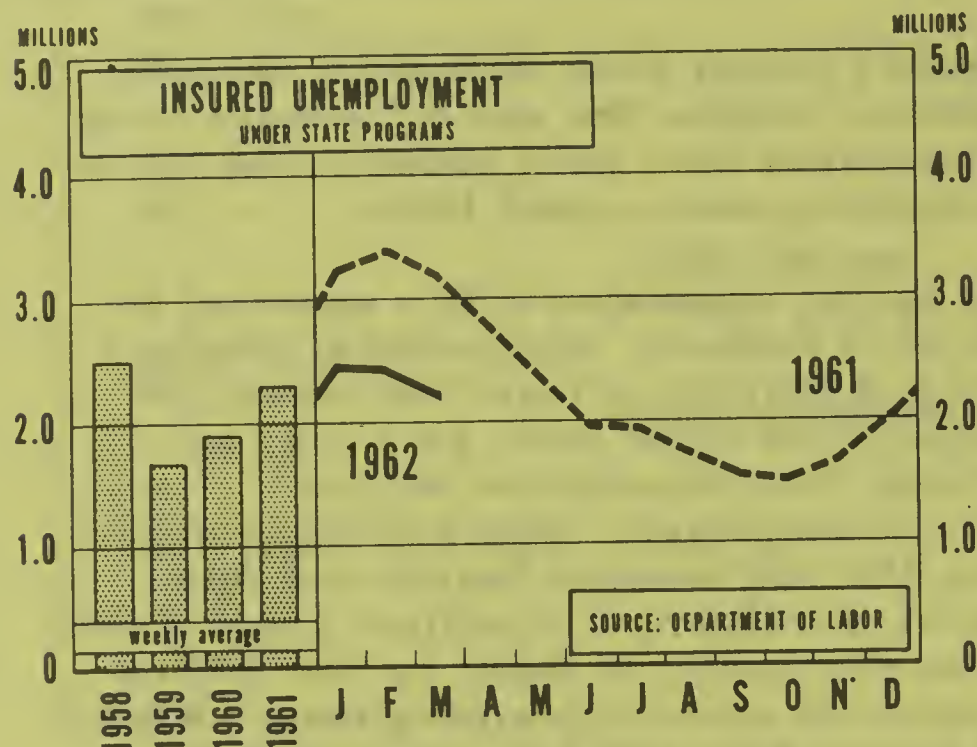
Insured unemployment under regular State programs dropped by 400,000 to 1.9 million between March and April, with all but three States reporting declines. The reductions amounted to 25,000 or more in California, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois, largely reflecting continuing seasonal expansions in outdoor work and a pre-Easter pickup in trade. Recalls in food processing and fabricated metals plants and increased activity in the auto industry were also responsible for the declines. In addition, some 234,000 persons who had exhausted their State benefit rights were insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program, compared with 310,000 in March. The sharp over-the-month decline was due to the "phase out" provision of the TEC Act limiting eligibility after March 31.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 4.6 percent in April, compared with 5.6 percent in March and 7.0 percent a year ago. Five States--Alaska, Arkansas, Maine, North Dakota, and West Virginia--had rates in excess of 7.0 percent this April. Among the larger industrial States, the rates were between 5.0 and 6.0 percent in California, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and below 4.0 percent in Illinois, Indiana, Texas, and Wisconsin.

The number of persons exhausting their regular State benefits edged down from 170,000 in March to an estimated 165,000 in April.



# NATIONAL LABOR



**E**CONOMIC activity in April and early May continued to rise at a moderate rate, with some indicators showing significant strength and others declining in vigor. While industrial production and personal income reached new highs in April, the gain of 700,000 in total employment and the drop of 400,000 in unemployment were mainly seasonal. Despite a decline in the number of jobless over the month, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment held stationary at 5.5 percent. Also unchanged from March were the 1.5 million long-term unemployed--those out of work for 15 weeks or more.

Automobile makers stepped up production in response to near-record sales and in an effort to build up inventories for the changeover period. Deliveries outran assemblies, however, and inventories declined somewhat. Continued high output is indicated in the industry, which is now pushing for its second highest level in history. In contrast, steel mill operations were being curtailed as a result of cancellations and orders to delay deliveries, following completion of labor negotiations. There were indications that steel consumption, particularly by the auto industry, was running ahead of current orders, as users worked down stocks accumulated against the recent strike threat. Predictions were for normal inventory levels to be reached by June, when the summer slack begins in steel. Other durable goods producers experienced a decline in orders for the second month, but shipments were at a record high. Shipments and orders for nondurable goods continued trending upward.

Rising steadily since January, retail sales reached another high in April, with most of the increase probably reflecting the upsurge in automobile buying. A higher rate of consumer spending for durable goods than has as yet been evidenced is needed to spur the recovery pace. Housing starts increased sharply in all parts of the country during March and, for the first quarter, were 5 percent above the same period a year ago; April spending for private residential construction advanced substantially more than seasonally.



# MARKET *Keynotes*

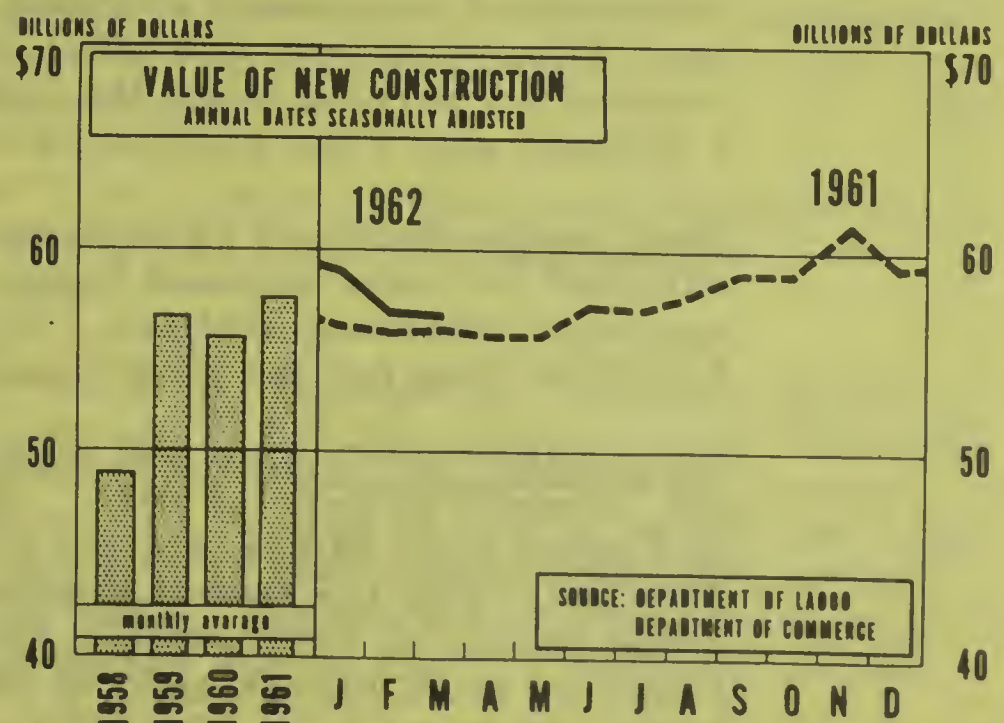
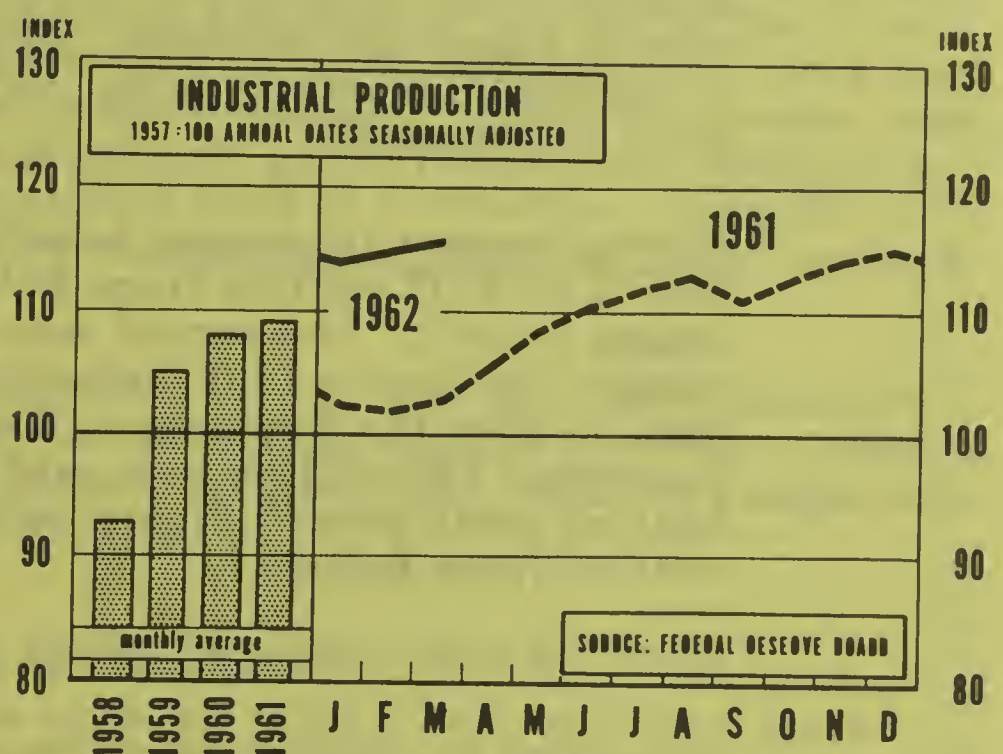
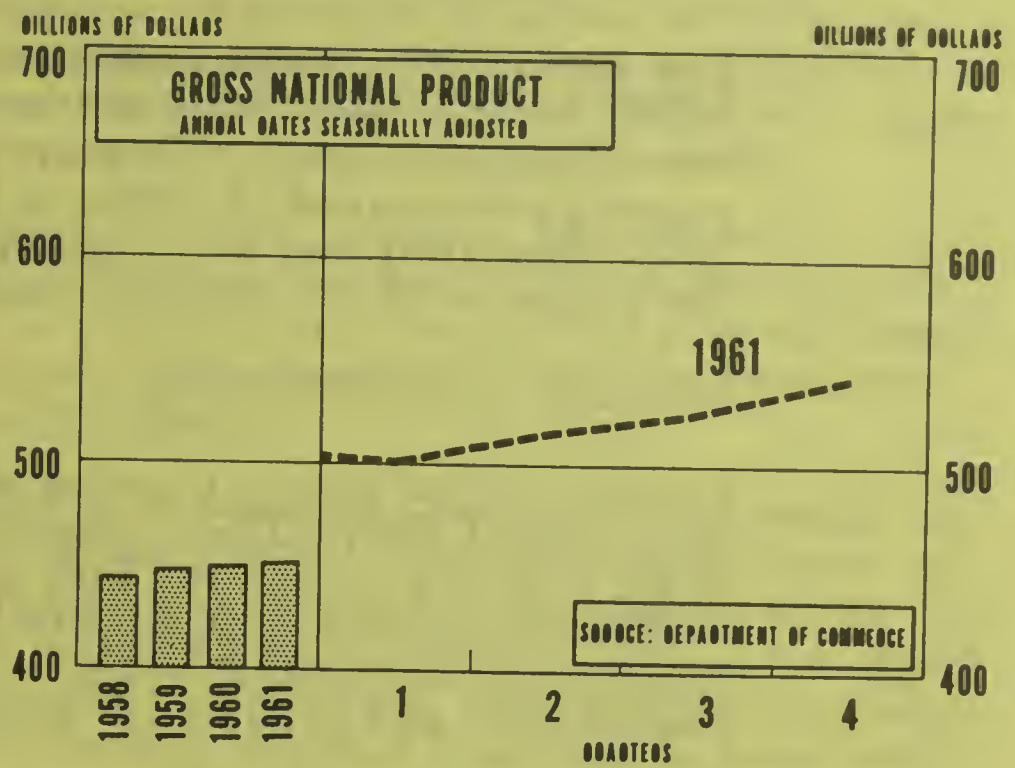
Public construction expenditures were up 10 percent from March, but did not meet seasonal expectations. For the year as a whole, spending for highways, schools, hospitals, and other nonresidential building is expected to exceed that for 1961. With contract awards for future construction at a record high, forecasts of building activity are being revised upward.

Nongovernmental estimates of spending for capital improvements have also been revised upward to \$38 billion for the year, 11 percent over 1961, rather than the 8 percent gain previously planned. Federal spending for defense, an important contributing factor in the growth in total national output over the past year, is likely to continue in this role, albeit at a more moderate rate.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment rose sharply by 675,000 to an April record of 54.7 million, 1.5 million higher than the depressed level of a year ago and 530,000 higher (seasonally adjusted) than before the beginning of the business downturn in May 1960. The increase of 240,000 in construction returned employment (seasonally adjusted) to a level prior to its weather-affected decline. The job pickup in transportation and public utilities was the third consecutive monthly increase, whereas there had been virtually no improvement during the last half of 1961 and a decline at the turn of the year. Trade has picked up 100,000 workers since January (seasonally adjusted), and has now risen significantly beyond its May 1960 level for the first time.

Manufacturing employment, which usually declines in April, rose by 80,000 to 16.6 million. There were gains in virtually every manufacturing industry. Employment in transportation equipment, instead of its customary April decline, held steady as automobile sales reached their highest point since September 1955. The fabricated metals, electrical equipment, and machinery industries increased significantly on a seasonally-adjusted basis, as did primary metals and the stone, clay,





and glass industries. In the soft-goods manufacturing industries, the greatest strength was shown in apparel, where jobs in April were cut substantially less than in the same month in previous years.

The factory workweek continued to improve, and at 40.4 hours was at a level which has not been exceeded in any April since 1953. Overtime averaged 2.7 hours compared to 2.6 in March and 2.1 hours a year ago. Average weekly earnings increased 65 cents to \$96.56 in April, regaining the alltime high of December 1961 and \$5.78 above a year ago. Hourly earnings rose 1 cent over the month to \$2.39, 8 cents above last April.

## INCOME AND SPENDING

Gross national product advanced in the first quarter of 1962 to a record annual rate of \$549 billion, seasonally adjusted, rising 1.3 percent from the \$542.2 billion rate in the last quarter of 1961. The \$7 billion gain was considerably smaller than the \$16 billion increases in each of the second and fourth quarters of last year, mostly reflecting the slowing in expenditures for consumers' and producers' durable goods and equipment and housing.

Personal income, resuming its upward trend in March for the second straight month, rose by \$2 billion to a new high. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$435.3 billion was \$28 billion above a year ago. Most of the March increase was in wages and salaries, reflecting improved employment and a longer workweek in manufacturing, as well as increased employment in State and local government.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid under all regular programs rose in March to \$337 million from \$312 million in February, largely because of the longer month. The annual rate of payments was at about \$3.1 billion each month. In March 1961, benefit payments were at an annual rate of \$4.6 billion. Under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program, \$44 million was paid in March to unemployed persons who had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular programs, an increase of \$2.6 million from February.

## PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production gains were widespread in March, and the index moved up another point to a new record of 116 percent of the 1957 average. Auto assemblies increased slightly, and output of television sets, furniture, and other consumer goods also rose. Production of industrial machinery and commercial equipment reached new highs. Materials continued to advance generally, with iron and steel output showing little change. The index has climbed 14 percent from the recession low in February last year, and was 5 percent above the prerecession high of January 1960.

Steel output declined 13 percent in April to 9.2 million tons, as the industry adjusted to lower demand from users following the early settlement of management-labor negotiations. In the final week of April, production fell below 2 million tons for the first time in more than 8 months.

Automobile production and sales in April were the highest for the month since the record car year of 1955. Auto assemblies, up 2 percent over the month and more than 38 percent over the year, totaled 617,000 units, the best since January. For the first 4 months of 1962, output was 46 percent above the same period of 1961, with 2,384,000 cars built so far. Auto sales increased slightly from March and, at 621,000 units, were 35 percent ahead of last year. In April 1955, 702,000 new cars were delivered to buyers. Dealers'



inventories dropped from 979,000 autos at the end of March to 953,300 at the end of April, a 38-day supply and the lowest for the month since 1955.

Construction expenditures rose a seasonal 10 percent in April, with the annual rate remaining virtually unchanged from the month before at \$57.5 billion, seasonally adjusted. This was about 4 percent greater than a year ago. Private construction expenditures were better than seasonal in April.

Housing starts recovered very sharply in March, totaling 115,700 public and private units, compared with 77,400 in February and 109,700 in March 1961. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts was up 23 percent from February to 1.4 million units, 9 percent above a year ago and the best rate since December 1959, except for last October.

Manufacturers' sales were at a record \$33.2 billion, seasonally adjusted, in March, up 1 percent from the month before and 12.5 percent from a year ago. Almost every major industry contributed to the increase of durable-goods shipments. Nondurable-goods sales remained fairly steady, except for small increases by petroleum, paper, and rubber producers. New orders to producers, after 13 consecutive monthly increases, dropped 1 percent in March to a seasonally adjusted \$32.77 billion, but still 10 percent above a year earlier at the start of the recovery. Nondurables orders rose 2 percent from February to March, after seasonal allowances, partially offsetting declines in the durables. Inventories held by manufacturers in March, valued at \$56.6 billion, seasonally adjusted, were up \$400 million from February and more than \$3 billion from a year ago. The March accumulation, somewhat smaller than in 2 earlier months, was by both hard and soft goods industries. Unfilled orders dropped by \$500 million in March to a total of \$49 billion, about \$3.5 billion above a year earlier. This first decline since May 1961 was confined to the aircraft and steel industries.

Department store sales dropped 1 percent in April, and the index fell to 155 percent of the 1947-49 average from the alltime high of 157 percent in March. For March and April combined, sales were up 6 percent from the comparable period a year ago.

## CONSUMER PRICES

Higher consumer prices in March for apparel, shoes, and services raised the Consumer Price Index to a new record of 105 percent of the 1957-59 average, the second consecutive monthly increase this year. The 0.2 percent March rise also reflected advances for fresh fruits and vegetables, prescriptions and drugs, used cars, and durable housefurnishings. Compared with a year ago, prices were 1.1 percent higher in March, with services responsible for most of the increase, while used cars, sporting goods, and restaurant meals also contributed to the over-the-year rise.

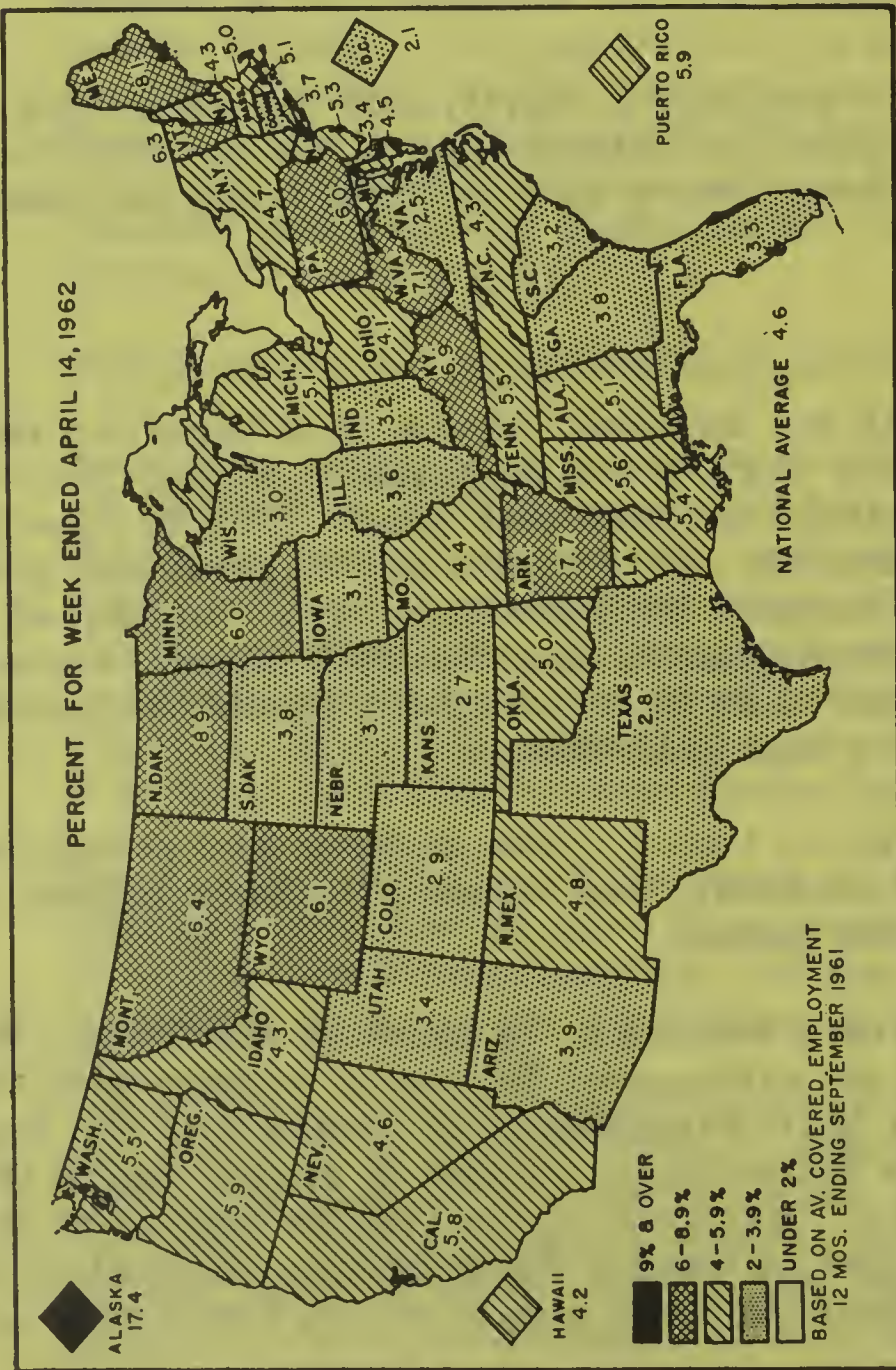
Cost-of-living escalator increases of 1 or 2 cents an hour are scheduled for approximately 67,000 chemical, aircraft, and transportation company employees, on the basis of the March index.

Spendable weekly earnings of factory workers, because of the longer workweek in March, rose 60 cents to an average of \$85 for a worker with three dependents. The approximately \$5 March-to-March increase was the largest in 10 years except for 1959, also following a recession during which there had been losses in spendable earnings. Because of the rise in consumer prices, only 41 cents of the March increase in weekly earnings was reflected in buying power, which was up .5 percent over the month and 1.1 percent, or \$4, over the year.

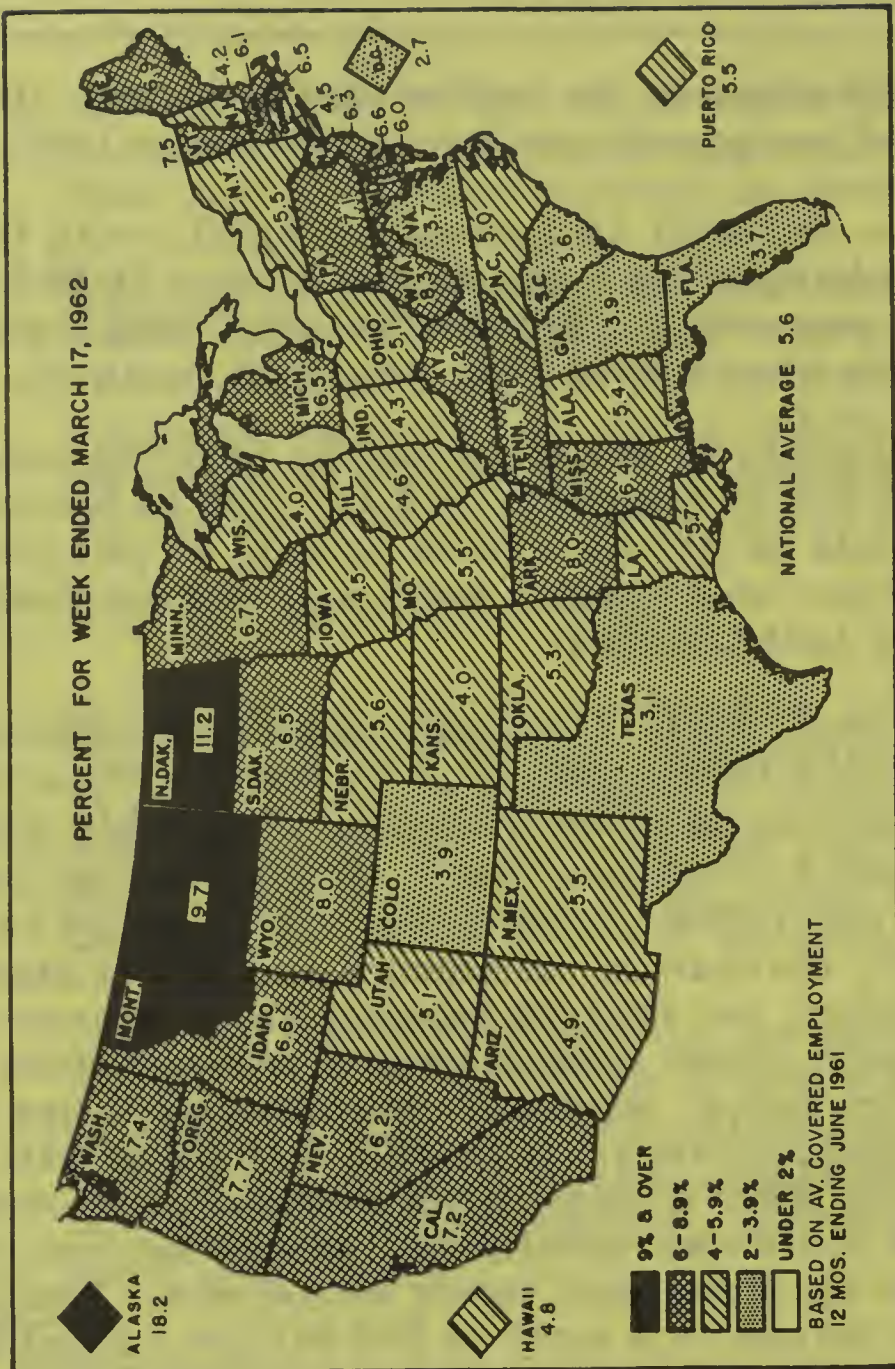


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

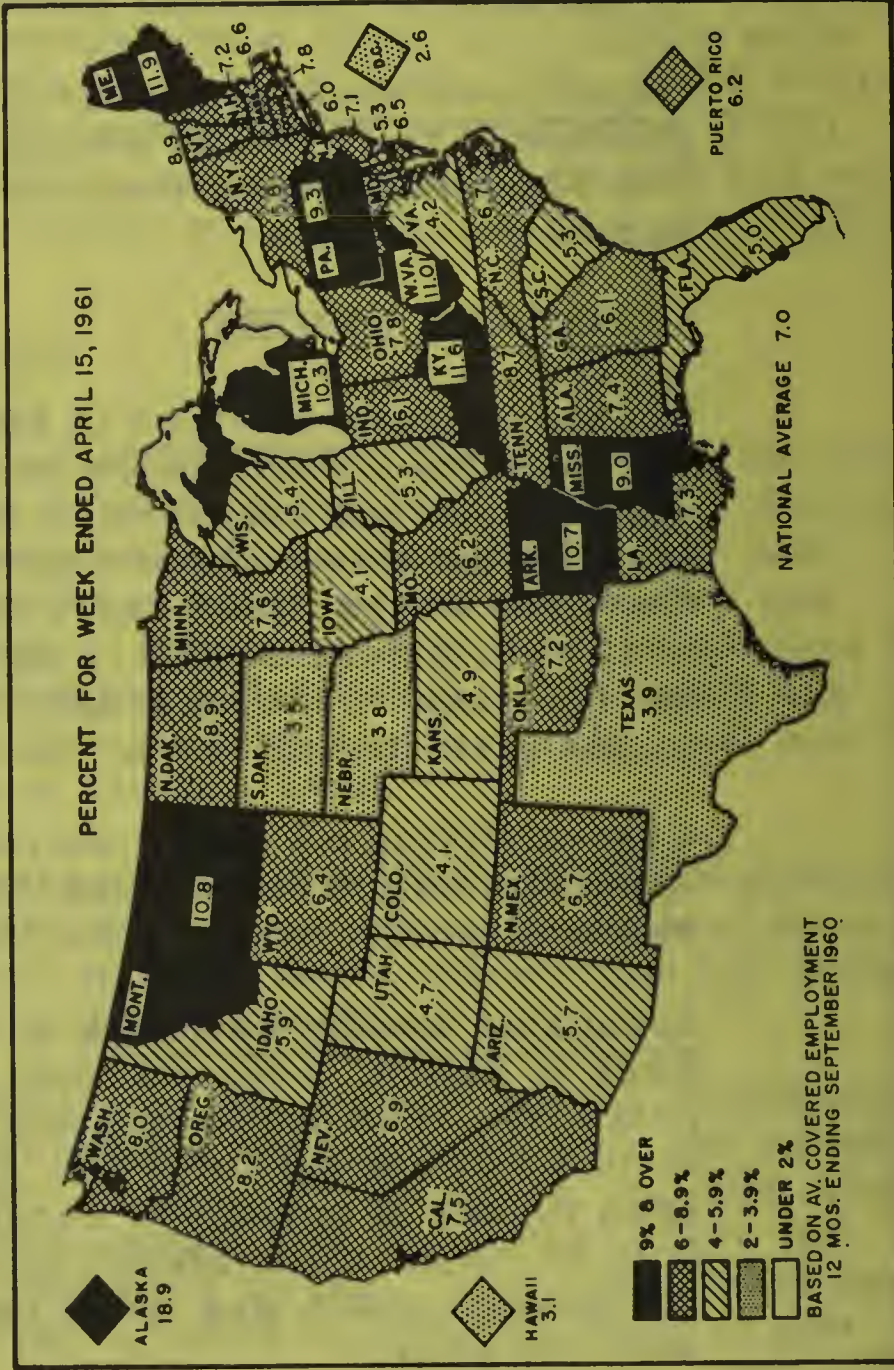
LATEST MONTH



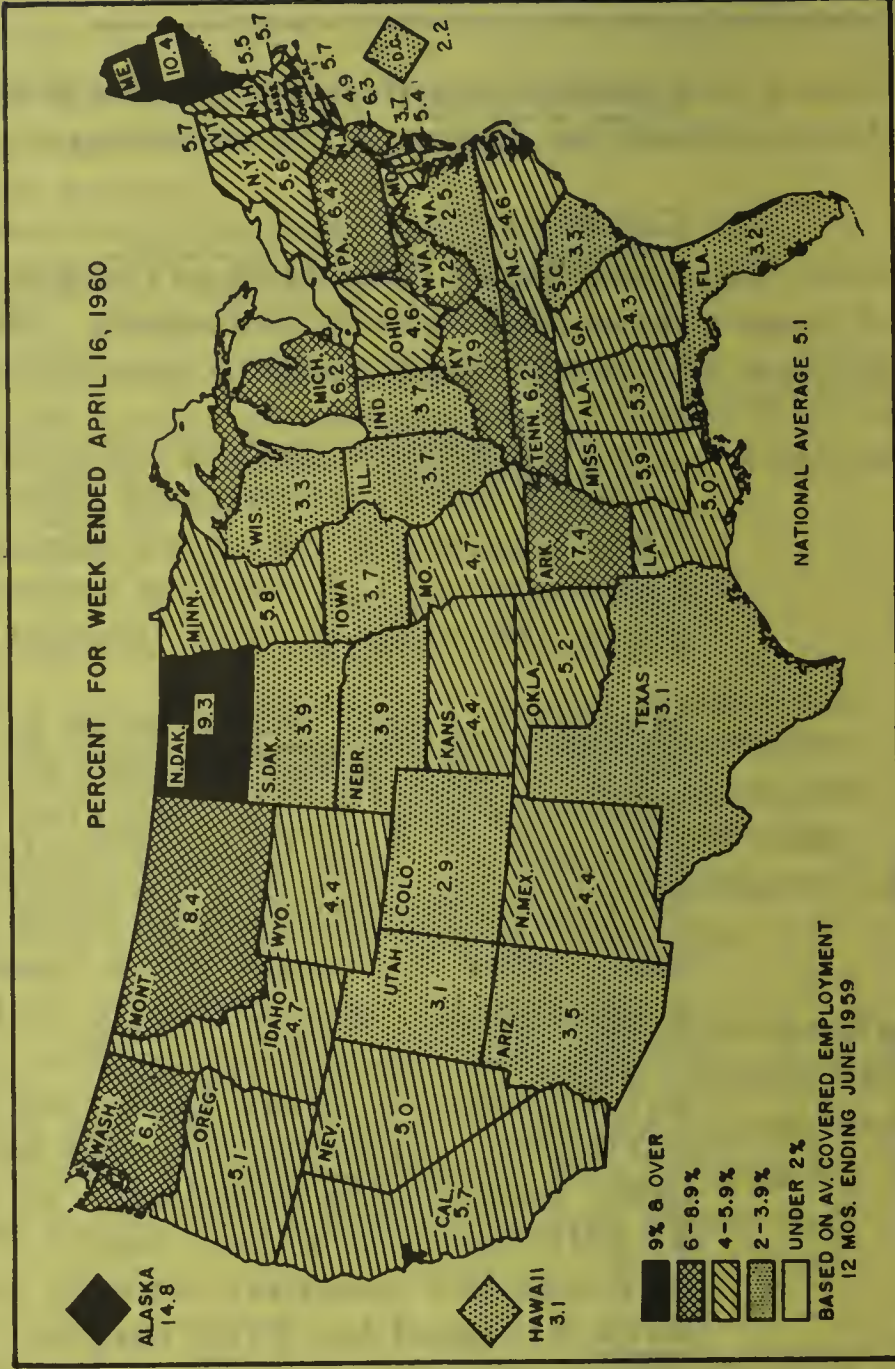
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS' AGO





# Insured Unemployment Shows About Twice the Normal Decline in April

**F**AVORABLE weather in April speeded the return of construction and other outdoor workers to their jobs. This, in addition to the continuing high level of apparel manufacturing and increased hiring in trade and services, resulted in a sharp decline in the number of insured unemployed under State programs. The weekly average volume, at about 1.8 million, was some 17 percent below that in March; the normal decline between the 2 months is 7 percent. Seasonally adjusted, the average level of insured unemployment in April was 1.6 million, compared with 1.8 million in March and 2.4 million last April.

Insured unemployment under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE) also declined in April. The number of jobless ex-servicemen fell by 4,100 to an average of 45,300, while unemployment among Federal workers, averaging 29,500 was down by 4,400 from March.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not adjusted for seasonality)

was 4.6 percent in mid-April, down from 5.6 percent in mid-March and 7.0 percent in April a year ago. Alaska, as usual at this time of year, reported the highest State rate--17.4 percent. Ten other States showed rates of 6.0 percent or above--North Dakota (8.9 percent), Maine (8.1 percent), Arkansas (7.7 percent), West Virginia (7.1 percent), Kentucky (6.9 percent), Montana (6.4 percent), Vermont (6.3 percent), Wyoming (6.1 percent), and Minnesota and Pennsylvania (6.0 percent each).

## New Unemployment Edges Down

Under State programs, initial claims (indicating new unemployment) averaged 266,600 per week in April--down about 2 percent from March, and 27 percent less than the volume last April. The small over-the-month decline was attributable to reduced layoffs in seasonal work, while the sharp over-the-year drop reflected, to a large extent, a more stable

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
March 3	315,300	425,700	2,396,700	3,346,500
10	306,500	383,300	2,345,500	3,257,200
17	269,900	413,400	2,271,100	3,226,800
24	255,200	368,100	2,149,100	3,085,400
31	244,200	349,300	2,035,300	2,996,300
April 7	307,700	429,500	1,956,100	2,946,200
14	260,900	363,900	1,871,500	2,837,500
21	252,700	328,400	1,803,400	2,724,000
28	244,100	311,900	1,726,500	2,610,000
May 5	271,700	329,800	----	----
Weekly averages				
March	273,200	371,600	2,218,100	3,168,200
April	266,600	367,000	1,839,400	2,779,400

<sup>1/</sup> Average through week ending April 21, 1962.



employment situation in durable goods industries. Under the UCX program, initial claims moved down by about 200 from March to 5,800 per week in April. New unemployment among Federal workers (UCFE program), at a weekly average of 2,700 in April, edged up by about 200 from March.

#### Insured Unemployment Declines in Nearly All States

There were fewer insured jobless in mid-April in all States except Maine, New Hampshire, and Puerto Rico. The small increases in the first two were attributable to the start of a new benefit year; in Puerto Rico, the rise reflected slightly higher joblessness among factory workers (especially those from apparel and electrical machinery), trade, and services.

The largest declines were in California (51,300), New York (42,700), Pennsylvania (34,200), Michigan (26,500), Illinois (25,400), and Ohio (23,700). Together, these States accounted for over one-half of the national decline.

The over-the-month drop of 19 percent in California (somewhat larger than usual for this time of year) brought the State's volume of insured unemployment down to 224,800. Practically all industry divisions shared in the jobless decline, with the largest reduction in construction--

about 18,000. The number of unemployed from manufacturing fell by some 17,000; about half of this reduction was in food and kindred products. Compared with a year ago, insured unemployment was down by 62,400. There were some 24,000 fewer jobless from manufacturing, about 17,000 less from trade, and a reduction of 15,000 from construction.

Insured unemployment in New York, at 233,500 in mid-April, was down by 15 percent from the preceding month; the usual decline at this time of year is about 3 percent. Part of the decline reflected a higher level of construction and other outdoor work, due to favorable weather. In addition, the lateness of the Easter season this year stimulated the continuing manufacture of apparel, candy, toys, etc. In most recent years, Easter has fallen on a much earlier date, and apparel manufacturing usually goes into a seasonal lull in early April. Joblessness among trade and service workers also showed a considerable over-the-month decline.

In Pennsylvania, the mid-April number of insured unemployed was 173,500. This volume represented a 17 percent drop from the preceding month, in contrast to the usual decline of 6 percent. The sharp decline was mostly due to recalls of construction workers and additional hiring in trade establishments. Insured unemployment in the State was about

#### State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

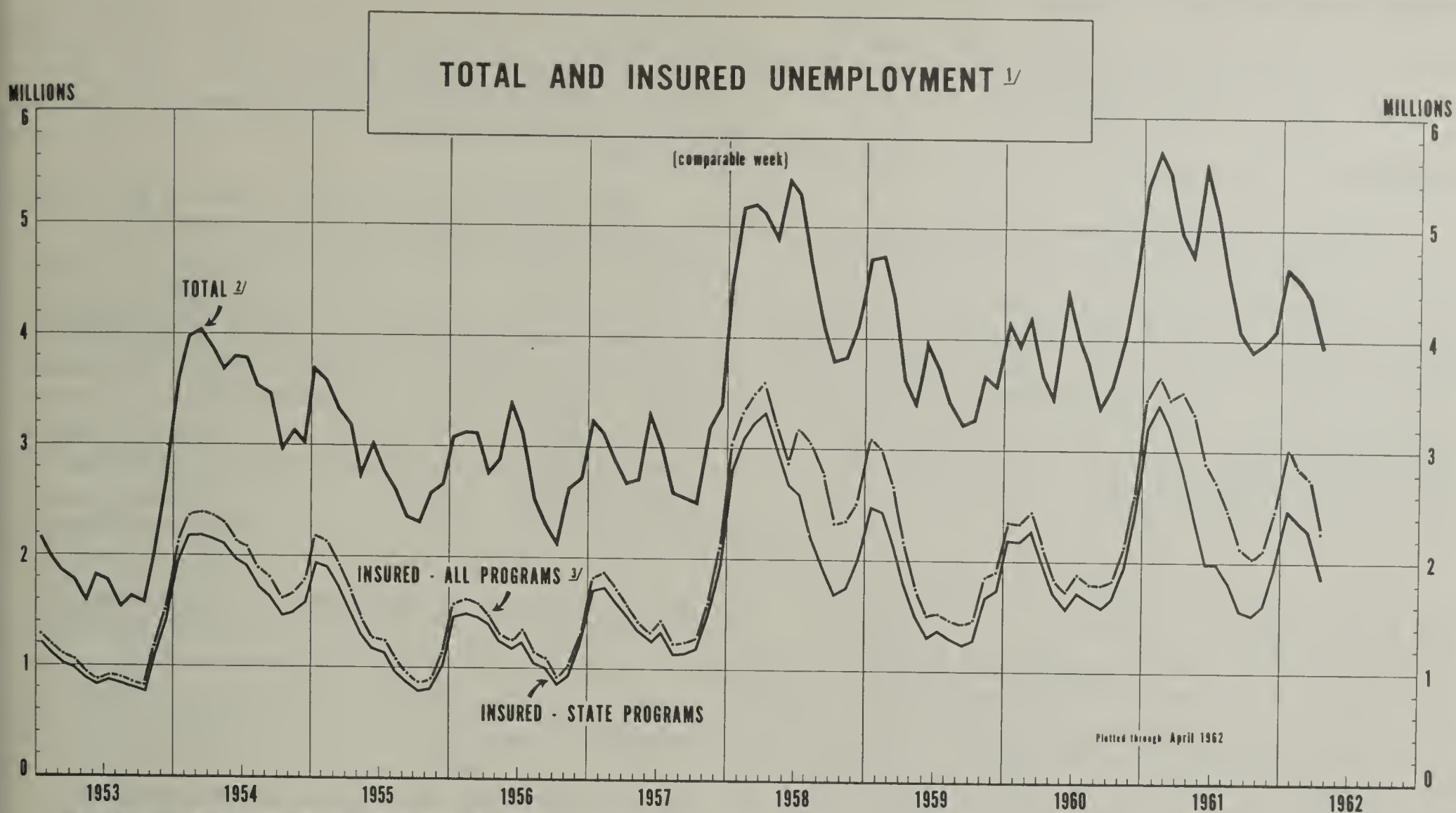
Activity	March 1962			January-March (in thousands)	
	Number or amount	% change from		1962	1961
		Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961		
Initial claims 2/.....	1,170,800	-9.0	-31.5	4,431	6,009
Weeks claimed 2/.....	9,975,200	+1.9	-31.6	31,106	42,411
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	2,218,100	-8.1	-30.0	2,373	3,271
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	2,073,000	-2.5	-28.5	2,083	2,865
Benefits paid 3/ .....	310,245,500	+8.0	-32.8	911,654	1,255,122
Claimant exhaustions .....	170,000	+10.6	-30.7	505	633

1/ Data relate to State programs only.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.





1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.  
Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

104,000 less than the year earlier level. Some 73,000 of the decline was in manufacturing, with nearly three-fifths of this reduction in the metal-production and metal-using industries. Construction unemployment was down by about 11,000 and that in trade by some 9,000.

Nearly half of the 26,500 over-the-month decline in Michigan was due to accelerated construction activities. Unemployment in manufacturing declined by some 8,000, with the largest reduction among auto workers. Joblessness among workers from trade establishments was also down substantially.

Illinois' insured unemployment totaled 92,800 in mid-April--22 percent less than a month earlier, and 34 percent lower than a year earlier. The over-the-month drop--much sharper than the usual decline of about 4 percent--reflected increased hiring in construction, trade, and in the machinery industries. The over-the-year decline was largely in manufacturing, especially in the machinery, metals, and transportation equipment indus-

tries. A substantial decline also occurred in trade.

The decline of 23,700 in the number of Ohio's insured unemployed lowered the State's volume to 96,800 in mid-April. This drop of 20 percent was twice the usual decline at this time of year. As in the other key industrial States, joblessness in construction was down substantially. The reduction in the number of unemployed construction workers--about 12,000--accounted for over half of the State's total decline. Unemployment was also down in trade by some 3,000, and by 2,000 in services. Manufacturing showed a decline of about 3,000--shared by nearly all industries.

#### Claimant Turnover High in April

About 1.1 million workers covered by State programs became newly unemployed in April. At the same time, 1.4 million insured unemployed stopped filing for benefits. Preliminary estimates indicate that about 165,000, or one out of every eight of



the dropouts, had exhausted their benefit rights. The remainder had presumably been recalled to work, had found new jobs, or had left the labor market.

#### Benefits Rise in March

Jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) received \$337 million in March--about \$25 million more than in February. The benefits included some \$310.2 million under the State program, \$14.8 million under the Railroad program and an aggregate of \$11.9 million under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE).

For totally unemployed jobless workers under State programs, the average weekly benefit check amounted to \$34.98--25 cents more than in the preceding month and 61 cents above the amount last March. The average check amounted to over \$40 in California, Colorado, Ohio, and Wyoming and less than \$22 in Puerto Rico.

Approximately 7 percent of the benefit payments under State programs in March were for partial unemployment. The average amount, at \$21.68, was 24 cents more than in February. The number of partial payments ranged from a low of 2 percent of the total in the District of Columbia to 17 percent in North Dakota.

#### The TEC Program

In mid-April, about 8,600 jobless workers filed claims under the TEC program. After March 31 of this year, workers who exhaust their benefit rights under the regular programs cannot, as a general rule, file first claims and establish rights under the TEC program. However, a worker whose regular benefits were reimbursed to a State because they exceeded 26 times the weekly benefit amount may file a first claim and establish TEC benefit rights between April 1 and June 30.

Some 245,000 claimants were in insured status under the program in mid-April. These consisted of persons who had been in compensable status under the program on or before March 31 and were still eligible for benefits. The mid-April volume was 68,300 less than in the week ending March 31. The largest reduction

was in New York (6,700), followed by California with 6,400 and Ohio with 4,200. Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, and Michigan each showed a reduction of about 3,000.

By the end of March, total TEC benefit payments from the start of the program in April 1961 had amounted to about \$704 million. California paid the largest amount--\$90.4 million. New York had disbursed \$87.9 million, Ohio \$73.4 million, and Michigan \$51.9 million. Three other States--Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania--each have paid out over \$25 million.

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

(continued from page 15)

earlier--represented the highest monthly volume on record.

About 124,700 of the counseling interviews were initial (first-time), with three out of every five given to men. Veterans accounted for 8 percent and handicapped workers 12 percent of initial interviews--almost the same proportions as in February.

#### Testing Activities Continue to Rise

Some 201,400 individuals were tested in March--a 12 percent gain from February, and 18 percent over a year ago. This was a postwar high for March. More than half of the over-the-month rise was accounted for by an increase in proficiency tests--from 43,000 in February to nearly 55,000 in March. The number of specific aptitude tests showed a gain of 8,200 to 54,900, while general aptitude tests increased by 900 to 68,800.

#### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Under 20 Years of Age by Occupational Group

March 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	58,600	100.0	11.5
Professional and managerial.....	600	1.1	3.3
Clerical and sales .....	17,800	30.4	21.5
Service.....	15,500	26.5	9.6
Skilled.....	1,300	2.2	4.2
Semiskilled .....	8,900	15.3	12.1
Unskilled and other.....	14,400	24.5	10.2

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



# SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SECURITY STATISTICS

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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security,

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## Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, March 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/		Counseling interviews		Placements	
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Number	Per-centage change from February 1962 3/	Total	Initial	Total	Nonagricultural
	Number	Per-centage change from February 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from February 1962 3/						
Total, 54 States.....	1,170,816	-9.0	9,975,207	1.9	8,597,725	4.8	215,007	12,465,2	621,454	510,934
Alabama.....	14,134	-15.0	126,646	5	116,999	10.0	1,995	1,727	8,486	8,113
Alaska.....	1,789	-17.4	25,564	-6	12,225	17.1	307	1,199	4,413	411
Arizona.....	7,725	-7.4	51,576	-1.9	8,980	-10.4	1,842	1,051	2,974	7,480
Arkansas.....	8,595	-1.7	98,484	-6.5	11,673	-7.6	2,748	1,584	11,042	1,017
California.....	153,698	-22.0	1,235,902	11.2	115,479	11.6	25,431	1,429	6,369	5,229
Colorado.....	6,841	-16.3	61,916	-1.1	10,109	15.4	3,232	1,794	8,953	7,414
Connecticut.....	16,785	-15.4	151,339	-5.8	141,113	7.6	3,760	1,672	6,177	5,755
Delaware.....	2,197	-4.1	29,662	-12.8	13,411	-2.2	1,932	967	4,369	4,369
Dist. of Col. ....	2,937	-8.2	30,671	3.6	13,411	6.5	2,964	1,947	3,630	2,724
Florida.....	215,330	-4.2	1,484,277	1.6	20,871	14.6	3,682	2,529	12,945	11,941
Georgia.....	17,297	-6.6	131,275	2.7	143,445	44.9	1	355	93	1,080
Guam.....	3912	39.3	34,332	10.9	3,667	19.1	410	79	1100	113
Hawaii.....	3,844	-17.7	37,740	-7.0	35,100	-14.9	1,049	729	3,868	2,893
Idaho.....	5,252	-13.8	52,617	4.6	36,836	13.5	921	512	1,837	1,800
Illinois.....	26,420	-10.8	194,659	-1.0	205,699	14.5	4,186	3,001	5,736	5,736
Iowa.....	6,783	-13.8	89,631	-6.7	81,377	-3.5	2,825	1,222	1,313	1,225
Kansas.....	6,603	-3.9	64,265	-6.1	70,055	-7.2	2,459	1,250	7,184	6,678
Kentucky.....	1,917	-3.5	14,178	-7.7	12,842	-7.6	3,744	1,311	4,758	4,452
Louisiana.....	15,724	-9.8	139,990	-1.2	115,590	2.4	2,385	1,288	7,115	6,724
Maine.....	1,771	47.8	5,563	12.2	3,575	-8.1	1,685	2,335	5,732	5,655
Maryland.....	15,024	-27.4	174,614	-7.6	144,877	2.4	2,970	2,335	5,732	5,655
Massachusetts.....	4,743	-5.1	40,848	-7.0	27,247	-2.2	5,660	3,330	14,955	14,615
Michigan.....	5,964	-22.6	45,272	-3.9	47,600	-12.9	3,314	4,040	10,314	10,111
Minnesota.....	13,441	-5.2	209,498	7.0	127,055	3.3	3,511	1,105	17,965	17,442
Mississippi.....	7,791	-9.5	77,795	-7.4	1,069	3.3	3,511	1,105	16,485	16,171
Missouri.....	29,693	-1.9	234,478	-1.4	195,425	17.1	3,972	1,828	8,150	7,318
Montana.....	4,289	-5.5	43,500	-6.2	34,427	-1.5	2,135	1,128	3,281	3,281
Nebraska.....	4,146	-8.5	55,093	12.6	40,755	-1.5	1,921	1,161	5,675	4,990
Nevada.....	3,350	-13.5	28,122	4.5	27,155	9.7	3,565	2,888	2,727	2,138
New Hampshire.....	5,831	-7.0	26,625	12.2	5,335	4.2	1,165	634	1,163	1,152
New Jersey.....	4,639	-2.3	43,508	10.0	42,822	-1.5	3,501	2,414	1,308	1,254
New Mexico.....	5,442	-3.9	43,508	10.0	42,822	-1.5	3,501	2,414	1,308	1,254
New York.....	170,894	-6.5	1,286,616	1.6	1,198,835	-1.7	18,825	13,453	72,724	72,142
North Carolina.....	32,805	-3.9	190,945	-3.5	198,835	-1.7	4,638	3,365	21,167	21,167
North Dakota.....	17,431	-20.5	31,191	-2.9	22,979	-1.7	6,779	8,338	16,559	15,828
Ohio.....	52,461	-7.3	534,520	-2.3	466,837	-1.4	15,371	19,226	17,734	16,031
Oklahoma.....	9,307	-1.0	87,233	-7.7	90,337	20.8	2,839	1,452	12,297	12,009
Oregon.....	18,842	11.8	134,507	3.1	96,333	10.6	1,842	9,277	5,450	4,490
Pennsylvania.....	105,602	-1.6	918,104	3.5	480,477	10.6	18,429	16,311	24,672	22,438
Puerto Rico.....	59,766	-4.5	520,336	-1.5	1,058,111	-1.3	3,116	1,631	6,310	3,309
Rhode Island.....	10,506	8.4	66,004	7.2	48,887	17.1	1,274	1,772	2,884	2,872
South Carolina.....	9,532	5.0	68,516	3.6	9,393	17.9	1,449	1,289	9,469	9,469
South Dakota.....	12,777	2.0	19,083	1.1	2,500	18.1	776	3,955	3,490	2,039
Tennessee.....	14,773	-11.3	189,217	-1.5	134,344	-1.5	3,317	1,966	9,941	8,802
Texas.....	300,999	-17.8	2,220,922	-7.8	1,750,640	-1.3	10,662	11,445	57,348	43,755
Utah.....	4,013	-23.1	41,817	-7.8	42,434	13.1	1,517	1,145	3,818	3,764
Vermont.....	2,447	-9.3	22,089	2.2	17,115	-1.7	2,505	2,998	8,525	8,077
Virginia.....	10,454	-18.3	109,570	7.5	126,885	-3.1	4,687	2,953	9,369	9,369
Virgin Islands.....	1	---	11	---	1	---	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	31,283	11.8	204,198	-4.7	135,885	16.5	4,367	1,971	9,165	8,894
West Virginia.....	10,251	-1.6	116,237	5.6	84,066	11.6	3,199	1,268	2,954	2,894
Wisconsin.....	15,465	-4.4	159,031	-2.7	162,998	11.6	4,737	2,498	7,609	7,443
Wyoming.....	1,698	-14.3	22,120	-1.2	1,643	1.2	341	210	1,167	1,167

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans, 1/ March 1962

State	New applications 2/				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from Feb. 1962 3/	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Feb. 1962 3/	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from Feb. 1962 3/	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	1 27,690	0.4	25.0	1 10 22	1 0,417	8.3	14.2	4,108	94,541	22.4	32.9	8,350
Alabama .....	1,303	11.3	22.2	61	74	0	8.3	29	964	45.2	22.5	51
Alaska .....	141	17.5	20.2	9	15	--	11.3	6	44	--	26.0	2
Arizona .....	2,234	-12.6	37.1	242	162	7.3	24.8	69	1,734	15.4	41.3	170
Arkansas .....	1,312	-10.2	20.1	125	147	13.1	16.3	65	1,547	16.8	23.3	156
California .....	17,292	12.3	24.8	1,837	1,391	18.1	16.5	473	12,933	27.5	42.4	1,129
Colorado .....	1,718	12.9	26.7	81	71	26.8	5.3	21	1,867	42.5	35.7	102
Connecticut .....	1,956	5.9	24.0	232	186	-8.8	15.0	79	1,342	24.1	28.0	127
Delaware .....	111	-7.5	15.0	7	15	--	3.4	7	94	59.3	28.1	1
Dist. of Col. ....	520	11.1	17.2	74	91	35.8	17.3	59	563	23.2	28.7	60
Florida .....	3,880	-3.4	32.8	404	209	-3.7	19.0	95	3,791	14.2	34.9	281
Georgia .....	1,439	10.6	19.0	90	160	36.8	12.5	64	1,556	24.1	23.1	93
Guam .....	5	--	6.2	0	0	--	0	0	6	--	6.5	0
Hawaii .....	399	-17.9	18.9	40	14	--	6.3	13	238	20.2	30.6	11
Idaho .....	513	-19.2	24.8	52	51	--	13.4	25	611	37.3	34.5	74
Illinois .....	6,595	6.0	29.1	603	635	28.5	19.1	308	5,470	21.9	46.1	438
Indiana .....	3,354	-8.4	28.4	232	193	11.6	12.1	60	977	-30.7	33.3	85
Iowa .....	1,268	18.7	25.3	91	90	21.6	11.3	29	2,287	63.8	22.6	121
Kansas .....	1,144	11.8	28.5	98	111	35.4	15.4	35	1,249	41.9	28.2	84
Kentucky .....	1,869	9.9	23.9	136	176	36.4	11.5	78	823	6.2	36.8	72
Louisiana .....	1,949	-4.5	26.8	150	133	-9.5	14.5	57	1,253	4.0	30.5	92
Maine .....	382	19.7	18.4	15	25	--	3.5	12	169	-17.1	20.9	20
Maryland .....	2,482	-20.6	25.7	118	115	27.8	7.3	19	954	37.9	31.0	38
Massachusetts ....	4,799	17.0	28.8	289	426	23.8	19.2	225	2,088	13.7	28.6	135
Michigan .....	9,445	-15.1	28.7	479	454	-11.5	18.9	158	2,255	-2.2	36.2	260
Minnesota .....	1,911	9.4	23.7	290	149	36.7	14.1	46	2,359	34.5	46.5	216
Mississippi .....	1,217	-2	21.3	84	64	-14.7	9.9	24	1,030	15.7	23.4	44
Missouri .....	2,613	15.1	23.4	152	142	-26.0	12.4	59	1,217	30.2	29.9	93
Montana .....	690	5.2	31.1	90	108	-3.6	16.8	41	592	17.2	45.2	59
Nebraska .....	532	15.2	22.2	64	100	53.8	15.3	26	1,480	23.3	39.4	134
Nevada .....	652	3.8	36.2	49	10	--	6.9	5	612	57.3	51.1	29
New Hampshire ...	531	-3.6	19.1	46	128	-32.6	26.5	14	175	11.5	27.7	18
New Jersey .....	3,784	-2.2	25.3	313	219	5.3	14.7	126	1,161	46.2	19.4	90
New Mexico .....	513	-8	19.6	49	24	--	12.3	9	621	-1.3	28.1	74
New York .....	8,565	13.6	20.9	550	747	18.2	13.1	175	8,806	46.8	32.0	754
North Carolina ....	2,033	-13.6	19.6	192	170	9.0	9.9	63	1,780	13.8	29.2	167
North Dakota .....	296	28.1	22.9	22	27	--	12.2	10	267	3.9	31.4	21
Ohio .....	8,005	-14.6	27.4	530	815	8.7	14.5	250	3,528	12.5	35.6	345
Oklahoma .....	1,288	4.6	26.5	133	75	-42.3	8.4	25	3,296	18.0	36.6	355
Oregon .....	1,535	10.1	26.0	210	122	-8	16.0	54	912	24.6	33.9	98
Pennsylvania .....	8,278	1.6	27.6	967	941	21.1	15.4	528	3,821	46.2	31.2	380
Puerto Rico .....	493	-2.4	8.1	25	19	--	2.8	7	225	10.3	13.8	2
Rhode Island .....	587	-3.1	23.3	122	70	2.9	13.7	43	373	29.5	25.9	51
South Carolina ....	1,125	7.9	23.1	115	37	--	5.4	13	883	32.8	27.2	61
South Dakota .....	380	-3.8	24.0	31	26	--	12.7	16	587	40.1	36.1	46
Tennessee .....	1,608	7.9	24.6	134	85	-24.8	8.4	43	1,772	29.5	39.7	315
Texas .....	7,295	-13.1	24.9	674	782	-13.6	22.9	291	8,677	-3.7	32.0	885
Utah .....	697	3.7	26.8	52	57	-9.5	8.7	32	911	62.4	41.3	67
Vermont .....	203	10.3	20.8	5	27	--	22.1	6	124	18.1	28.4	9
Virginia .....	1,239	-7.4	17.7	86	148	34.5	9.0	78	872	52.4	16.1	86
Virgin Islands .....	11	--	6.6	0	0	--	0	0	8	--	3.6	1
Washington .....	1,409	20.7	18.8	208	84	37.7	8.4	36	1,585	43.7	33.3	144
West Virginia .....	1,373	18.4	26.1	157	131	72.4	14.7	32	459	75.9	41.3	44
Wisconsin .....	2,403	8.1	23.7	184	140	-11.4	9.5	58	1,324	17.1	31.0	137
Wyoming .....	314	-5.7	31.0	23	26	--	20.6	12	269	22.8	44.2	23

1/ Includes veterans of all wars.

2/ Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

## March 1962

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 772 92	84 782	71 754	33 294	58 643	28 179
Alabama .....	3 138	1 618	1 301	642	1 054	528
Alaska .....	144	71	82	43	53	44
Arizona .....	1 313	578	528	256	797	408
Arkansas .....	2 555	1 288	1 000	495	1 326	602
California .....	2 459 8	1 134 1	7 936	3 705	8 823	4 089
Colorado .....	2 074	972	2 417	1 233	1 109	457
Connecticut .....	3 170	1 454	874	325	961	388
Delaware .....	164	47	591	203	42	20
Dist. of Col. ....	1 125	452	922	466	1 039	718
Florida .....	3 015	1 629	1 177	649	1 836	949
Georgia .....	2 425	1 203	1 272	591	1 111	591
Guam .....	20	1	0	0	12	0
Hawaii .....	1 313	637	285	117	147	49
Idaho .....	952	489	464	200	513	243
Illinois .....	5 612	2 515	2 477	982	1 563	691
Indiana .....	4 744	2 331	2 343	1 216	910	547
Iowa .....	1 953	947	780	338	1 105	433
Kansas .....	1 610	769	638	304	780	300
Kentucky .....	2 334	1 196	1 665	752	514	312
Louisiana .....	2 198	990	657	245	603	313
Maine .....	1 071	457	1 077	491	269	154
Maryland .....	3 173	1 274	1 655	725	617	259
Massachusetts .....	5 296	2 246	1 406	549	2 002	747
Michigan .....	6 975	2 960	1 705	744	1 058	572
Minnesota .....	3 808	1 760	1 105	514	910	452
Mississippi .....	1 786	886	484	233	974	546
Missouri .....	4 643	2 248	792	301	1 036	571
Montana .....	645	283	601	326	254	129
Nebraska .....	1 133	518	737	360	554	213
Nevada .....	263	93	210	107	125	57
New Hampshire .....	2 335	1 275	217	80	240	109
New Jersey .....	4 037	1 887	1 386	691	1 337	623
New Mexico .....	1 000	499	191	96	340	136
New York .....	15 713	8 301	5 350	2 453	6 141	3 061
North Carolina .....	4 003	2 142	2 520	1 260	1 290	749
North Dakota .....	710	402	233	110	364	242
Ohio .....	9 815	4 092	4 969	2 148	1 641	798
Oklahoma .....	2 402	1 228	1 165	648	1 018	399
Oregon .....	2 598	1 404	821	501	588	320
Pennsylvania .....	9 834	4 466	4 579	1 718	3 118	1 179
Puerto Rico .....	1 882	1 143	1 180	707	381	244
Rhode Island .....	1 314	638	430	158	557	291
South Carolina .....	2 217	1 172	1 082	542	798	419
South Dakota .....	752	447	320	156	298	76
Tennessee .....	2 849	1 550	1 344	718	983	612
Texas .....	7 481	3 374	1 747	726	3 394	1 591
Utah .....	987	484	843	415	631	346
Vermont .....	521	246	102	48	118	48
Virginia .....	2 690	1 242	2 141	1 043	930	375
Virgin Islands .....	48	14	30	27	42	16
Washington .....	2 997	1 618	1 430	771	681	293
West Virginia .....	2 431	1 168	363	161	236	158
Wisconsin .....	5 068	2 569	2 009	948	1 314	668
Wyoming .....	358	168	121	57	106	34



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, March 1962

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States .....	1 58,090	1 42,249	58,241	1 16,822	1 02,227	4,426	1 02,126	98,270	47,259
Alabama .....	1,556	1,445	688	56	53	28	1,318	1,288	528
Alaska .....	191	188	60	17	17	13	42	41	24
Arizona .....	1,815	1,720	530	127	116	23	1,226	1,185	511
Arkansas .....	1,975	1,871	776	70	65	30	1,933	1,841	598
California .....	2 15,611	1 9,695	8,217	1,785	1,536	654	1 0,977	1 0,565	4,769
Colorado .....	1,566	1,481	540	40	39	9	1,143	1,119	279
Connecticut .....	3,078	2,592	1,283	280	241	96	1,650	1,572	874
Delaware .....	274	219	97	32	25	11	79	68	52
Dist. of Col. ....	927	834	390	233	198	68	587	570	297
Florida .....	4,085	3,686	1,564	202	185	60	4,233	4,083	1,959
Georgia .....	1,697	1,564	717	213	181	85	1,591	1,531	597
Guam .....	7	7	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
Hawaii .....	511	445	129	18	16	2	94	89	32
Idaho .....	558	513	206	39	32	17	556	521	235
Illinois .....	7,901	7,025	3,101	396	361	109	3,157	3,060	1,004
Indiana .....	3,396	2,944	1,296	112	104	31	889	855	412
Iowa .....	1,309	1,203	520	68	63	23	1,481	1,431	432
Kansas .....	1,216	1,114	478	134	125	55	1,151	1,105	486
Kentucky .....	1,957	1,787	636	121	116	25	743	715	361
Louisiana .....	1,656	1,570	543	172	154	41	1,279	1,261	479
Maine .....	555	493	235	51	42	18	439	381	336
Maryland .....	3,156	2,756	891	91	84	48	1,070	1,043	541
Massachusetts .....	7,008	5,804	2,828	712	541	285	2,651	2,551	1,573
Michigan .....	1 0,715	9,955	2,720	367	328	134	2,194	2,147	715
Minnesota .....	2,237	2,029	765	107	105	38	1,569	1,511	482
Mississippi .....	1,093	1,029	496	36	32	13	1,285	1,246	517
Missouri .....	3,259	3,036	1,451	196	185	82	1,194	1,144	529
Montana .....	587	562	181	80	75	35	420	411	116
Nebraska .....	668	615	288	92	84	39	1,187	1,140	282
Nevada .....	655	607	211	24	21	8	589	576	282
New Hampshire .....	792	703	311	37	29	12	161	152	90
New Jersey .....	5,955	4,937	2,131	368	318	95	2,255	2,141	1,413
New Mexico .....	712	685	183	22	21	7	536	518	162
New York .....	1 5,947	1 4,310	6,484	1,712	1,518	984	2 0,357	1 9,438	1 3,793
North Carolina .....	2,303	2,147	964	144	138	51	1,355	1,318	614
North Dakota .....	200	188	63	10	10	4	279	273	116
Ohio .....	7,129	6,368	2,643	756	649	265	3,431	3,357	1,360
Oklahoma .....	1,465	1,392	618	84	80	38	3,206	3,106	804
Oregon .....	1,266	1,722	718	149	135	58	1,049	1,017	360
Pennsylvania .....	1 15,033	9,622	3,964	1,075	881	345	4,647	4,318	2,341
Puerto Rico .....	859	827	164	24	23	7	316	316	87
Rhode Island .....	1,121	991	542	118	97	41	534	521	278
South Carolina .....	1,068	1,017	445	35	31	8	996	968	483
South Dakota .....	314	288	98	12	11	3	479	459	102
Tennessee .....	1,578	1,476	755	81	64	24	1,214	1,166	545
Texas .....	8,031	7,652	2,799	578	539	221	8,865	8,657	2,956
Utah .....	657	588	237	56	52	14	641	605	306
Vermont .....	311	261	127	27	23	12	114	105	73
Virginia .....	1,657	1,548	583	164	137	38	1,283	1,261	524
Virgin Islands .....	33	30	14	7	7	7	32	31	11
Washington .....	2,583	2,252	1,064	66	61	30	1,565	1,492	426
West Virginia .....	1,325	1,328	384	132	132	50	722	688	305
Wisconsin .....	3,190	2,882	1,033	142	135	26	1,157	1,118	564
Wyoming .....	254	237	80	12	12	6	197	187	54



# Nonagricultural Placements, March 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/ 2			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	5 10,934	3 1,944	1 19,060	1 18,930	1 89,486	1 06,416	5 1,514	2 2,147	2 23,970	1 55,998
Alabama .....	8,113	804	1,949	1,830	3,119	2,165	411	175	3,826	1,727
Alaska .....	411	2	76	75	133	82	125	15	242	68
Arizona .....	7,480	413	854	2,207	3,193	1,573	813	357	3,283	1,768
Arkansas .....	10,171	1,141	2,684	2,817	2,720	1,636	809	472	3,531	3,493
California .....	52,293	1,376	10,305	11,854	24,705	11,757	4,053	1,933	21,812	19,907
Colorado .....	7,414	631	1,113	2,394	1,989	861	1,287	236	2,190	1,620
Connecticut .....	8,648	388	2,864	2,221	2,629	1,418	546	504	3,855	1,730
Delaware .....	575	102	64	97	201	136	111	7	240	75
Dist. of Col. ....	4,369	71	97	916	2,102	729	1,183	184	2,410	1,136
Florida .....	20,724	1,673	2,301	6,055	8,912	4,375	1,783	734	9,846	4,564
Georgia .....	11,941	1,592	3,032	2,560	4,032	2,810	725	429	5,194	2,075
Guam .....	93	75	1	10	0	0	7	0	1	0
Hawaii .....	1,080	451	120	205	190	67	114	49	302	42
Idaho .....	2,893	231	597	826	908	544	331	151	1,120	817
Illinois .....	17,563	575	4,833	3,906	6,086	1,744	2,163	889	5,698	5,863
Indiana .....	5,736	138	2,250	1,478	1,371	831	499	231	2,803	890
Iowa .....	12,258	328	1,644	1,741	2,173	1,205	6,372	355	2,158	8,231
Kansas .....	6,678	980	1,079	1,644	1,932	1,173	1,043	205	2,254	2,109
Kentucky .....	4,452	364	1,306	878	1,414	873	490	164	2,218	831
Louisiana .....	6,724	785	1,037	2,020	2,195	1,490	687	241	2,622	2,208
Maine .....	1,766	74	843	428	309	149	112	45	957	124
Maryland .....	5,655	632	1,532	1,058	2,034	1,107	399	102	2,578	739
Massachusetts ...	14,615	435	5,569	2,723	4,955	1,283	933	361	7,312	2,194
Michigan .....	10,111	272	2,555	2,815	3,829	1,641	640	647	3,887	2,720
Minnesota .....	7,454	176	2,014	1,849	2,198	1,123	1,217	338	2,378	2,905
Mississippi .....	8,342	740	2,367	1,653	3,048	2,161	534	240	3,942	1,519
Missouri .....	7,318	244	2,371	1,830	2,090	982	783	342	3,244	1,715
Montana .....	2,119	138	273	751	473	192	484	153	808	549
Nebraska .....	4,990	487	1,074	1,438	1,053	575	938	396	1,237	1,478
Nevada .....	2,138	109	58	511	1,174	616	286	62	940	787
New Hampshire ..	1,152	45	619	258	178	44	52	75	521	52
New Jersey .....	12,640	538	3,935	2,075	5,480	3,757	612	369	6,670	3,368
New Mexico .....	3,258	431	141	922	1,286	800	478	137	1,049	1,347
New York .....	72,142	1,043	18,087	10,488	39,126	24,923	3,398	3,463	44,600	29,376
North Carolina ...	11,818	1,660	4,813	1,620	2,734	1,819	991	460	5,726	1,217
North Dakota ....	1,528	50	129	425	547	331	377	77	678	488
Ohio .....	16,031	725	3,825	4,969	5,464	3,110	1,048	640	6,125	6,122
Oklahoma .....	12,009	1,383	1,037	3,695	4,449	2,591	1,445	828	2,993	6,968
Oregon .....	4,490	170	877	1,258	1,577	798	608	263	1,803	1,094
Pennsylvania ....	22,438	655	6,768	6,080	6,401	3,617	2,534	1,326	10,190	6,266
Puerto Rico .....	3,309	751	1,535	359	446	246	218	62	1,673	93
Rhode Island .....	2,872	94	1,421	557	664	337	136	387	1,434	322
South Carolina ...	6,624	946	1,771	1,197	2,337	1,801	373	183	3,377	966
South Dakota .....	2,039	141	213	511	894	612	280	115	412	1,217
Tennessee .....	8,802	734	3,066	2,117	2,465	1,595	420	495	4,342	1,501
Texas .....	43,822	4,943	6,401	13,734	14,606	9,268	4,138	1,988	16,691	14,718
Utah .....	3,755	381	754	1,177	1,014	454	429	173	1,547	911
Vermont .....	764	66	158	198	287	150	55	32	328	97
Virginia .....	8,807	921	1,627	1,925	2,907	1,943	1,427	253	3,387	1,739
Virgin Islands ...	369	102	28	37	166	91	36	1	148	0
Washington .....	6,895	400	1,222	1,681	2,242	979	1,350	350	2,132	2,072
West Virginia ....	2,894	134	326	792	1,335	1,023	307	96	1,782	1,060
Wisconsin .....	7,443	102	3,361	1,817	1,426	694	737	313	3,173	766
Wyoming .....	909	102	84	248	288	135	187	44	301	354

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, March 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from Feb. 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from Feb. 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	8,665,836	8,457,758	\$34.98	663,364	7.3	2,072,982	-2.5	\$310,245,528	9.0	170,001
Alabama.....	97,853	101,414	24.63	4,995	4.7	24,184	-6.5	2,577,799	3.9	2,656
Alaska.....	27,978	26,775	37.32	1,087	3.9	6,332	-6.7	1,032,318	2.3	347
Arizona.....	40,145	38,097	30.69	1,708	4.3	9,047	-7.1	1,209,206	1.1	874
Arkansas.....	69,555	70,672	22.42	4,751	6.3	17,142	-12.1	1,658,233	-3.8	1,592
California.....	1,123,812	1,073,885	42.29	61,094	5.4	257,950	6.6	47,310,334	17.0	15,823
Colorado.....	61,531	57,991	40.58	4,892	7.8	14,292	3.5	2,487,808	14.0	826
Connecticut.....	135,389	129,917	38.66	5,753	4.2	30,834	-6.5	5,131,445	5.0	2,786
Delaware.....	33,962	29,541	38.16	4,211	12.5	7,671	-7.6	1,278,176	-5	489
Dist. of Col.....	26,037	25,506	26.70	496	1.9	5,910	6.9	691,319	17.8	632
Florida.....	84,035	84,941	28.09	5,121	5.7	20,469	-3.2	2,472,824	7.0	2,894
Georgia.....	91,373	91,077	26.98	13,451	12.9	23,756	-7.2	2,631,311	3.5	3,930
Hawaii.....	32,784	28,736	38.33	3,978	12.2	7,435	3.2	1,171,914	12.7	527
Idaho.....	28,648	27,405	37.83	4,602	14.4	7,274	-14.0	1,451,627	2.3	1,502
Illinois.....	449,905	475,894	39.31	28,093	5.6	114,543	4.7	19,427,865	14.6	11,174
Indiana.....	197,461	181,306	31.54	18,021	9.0	45,302	-2.8	5,984,007	6.5	7,461
Iowa.....	74,939	74,368	31.72	7,203	8.8	18,539	3	2,479,587	9.7	1,751
Kansas.....	56,176	58,130	35.35	4,494	7.2	14,233	-9.5	2,170,890	-7	1,075
Kentucky.....	61,832	101,556	30.04	9,103	8.2	25,150	6.1	3,165,791	16.7	2,122
Louisiana.....	117,745	122,591	29.96	10,528	7.9	30,254	-4.9	3,864,036	3.8	3,180
Maine.....	51,345	46,208	24.82	5,030	9.8	11,645	-3.7	1,238,434	8.0	1,376
Maryland.....	182,865	169,322	30.84	12,038	6.6	41,218	-3.4	5,458,417	5.9	2,417
Massachusetts.....	391,833	341,459	38.86	46,535	12.0	88,180	3	14,231,837	11.2	6,262
Michigan.....	389,060	385,468	36.36	12,055	3.0	90,346	-10.3	14,230,105	-1.0	9,784
Minnesota.....	156,157	181,816	29.78	8,093	4.3	43,161	4	5,575,114	10.6	2,255
Mississippi.....	61,434	59,834	23.57	4,247	6.6	14,564	-14.8	1,476,303	-6.1	1,426
Missouri.....	193,650	174,527	32.67	19,001	9.8	43,984	-5.3	5,993,836	5.0	3,256
Montana.....	44,767	44,485	30.99	0	-	10,110	14	1,385,268	12.3	839
Nebraska.....	32,635	52,767	31.15	1,522	2.8	12,338	3.3	1,668,075	13.7	941
Nevada.....	23,029	21,281	37.43	1,512	6.6	5,180	4.0	832,700	14.5	491
New Hampshire.....	22,730	20,280	31.09	2,367	10.5	5,147	9	665,875	13.4	455
New Jersey.....	423,415	387,627	38.76	34,494	8.2	95,937	-7.4	15,865,240	3.7	8,613
New Mexico.....	37,089	34,876	29.16	2,062	5.6	8,395	-8.9	1,054,324	-6	523
New York.....	1,098,786	1,058,470	38.25	101,381	8.7	263,603	-5.8	42,415,294	5.0	13,339
North Carolina.....	180,451	170,869	22.25	20,215	10.6	43,428	1.2	4,108,422	11.0	2,802
North Dakota.....	34,361	28,525	31.36	5,784	16.9	7,798	16.0	1,068,843	28.1	208
Ohio.....	474,117	470,773	41.24	26,698	5.4	113,062	-1.2	20,105,905	8.4	6,024
Oklahoma.....	66,307	71,652	25.87	4,473	5.9	17,301	2.9	1,924,557	12.0	1,569
Oregon.....	120,132	112,066	35.63	7,913	6.6	27,268	-2.9	4,186,477	6.7	1,965
Pennsylvania.....	851,543	769,093	32.26	74,881	8.9	191,812	-3.7	26,231,270	6.2	11,447
Puerto Rico.....	26,907	26,290	13.37	598	2.2	6,111	-24.7	355,971	-18.3	1,544
Rhode Island.....	61,275	55,572	31.56	5,523	9.0	13,885	1.4	1,846,927	11.2	1,126
South Carolina.....	57,333	53,968	24.28	3,284	5.7	13,012	-6.3	1,361,939	3.5	1,676
South Dakota.....	17,791	16,730	30.30	1,013	5.7	4,033	1	527,356	10.6	368
Tennessee.....	129,698	143,120	24.01	10,659	6.9	34,950	-8.5	3,617,036	1.1	3,499
Texas.....	190,896	190,333	26.31	11,591	5.7	45,892	-1.7	5,219,008	12.1	6,852
Utah.....	43,074	40,076	34.84	2,922	6.8	9,772	8.1	1,465,208	17.1	792
Vermont.....	22,926	21,087	29.83	1,808	7.9	5,203	7.2	718,341	28.0	235
Virginia.....	57,430	87,273	25.18	5,582	6.0	21,103	3.8	2,273,843	13.7	3,285
Washington.....	189,236	177,797	32.45	10,684	5.7	42,837	-11.7	6,021,904	-2.6	4,585
West Virginia.....	59,640	91,161	21.91	7,224	7.3	22,360	5	2,113,858	10.0	1,472
Wisconsin.....	147,177	129,468	39.89	17,339	11.8	33,365	-9.4	5,751,987	(4)	5/ 6,404
Wyoming.....	15,587	23,683	42.85	1,255	5.0	5,668	3.5	1,059,364	14.1	530

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$434,357 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in four States: California (\$63,760), Idaho (\$299,490), Illinois (\$11,297) and Vermont (\$59,810).
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
- 5/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> March 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	34,489	47,452	\$12,172,206	\$5,390,811	\$6,545,091	24,200	7,862	16,338	9,109
Alabama.....	548	843	171,602	66,488	103,751	374	109	265	144
Alaska.....	596	125	118,066	95,688	17,034	112	88	24	58
Arizona.....	414	378	113,414	59,822	51,517	277	116	161	96
Arkansas.....	326	577	108,888	37,931	68,530	225	51	174	115
California.....	4,884	5,103	1,823,561	987,963	790,699	3,338	1,549	1,789	762
Colorado.....	493	422	155,671	87,987	65,082	249	97	152	56
Connecticut.....	169	272	68,941	29,628	36,607	174	30	144	55
Delaware.....	37	82	18,690	6,325	11,264	45	8	37	8
Dist. of Col.....	1,430	167	209,352	185,087	21,239	397	334	63	234
Florida.....	337	931	170,637	44,282	125,422	411	92	319	148
Georgia.....	551	743	180,266	76,111	102,939	401	148	253	221
Hawaii.....	413	195	107,049	74,315	28,221	184	116	68	62
Idaho.....	476	371	163,460	106,495	54,613	150	58	92	182
Illinois.....	1,739	1,995	581,648	281,802	293,746	1,122	388	734	435
Indiana.....	316	1,007	178,151	41,260	132,484	448	55	393	178
Iowa.....	144	557	94,339	19,457	73,462	241	45	196	43
Kansas.....	578	396	157,629	97,900	55,958	183	56	127	89
Kentucky.....	551	997	213,729	77,292	134,700	453	114	339	218
Louisiana.....	343	828	170,594	46,892	122,133	273	48	225	141
Maine.....	117	351	63,723	11,479	46,800	139	29	110	40
Maryland.....	659	674	197,970	99,085	94,914	419	145	274	123
Massachusetts.....	866	991	329,926	159,931	163,434	332	91	241	187
Michigan.....	565	2,715	425,651	80,993	344,658	1,074	142	932	574
Minnesota.....	487	1,255	255,814	55,587	177,508	548	121	427	151
Mississippi.....	525	370	106,581	60,267	45,013	248	136	112	100
Missouri.....	402	974	193,152	57,658	129,037	464	99	365	145
Montana.....	564	336	128,742	80,491	44,839	219	136	83	61
Nebraska.....	241	226	64,580	31,951	31,737	138	58	80	56
Nevada.....	103	94	34,037	18,018	15,323	54	25	29	20
New Hampshire.....	134	143	45,752	21,442	22,306	102	60	42	20
New Jersey.....	657	1,124	295,228	120,590	173,630	631	159	472	179
New Mexico.....	469	343	113,694	67,364	44,168	185	82	103	63
New York.....	2,468	2,301	777,083	451,641	320,310	1,561	545	1,016	327
North Carolina.....	500	859	169,176	50,885	113,259	481	93	388	120
North Dakota.....	143	389	72,464	19,131	51,718	122	23	99	27
Ohio.....	1,175	2,618	575,981	203,960	370,129	1,226	259	967	405
Oklahoma.....	519	784	157,793	59,961	95,899	351	114	237	104
Oregon.....	834	810	242,599	133,651	106,905	476	218	258	112
Pennsylvania.....	1,840	5,326	1,014,962	259,232	724,766	1,903	352	1,551	689
Puerto Rico.....	173	579	90,619	18,145	72,474	169	55	114	185
Rhode Island.....	188	261	63,859	28,873	34,986	163	45	118	49
South Carolina.....	226	398	79,837	27,664	51,458	177	48	129	91
South Dakota.....	157	183	44,695	20,234	24,174	99	39	60	45
Tennessee.....	1,292	1,079	267,162	133,388	129,433	690	283	407	256
Texas.....	1,288	1,680	375,653	157,869	213,967	969	341	628	497
Utah.....	535	332	134,057	88,017	44,655	250	114	136	78
Vermont.....	47	114	23,298	7,277	15,339	38	7	31	8
Virginia.....	505	484	131,015	65,214	62,847	394	161	233	193
Virgin Islands.....	1	--	120	120	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	1,523	1,510	466,514	226,773	223,112	559	182	377	314
West Virginia.....	195	1,063	140,106	18,518	117,051	395	40	355	172
Wisconsin.....	458	988	209,499	77,226	132,273	484	105	379	183
Wyoming.....	287	115	75,177	55,451	17,568	83	53	30	290

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$45,596) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in four States: California (\$14,418), Idaho (\$29,652), Illinois (\$210), and Vermont (\$1,316).
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



## Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment, by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961											1962		
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Total, 52 States..	3,158,171	2,779,447	2,328,225	1,991,110	1,958,195	1,743,547	1,558,301	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084	2,414,624	2,218,087	
Rate: 2/ Actual..... Seas. adj. ....	7.8 6.3	6.8 5.9	5.7 5.6	4.9 5.3	4.8 5.3	4.3 5.2	3.8 5.1	3.7 5.1	4.1 5.1	5.0 4.8	6.2 4.7	6.0 4.5	5.5 4.4	
Alabama .....	4,2720	3,8181	3,3008	2,9242	2,8443	2,4337	2,2479	2,2981	2,5871	2,8730	3,4840	3,0646	2,8091	
Alaska .....	6,394	6,164	4,211	2,645	2,326	1,697	1,753	2,663	3,954	4,927	6,167	6,240	5,927	
Arizona .....	1,4310	1,2707	1,0696	9214	9,247	8,895	8,620	9,225	9,736	1,1480	1,3148	1,2887	1,1375	
Arkansas .....	2,8475	2,5785	2,0439	1,6557	1,6259	1,4339	1,2962	1,2318	1,5076	2,0918	2,9204	2,5283	2,1332	
California .....	3,26622	2,86867	2,62144	2,32377	2,12913	1,90156	1,73458	1,69470	1,93543	2,24059	2,53267	2,86067	2,71917	
Colorado .....	1,6592	1,3627	1,0130	7809	7,134	6,689	5,715	5,929	8,169	1,0971	1,4439	1,5500	1,3620	
Connecticut.....	5,0403	4,5962	3,8522	3,2510	3,5765	3,1105	2,5867	2,5427	2,4624	2,8979	3,6599	3,5686	3,2900	
Delaware .....	8,469	6,123	4,605	3,975	3,711	5,008	3,413	3,058	3,332	4,074	7,282	8,160	6,456	
Dist. of Col.....	8,128	6,423	5,290	4,968	5,085	4,569	4,047	3,922	4,134	5,053	6,701	7,495	6,673	
Florida .....	4,649	4,5100	4,4118	4,2925	4,8005	4,5942	4,3100	3,8775	3,4679	3,3517	3,7290	3,5782	3,3189	
Georgia .....	5,1021	4,7293	4,4972	3,7699	3,5074	3,0700	2,7604	2,6345	2,6310	2,8969	3,7640	3,2315	2,8862	
Hawaii .....	5,515	5,110	4,624	4,444	5,224	5,380	6,334	7,903	8,530	8,382	8,066	7,808	7,861	
Idaho .....	1,0269	6,870	4,974	3,857	4,497	3,836	3,608	3,859	6,765	1,0318	1,0943	9,964	7,880	
Illinois .....	1,64259	1,36954	1,15438	9,6753	9,2750	8,1624	7,1612	6,9518	7,8370	9,3179	1,26087	1,25941	1,5178	
Indiana .....	7,8259	6,5413	4,9723	3,9734	4,0495	3,3688	2,7589	2,7341	3,0772	3,7358	5,0481	5,1107	4,4300	
Iowa .....	2,2635	1,7075	1,2062	1,0664	1,1397	1,1618	1,0161	9,501	1,1875	1,6476	2,0935	2,0923	1,9507	
Kansas .....	1,9201	1,6352	1,2530	1,0018	9,879	8,550	7,133	7,414	9,403	1,3577	1,8301	1,6576	1,3607	
Kentucky .....	5,0465	4,8895	4,0627	3,2478	3,067	2,6059	2,1562	2,0943	2,2147	1,5288	3,3074	3,3044	3,1092	
Louisiana .....	4,2363	3,921	3,5801	3,2140	3,3008	2,8468	2,7125	2,4610	2,5785	2,9061	3,8022	3,4478	3,0419	
Maine .....	1,9999	2,3625	1,8543	1,3602	1,2842	1,1977	1,2380	1,0876	1,1342	1,3016	1,4277	1,3734	1,3092	
Maryland .....	5,2015	4,3629	3,6079	3,1236	3,0734	2,6807	2,3185	2,2973	2,5597	3,0035	4,1835	4,3316	3,9110	
Massachusetts ..	1,13298	1,00688	8,6780	7,4228	7,6087	6,4895	6,6455	6,1621	6,3775	7,9017	9,8631	9,6031	8,9758	
Michigan .....	2,28026	1,82131	1,24304	9,9195	1,15592	1,13555	7,7555	6,7459	6,7064	8,3666	1,07846	1,14470	1,08897	
Minnesota .....	5,8453	5,0771	3,4493	2,4899	2,2808	2,1112	1,7750	1,7732	2,4019	3,6362	4,9002	4,6812	4,6623	
Mississippi .....	2,6203	2,3775	2,0118	1,7598	1,6267	1,3930	1,2313	1,1456	1,3108	1,7516	2,2996	2,0337	1,7043	
Missouri .....	6,4787	5,7493	4,6824	3,8955	3,5946	4,0386	3,3699	3,4010	3,8677	4,6941	6,2759	5,8263	5,1657	
Montana .....	1,4959	1,1224	7,5339	4,654	3,478	2,778	3,269	3,414	5,610	8,287	1,1059	1,0808	1,024	
Nebraska .....	1,1380	7,819	5,226	3,220	3,568	3,398	3,203	3,209	4,394	7,791	1,1639	1,2025	1,1667	
Nevada .....	6,445	5,496	4,557	3,533	3,471	3,270	2,766	2,897	3,898	4,660	5,213	5,417	4,996	
New Hampshire ..	1,0243	1,0968	8,639	6,872	6,363	6,016	5,981	4,931	4,853	5,599	6,283	5,924	6,494	
New Jersey .....	1,19964	1,07987	9,6550	8,1569	7,8829	7,0667	6,5902	6,4549	7,1282	9,1003	1,14510	1,04598	9,5072	
New Mexico .....	1,1280	1,0412	8,512	7,235	7,108	6,471	5,813	5,890	6,820	8,109	9,837	9,475	8,390	
New York .....	3,61055	3,3404	3,04817	2,74344	2,69022	2,21572	2,04188	1,91543	2,0981	2,70806	3,23464	2,98605	2,72613	
North Carolina ..	6,3532	5,8816	5,0781	4,4455	4,2693	3,2264	2,8302	2,8928	3,3843	4,0805	5,2619	4,7176	4,4538	
North Dakota .....	7,961	5,607	2,742	1,667	1,546	1,421	1,355	1,621	3,424	5,755	7,667	7,855	7,441	
Ohio .....	2,16694	1,86638	1,41917	1,13696	1,04611	9,0374	7,8414	7,6690	8,7521	1,04573	1,30790	1,28973	1,17634	
Oklahoma .....	2,7498	2,5847	2,2022	1,9924	1,8671	1,6931	1,5616	1,4860	1,6652	1,9617	2,2942	2,1467	1,9396	
Oregon .....	4,3360	3,2088	2,3825	1,7041	1,6135	1,3015	1,1488	1,4085	2,0090	2,7746	3,3891	3,1817	2,9965	
Pennsylvania .....	2,97442	2,74682	2,42037	2,16395	2,08789	1,84155	1,75060	1,69843	1,77048	2,03570	2,34803	2,19246	2,02662	
Puerto Rico .....	1,3594	1,3480	1,3329	1,3659	1,5994	1,7114	1,7095	1,5906	1,5047	1,5882	1,5398	1,3696	1,3182	
Rhode Island .....	2,1627	1,8199	1,4463	1,2130	1,3912	1,0906	9,147	8,436	8,601	1,2255	1,6086	1,5256	1,4517	
South Carolina ..	2,3455	2,1651	1,8810	1,6566	1,7331	1,4384	1,3604	1,3024	1,3693	1,4906	1,8071	1,5976	1,4914	
South Dakota .....	4,421	2,439	1,292	900	805	696	602	651	1,480	2,831	4,536	4,674	4,256	
Tennessee .....	5,8552	5,4881	4,8225	4,1174	4,0947	3,4815	3,0927	2,9822	3,3295	3,8609	5,3385	4,6576	4,1193	
Texas .....	7,5795	6,8868	6,0658	5,6061	5,4536	4,9060	4,4641	4,1920	4,6846	5,1214	5,8687	5,7274	5,3371	
Utah .....	1,1214	7,912	5,645	4,529	4,676	5,168	5,116	3,682	4,796	7,006	9,998	1,1180	9,212	
Vermont .....	7,323	6,299	4,719	3,549	3,070	2,675	2,552	2,686	3,308	4,560	5,326	5,428	5,418	
Virginia .....	3,5191	2,8302	2,2477	1,9953	1,8739	1,4793	1,2431	9,818	1,0523	1,2893	2,5510	2,5382	2,3993	
Washington .....	6,2985	3,4400	2,4400	2,4684	3,1981	3,1894	3,1564	3,5161	4,479	5,4087	6,0215	5,1872	4,4357	
West Virginia .....	3,9610	3,3774	2,7579	2,2861	2,2534	1,9533	1,7861	1,7226	1,8445	2,2258	2,7350	2,7388	2,5900	
Wisconsin .....	5,1790	4,7566	3,3335	2,7857	2,6066	3,3378	2,3053	2,2043	2,8296	3,6795	4,3638	4,0165	3,5240	
Wyoming .....	5,424	4,232	3,072	2,064	1,766	1,475	1,272	1,379	2,399	3,967	5,235	5,517	5,273	

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.  
2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, March 1962

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total.....	22 180 87	5.5	3 390 1	4 940 5	3 217 46	26 292 55
Alabama.....	2 809 1	5.4	540	919	5,455	3 500 5
Alaska.....	5,927	17.7	439	108	783	7,257
Arizona.....	1 137 5	4.7	391	388	1,496	1 365 0
Arkansas.....	2 133 2	7.8	418	627	3,125	2 550 2
California.....	2 719 17	7.1	5,333	5,526	3 589 7	3 218 80
Colorado.....	1 362 0	3.8	416	455	1,128	1 561 9
Connecticut.....	3 290 0	4.4	175	280	6,041	3 939 6
Delaware.....	6,456	5.3	57	101	784	7,398
Dist. of Col.....	6,673	2.6	1043	183	1,208	9,107
Florida.....	3 318 9	3.7	567	996	6,892	4 164 4
Georgia.....	2 886 2	3.9	594	751	6,344	3 655 1
Hawaii.....	7,861	4.5	310	167	1,677	10,015
Idaho.....	7,880	6.7	355	320	767	11,219
Illinois.....	1 151 78	4.4	1,643	1,826	1 712 1	1 361 14
Indiana.....	4 430 0	4.2	315	1,035	8,198	5 384 8
Iowa.....	1 950 7	4.4	104	530	2,335	2 247 6
Kansas.....	1 360 7	3.9	541	375	1,682	1 620 5
Kentucky.....	3 109 2	7.1	551	1,068	6,032	3 874 3
Louisiana.....	3 041 9	5.6	423	822	5,805	3 746 9
Maine.....	1 309 2	6.9	152	365	3,647	1 725 6
Maryland.....	3 911 0	5.7	651	586	5,329	4 567 6
Massachusetts.....	8 975 8	5.9	781	916	10,091	10 154 6
Michigan.....	1 088 97	6.3	637	3,242	1 716 3	1 299 39
Minnesota.....	4 662 3	6.6	445	1,203	4,956	5 322 7
Mississippi.....	1 704 3	6.3	484	411	2,816	20,754
Missouri.....	5 165 7	5.4	377	830	6,745	59,609
Montana.....	1 002 4	9.2	549	313	1,251	1 213 7
Nebraska.....	1 166 7	5.0	192	167	1,057	1 308 3
Nevada.....	4 996	6.0	115	104	639	5,854
New Hampshire.....	6,494	4.2	75	113	853	7,535
New Jersey.....	9 507 2	6.1	870	1,206	1 692 1	1 140 69
New Mexico.....	8,390	5.3	490	350	1,045	10,275
New York.....	2 726 13	5.4	2,755	2,778	3 265 8	3 108 04
North Carolina.....	4 453 8	4.9	522	840	7,912	5 381 2
North Dakota.....	7,441	11.0	139	354	636	8,570
Ohio.....	1 176 34	5.0	825	3,144	1 815 8	1 397 61
Oklahoma.....	1 939 6	5.2	448	681	2,809	2 333 4
Oregon.....	2 996 5	7.5	750	784	3,903	3 540 2
Pennsylvania.....	2 026 62	7.0	2,140	5,569	1 996 7	2 303 38
Puerto Rico.....	1 318 2	5.7	205	710	3,342	1 743 9
Rhode Island.....	1 451 7	6.1	177	247	2,115	1 705 6
South Carolina.....	1 491 4	3.5	245	412	3,416	1 898 7
South Dakota.....	4 256	5.5	119	143	323	4 841
Tennessee.....	4 119 3	6.3	1089	1 143	8,862	5 228 7
Texas.....	5 337 1	3.0	1,144	1,487	1 115 0	6 715 2
Utah.....	9,212	5.0	425	298	910	10,845
Vermont.....	5,418	7.5	56	112	386	6,639
Virginia.....	2 399 3	3.4	518	532	3,123	2 816 6
Virgin Islands.....	(6/)	—	1	0	3	6/ 4
Washington.....	4 435 7	7.4	1,627	1 531	8,843	5 635 8
West Virginia.....	2 590 0	8.1	215	1 213	3,628	3 095 6
Wisconsin.....	3 524 2	3.9	333	1 046	3,735	4 035 6
Wyoming.....	5,273	7.8	138	98	584	6,093

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending June 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.

5/ Includes 6,116 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED) as follows: California (3,207), Idaho (1,897), Illinois (346) and Vermont (643).

6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 3 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> March 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	3 7,2 6 2	1 0,8 2 9	2 6,4 3 3	3 6 6,2 3 2	1 5 0,3 9 0	2 1 5,8 4 2	8 3,3 0 6
Alabama.....	794	286	508	6,435	2,426	4,009	1,459
Alaska.....	117	81	36	2,469	1,957	512	547
Arizona.....	478	169	309	3,615	1,872	1,743	779
Arkansas.....	348	55	293	4,693	1,931	2,762	1,045
California.....	4,504	1,592	2,912	4 8,3 3 2	2 3,7 3 1	2 4,6 0 1	1 0,8 5 9
Colorado.....	382	115	267	3,789	1,846	1,943	871
Connecticut.....	294	47	247	1,993	798	1,195	455
Delaware.....	59	10	49	715	263	452	158
Dist. of Col.....	408	278	130	5,392	4,646	746	1,226
Florida.....	890	203	687	6,949	2,554	4,395	1,563
Georgia.....	570	190	380	6,096	2,674	3,422	1,345
Hawaii.....	191	93	98	2,152	1,375	777	477
Idaho.....	183	40	143	3,406	1,889	1,517	675
Illinois.....	1,407	372	1,035	1 5,0 7 8	7,141	7,937	3,469
Indiana.....	654	94	560	5,634	1,397	4,237	1,350
Iowa.....	267	18	249	2,864	483	2,381	634
Kansas.....	287	78	209	4,158	2,468	1,690	916
Kentucky.....	680	206	474	7,287	2,523	4,764	1,619
Louisiana.....	550	118	432	5,654	1,873	3,781	1,245
Maine.....	253	61	192	2,245	654	1,591	517
Maryland.....	769	274	495	5,239	2,728	2,511	1,237
Massachusetts.....	936	326	610	7,328	3,312	4,016	1,697
Michigan.....	1,577	210	1,367	1 5,5 4 5	2,598	1 2,9 4 7	3,879
Minnesota.....	727	119	608	7,269	1,999	5,270	1,648
Mississippi.....	389	179	210	3,914	2,104	1,810	895
Missouri.....	761	220	541	5,234	1,649	3,585	1,207
Montana.....	274	131	143	3,606	2,283	1,323	862
Nebraska.....	143	35	108	1,691	910	781	359
Nevada.....	132	48	84	989	518	471	219
New Hampshire....	151	65	86	805	303	502	188
New Jersey.....	940	281	659	9,243	3,929	5,314	2,076
New Mexico.....	411	177	234	4,311	2,503	1,808	840
New York.....	3,247	1,225	2,022	2 4,6 1 2	1 2,2 0 5	1 2,4 0 7	5,533
North Carolina....	621	152	469	5,496	2,175	3,321	1,362
North Dakota.....	102	17	85	2,053	585	1,468	493
Ohio.....	1,771	254	1,517	1 7,4 4 0	3,651	1 3,7 8 9	3,969
Oklahoma.....	356	97	259	5,030	2,022	3,008	1,129
Oregon.....	616	202	414	6,868	3,354	3,514	1,534
Pennsylvania.....	2,980	776	2,204	3 4,0 9 7	9,231	2 4,8 6 6	7,709
Puerto Rico.....	282	56	226	3,625	827	2,798	915
Rhode Island.....	239	58	181	1,876	763	1,113	424
South Carolina.....	348	96	252	3,044	1,153	1,891	657
South Dakota.....	126	32	94	1,155	529	626	262
Tennessee.....	880	292	588	9,840	4,908	4,932	2,232
Texas.....	1,438	367	1,071	1 0,5 9 5	4,676	5,919	2,631
Utah.....	208	72	136	3,217	1,840	1,377	723
Vermont.....	67	12	55	708	223	485	168
Virginia.....	563	200	363	4,746	2,406	2,340	1,050
Virgin Islands.....	1	0	1	4	4	0	0
Washington ,.....	1,616	589	1,027	1 4,4 2 8	7,433	6,995	3,158
West Virginia.....	604	60	544	6,303	997	5,306	1,428
Wisconsin.....	603	77	526	5,975	1,483	4,492	1,379
Wyoming.....	68	24	44	990	588	402	236

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, March 31, 1962 and March 31, 1961

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending			Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/		For 12 months ending March 1962 percent of		Collections and interest to taxable wages 2/
	March 31, 1962	March 31, 1961	March 31, 1961	March 31, 1962	March 31, 1961	March 31, 1962	March 31, 1961	March 31, 1962	March 31, 1961	March 31, 1962	March 31, 1961	Benefits to taxable wages 2/	Reserves to taxable wages 2/	
	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	(amount in thousands)	
Total, 52 States 3/	1,165.4	1,255.1	1,222.2	345.4	297.7	3,079.2	3,221.6	2,666.0	2,494.6	5,288.3	5,743.0	2.6	4.5	2.3
Alabama	789.5	1,039.8	2,608.8	410.5	2,608.8	2,787.8	3,045.3	2,521.5	1,983.5	4,370.9	4,659.3	2.0	3.2	1.8
Alaska	2,958.3	2,983.3	1,706.6	1,327.7	1,706.6	7,442.2	5,922.9	7,682.2	8,220.0	5,382.3	5,358.3	3.3	1.7	3.4
Arizona	3,717.7	4,078.8	1,535.5	1,711.1	1,535.5	1,273.4	1,089.0	1,229.7	1,168.4	5,744.4	6,032.0	1.7	8.0	1.6
Arkansas	5,076.6	6,050.0	1,649.9	1,962.2	1,649.9	1,507.1	1,423.9	1,073.6	988.9	2,832.7	3,262.7	2.2	4.1	1.5
California	2,943.7	1,593.1	3,923.5	4,812.7	3,923.5	4,409.0	4,436.9	3,288.5	314.6	4,948.7	6,755.1	3.2	3.5	2.4
Colorado	6,671.1	7,663.3	1,233.2	2,013.3	1,233.2	1,752.8	1,780.9	1,424.2	766.2	5,339.5	5,590.1	1.6	5.0	1.3
Connecticut	1,503.8	1,262.9	4,830.0	5,104.4	4,830.0	4,898.2	4,637.5	5,131.9	516.4	1,412.6	1,793.8	2.7	6.4	2.3
Delaware	3,509.9	4,155.5	1,212.2	1,107.2	1,212.2	6,149.9	6,171.1	8,372.2	1,020.8	6,345.7	9,093.3	2.3	2.0	1.2
Dist. of Col.	1,851.1	2,326.6	5,251.1	1,072.2	5,251.1	4,083.8	3,666.4	4,393.0	795.0	100,369.9	61,662.2	1.6	3.9	1.7
Florida	7,747.7	8,592.2	4,511.5	7,026.6	4,511.5	3,424.1	3,596.3	3,058.3	3,140.1	1,327.9	1,369.0	1.7	6.8	1.6
Georgia	8,297.7	1,330.3	9,112.2	4,795.5	9,112.2	1,025.8	5,099.9	5,853.3	5,956.6	2,019.4	2,461.8	2.4	4.7	1.4
Hawaii	3,273.3	1,816.6	842.2	842.2	842.2	1,978.6	4,996.2	8,647.7	6,232.2	2,318.5	2,431.9	3.0	7.1	2.7
Idaho	4,380.0	5,092.2	838.8	1,244.4	838.8	1,978.6	4,996.2	8,647.7	6,232.2	2,318.5	2,431.9	3.0	7.1	2.7
Illinois	5,006.6	6,718.0	1,706.3	1,806.6	1,706.3	7,201.5	6,574.0	1,738.5	1,751.9	31,026.9	30,840.0	2.2	4.0	2.2
Indiana	1,707.0	3,122.9	4,722.2	4,603.3	4,722.2	5,878.5	6,948.1	4,013.8	4,615.0	12,453.2	14,308.9	1.9	3.9	1.3
Iowa	7,034.4	7,435.5	1,520.5	1,435.5	1,520.5	1,916.9	1,641.9	1,161.8	1,143.9	1,103.8	1,102.6	1.5	6.1	1.3
Kansas	6,678.8	7,749.9	3,775.5	1,876.6	3,775.5	1,934.1	3,555.3	2,058.8	2,999.6	5,955.0	6,357.2	2.0	7.5	2.4
Kentucky	8,797.7	1,328.4	3,857.7	4,059.9	3,857.7	4,113.3	4,235.1	2,882.3	2,999.6	9,045.2	9,537.2	2.8	6.4	1.8
Louisiana	1,155.1	1,493.0	1,432.2	3,857.7	1,432.2	1,378.6	1,431.0	2,641.8	2,732.7	9,485.1	1,101.9	2.8	6.4	1.8
Maine	3,664.4	5,239.9	7,171.1	1,583.3	7,171.1	4,929.9	5,684.7	1,032.5	970.0	2,144.0	2,488.5	2.6	4.0	1.9
Maryland	1,584.7	2,143.7	8,372.2	8,372.2	8,372.2	1,584.7	1,584.7	6,162.4	5,234.3	6,611.8	5,389.3	2.6	3.5	2.2
Massachusetts	4,091.4	5,044.4	1,540.2	1,445.1	1,540.2	1,678.9	1,324.1	9,260.3	9,177.5	15,652.8	18,789.2	3.0	2.6	2.0
Michigan	4,329.9	8,599.8	1,230.6	1,437.3	1,230.6	1,678.9	1,324.1	1,512.6	1,612.6	5,146.9	5,146.9	3.3	2.6	2.0
Minnesota	1,580.3	1,907.6	2,406.6	1,831.0	2,406.6	4,245.4	4,129.6	2,961.3	1,933.7	3,481.0	2,904.0	2.3	1.8	1.5
Mississippi	4,823.3	6,267.7	2,339.9	2,500.0	2,339.9	1,590.3	1,609.4	1,442.7	1,422.4	2,655.8	2,904.0	2.3	4.1	1.7
Missouri	1,760.9	1,901.5	4,346.6	5,956.6	4,346.6	5,082.3	4,782.8	4,625.1	3,533.9	1,842.3	1,886.0	1.9	6.8	1.7
Montana	3,809.9	5,533.3	1,163.3	798.8	1,163.3	9,533.6	1,131.8	8,324.4	7,822.0	2,073.0	2,188.3	3.0	6.5	2.6
Nebraska	4,499.9	4,345.4	1,570.3	1,680.0	1,570.3	9,575.5	6,948.1	8,903.3	8,023.3	3,706.6	3,784.0	1.4	5.6	1.3
Nevada	2,250.0	3,104.4	1,045.5	1,452.2	1,045.5	7,362.2	7,203.3	8,102.2	6,891.1	1,650.0	1,577.5	2.4	5.4	1.6
New Hampshire	1,921.1	2,919.9	1,020.6	1,020.6	1,020.6	7,387.7	8,041.1	7,378.8	7,584.4	2,227.3	2,227.3	1.8	6.1	2.9
New Jersey	4,853.5	5,268.1	1,352.0	1,601.0	1,352.0	1,456.6	1,432.9	1,367.4	1,246.1	2,860.3	3,005.3	3.1	7.8	1.5
New Mexico	3,149.9	4,049.9	984.4	984.4	984.4	1,089.6	1,036.7	6,997.7	7,222.4	3,607.6	3,959.2	2.4	5.9	1.7
New York	1,323.4	1,713.8	4,510.0	5,761.6	4,510.0	4,481.3	4,512.6	4,627.7	3,741.6	8,822.6	8,664.9	3.0	7.4	1.3
North Carolina	1,262.4	1,638.7	6,823.3	6,956.6	6,823.3	4,269.6	4,146.0	4,167.6	4,369.7	1,774.2	1,784.4	1.8	2.4	2.3
North Dakota	2,609.9	2,642.2	5,520.0	6,455.5	5,520.0	5,044.4	5,049.9	4,255.6	3,900.0	4,492.7	5,279.9	2.7	1.4	1.5
Ohio	5,793.3	10,989.9	1,006.6	1,116.4	1,006.6	2,127.9	2,686.7	1,052.3	1,184.0	9,985.7	2,127.0	3.1	2.7	1.3
Oklahoma	5,308.8	7,047.7	1,977.8	2,199.9	1,977.8	1,989.5	1,954.2	1,503.3	1,374.0	2,841.6	3,219.8	1.9	2.8	1.4
Oregon	1,230.1	1,776.2	4,985.5	4,985.5	4,985.5	3,551.1	3,542.0	3,724.9	3,753.4	3,753.4	3,481.8	2.5	2.8	1.3
Pennsylvania	7,987.6	11,698.0	2,664.7	3,097.1	2,664.7	3,041.2	3,164.9	2,648.6	2,520.4	5,751.3	5,906.3	3.7	2.9	3.3
Puerto Rico	1,344.7	6,147.5	6,273.1	2,766.6	6,273.1	6,629.9	6,147.5	1,317.8	6,288.9	7,366.5	7,301.7	2.4	4.5	2.8
Rhode Island	5,342.2	7,817.3	3,024.4	3,195.5	3,024.4	1,696.0	1,886.8	1,997.2	1,986.6	3,142.8	2,841.7	1.4	6.7	1.4
South Carolina	4,105.5	5,573.3	2,375.5	2,626.6	2,375.5	1,532.0	1,475.0	1,505.2	1,489.7	7,376.1	7,376.1	1.2	6.3	1.2
South Dakota	1,432.2	1,549.9	397.7	534.4	397.7	3,896.8	3,875.2	2,744.4	2,130.0	1,432.5	1,413.7	2.2	3.3	1.1
Tennessee	1,124.8	1,495.5	4,938.8	5,268.8	4,938.8	5,597.8	6,314.0	5,539.1	3,234.0	5,878.7	6,497.8	1.1	4.8	1.1
Texas	1,458.0	2,147.2	6,570.0	7,637.7	6,570.0	9,000.6	9,079.9	8,897.7	5,166.3	2,369.2	2,369.2	1.1	6.8	1.7
Utah	3,681.1	4,208.8	1,041.1	1,144.4	1,041.1	4,572.4	4,572.4	3,439.9	3,123.3	9,437.7	1,156.0	2.8	4.6	1.3
Vermont	1,892.2	2,584.4	3,918.8	3,797.7	3,918.8	1,839.1	2,016.0	2,427.4	1,929.2	8,989.0	8,406.2	1.0	9.7	1.3
Virginia	6,053.3	9,125.5	5,505.5	4,193.3	5,505.5	5,811.6	6,572.4	5,474.8	5,591.5	1,805.0	1,805.0	3.1	9.7	2.9
Washington	2,000.8	2,731.4	2,522.2	4,193.3	2,522.2	2,138.5	2,805.2	2,560.9	2,663.0	3,202.5	2,780.2	2.4	3.6	2.8
West Virginia	6,143.3	10,410.0	5,090.0	2,766.6	5,090.0	5,810.1	6,028.5	4,350.7	4,324.5	1,839.4	1,950.7	2.4	3.5	1.8
Wisconsin	1,780.0	2,777.6	518.8	4,233.3	518.8	6,667.4	5,477.5	3,144.8	3,174.4	6,696.6	1,022.9	3.3	3.3	1.6
Wyoming	2,919.9	2,820.0	518.8	4,233.3	518.8	6,667.4	5,477.5	3,144.8	3,174.4	6,696.6	1,022.9	3.3	3.3	1.6

1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending September 1961.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January - March 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation,<sup>1/</sup> March 1962

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States ....	1 531 39	3 217 46	3 077 34	\$ 4 398 365 6	\$70 398 372 2	1 512 51	2 662 85 2	1 088 03	1 495 430
Alabama.....	288 6	5 45 5	5 15 7	50 522 3	9 304 920	228 4	5 372 4	190 4	35 110
Alaska.....	36 4	78 3	68 0	138 211	1 272 206	47 5	4 39 4	24 4	1 64 5
Arizona.....	84 2	1 49 6	1 37 6	1 770 32	2 319 515	69 8	1 121 1	45 4	5 04 2
Arkansas.....	1 68 9	3 12 5	2 98 9	230 293	3 137 165	120 0	19 309	93 8	10 366
California.....	1 666 7	3 589 7	3 433 7	5 892 701	90 448 705	1 765 1	2 864 60	1 034 9	13 979 4
Colorado.....	60 8	1 12 2	1 05 8	205 319	2 281 191	62 1	7 77 2	49 6	4 860
Connecticut.....	2 43 1	6 04 1	6 00 4	954 105	1 230 244 3	206 6	3 560 8	187 4	25 473
Delaware.....	39 8	78 4	76 8	124 329	1 866 674	37 9	7 49 3	27 8	3 84 6
Dist. of Col. ....	63 1	120 8	93 5	154 074	2 012 941	65 4	8 98 9	50 8	5 15 1
Florida.....	3 42 8	6 89 2	6 66 8	63 528 7	10 627 400	267 3	5 458 3	228 5	32 687
Georgia.....	353 0	6 34 4	6 06 1	72 258 2	11 879 052	345 5	6 329 9	261 2	40 297
Hawaii.....	76 4	1 67 7	1 53 5	26 030 7	1 820 940	91 1	7 07 3	28 3	2 05 4
Idaho.....	61 2	76 7	72 4	75 291	1 361 597	43 7	6 94 3	23 1	2 770
Illinois.....	7 66 8	1 712 1	1 670 7	31 692 34	48 364 924	985 6	1 768 84	72 15	10 461 7
Indiana.....	492 0	8 19 8	7 87 5	106 746 2	18 459 892	540 5	9 134 8	365 6	5 378 7
Iowa.....	127 8	2 33 5	2 28 0	33 418 2	3 545 159	131 8	18 10 6	87 3	9 67 8
Kansas.....	84 9	1 68 2	1 50 4	272 159	4 012 899	93 1	15 22 7	64 1	8 06 8
Kentucky.....	2 70 4	6 03 2	5 72 3	71 674 4	10 956 590	233 1	4 309 0	196 8	25 938
Louisiana.....	3 11 7	5 80 5	5 33 0	71 883 6	10 332 233	164 9	30 336	198 6	27 906
Maine.....	123 3	3 64 7	3 58 9	348 170	1 933 486	140 4	10 510	112 1	4 692
Maryland.....	2 44 9	5 32 9	5 12 6	69 320 3	11 735 158	200 7	39 68 5	142 3	20 147
Massachusetts.....	5 69 3	10 09 1	9 98 7	145 426 6	21 574 779	586 0	89 489	353 3	50 347
Michigan.....	7 67 2	1 716 3	1 615 9	213 351 3	51 930 061	684 7	1 801 21	593 6	10 917 6
Minnesota.....	2 16 8	4 95 6	4 69 6	61 028 1	8 510 286	242 1	35 447	152 5	17 650
Mississippi.....	1 60 6	2 81 6	2 67 4	26 702 9	3 924 345	120 8	20 920	94 3	11 868
Missouri.....	338 9	6 74 5	6 52 5	85 162 3	11 396 170	314 8	47 460	207 5	26 331
Montana.....	57 6	1 25 1	1 15 8	174 528	1 814 657	66 3	8 24 1	52 6	3 740
Nebraska.....	70 7	1 05 7	1 020	155 712	1 449 752	72 1	6 99 5	43 6	3 785
Nevada.....	36 6	63 9	62 1	98 252	1 281 444	57 1	5 11 8	19 9	2 208
New Hampshire.....	35 2	85 3	84 3	102 39 6	1 215 587	39 9	4 99 7	28 1	2 850
New Jersey.....	8 42 5	16 92 1	16 52 9	244 851 4	35 349 876	794 4	1 261 40	50 65	7 138 0
New Mexico.....	41 7	1 04 5	95 8	130 561	1 438 432	50 3	6 38 9	39 9	3 675
New York.....	1 323 5	3 265 8	3 171 2	524 371 0	87 948 376	1 381 8	27 196 1	877 7	12 186 4
North Carolina.....	303 0	7 91 2	7 66 3	76 247 5	9 873 339	305 1	50 392	207 5	23 143
North Dakota.....	25 4	63 6	56 9	88 48 3	670 234	27 3	28 45	24 4	1 20 1
Ohio.....	6 46 7	18 15 8	17 23 1	320 158 3	7 343 050 8	664 3	17 554 7	583 8	10 160 5
Oklahoma.....	127 0	280 8	270 2	30 261 3	3 723 884	145 9	19 730	115 6	12 879
Oregon.....	183 2	390 3	382 2	550 607	6 555 252	166 7	23 575	116 5	11 394
Pennsylvania.....	907 7	1 996 7	1 896 0	252 226 9	49 512 065	915 3	20 594 7	893 3	130 696
Puerto Rico.....	200 5	334 2	293 2	172 842	3 392 983	134 5	31 120	129 4	19 227
Rhode Island.....	101 9	211 5	203 3	259 733	4 229 132	900	16 970	67 1	9 460
South Carolina.....	188 4	341 6	327 2	337 512	4 837 111	169 1	27 021	119 8	17 297
South Dakota.....	22 5	32 3	29 9	38 227	394 247	21 6	23 63	13 2	1 208
Tennessee.....	439 7	8 86 2	8 33 1	91 598 8	13 153 623	3840	60 046	315 5	35 751
Texas.....	597 5	11 150	10 60 9	111 817 1	15 909 490	621 4	9 557 8	412 3	56 196
Utah.....	63 3	91 0	84 1	145 734	1 365 072	79 4	7 20 4	47 2	4 154
Vermont.....	16 6	38 6	37 0	53 968	864 507	140	39 52	120	1 756
Virginia.....	227 6	312 3	295 2	323 628	4 966 236	200 7	32 959	156 5	21 849
Virgin Islands.....	0	3	--	19 9	83 6	1	8	1	4
Washington.....	412 7	8 84 3	8 34 9	113 106 7	81 295 86	511 8	42 188	201 3	16 342
West Virginia.....	169 1	362 8	335 0	320 421	6 563 649	141 4	32 201	96 5	17 010
Wisconsin.....	274 9	373 5	359 7	554 214	7 600 586	237 7	34 078	241 5	23 622
Wyoming.....	38 8	58 4	54 4	118 793	1 002 527	440	380 6	23 4	18 34

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).  
<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by the Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees 1/

(in thousands)

State	1960				1961								
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Total.....	2,332	2,371	2,371	2,606	2,363	2,365	2,400	2,396	2,411	2,449	2,479	2,431	2,470
Alabama.....	65	65	65	66	65	65	66	66	66	67	68	68	68
Alaska.....	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
Arizona.....	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22
Arkansas.....	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
California.....	255	253	253	284	253	253	254	255	257	260	263	265	264
Colorado.....	37	36	36	39	36	36	36	37	37	38	38	39	39
Connecticut.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
Delaware.....	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dist. of Col.....	203	201	202	207	202	202	203	204	204	207	209	210	208
Florida.....	52	52	52	56	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54
Georgia.....	62	61	61	63	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63
Hawaii.....	27	27	27	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	27	27
Idaho.....	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	10	11	11	10
Illinois.....	100	101	101	109	102	102	105	103	104	104	105	105	105
Indiana.....	35	34	35	39	35	35	37	35	34	35	35	36	36
Iowa.....	20	19	19	21	19	19	20	20	21	22	22	21	21
Kansas.....	25	25	26	27	25	24	25	24	24	25	26	26	25
Kentucky.....	31	30	30	32	29	29	30	30	30	31	33	32	32
Louisiana.....	24	24	24	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25
Maine.....	9	9	10	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9
Maryland.....	68	68	68	75	69	69	70	70	70	72	74	74	73
Massachusetts.....	65	64	64	65	65	66	66	66	67	67	68	68	68
Michigan.....	45	45	45	46	45	45	46	48	48	48	49	48	48
Minnesota.....	27	27	26	32	26	26	28	27	27	28	28	28	28
Mississippi.....	19	18	18	18	13	19	19	18	18	19	19	19	19
Missouri.....	53	53	53	63	53	53	56	54	54	55	55	56	56
Montana.....	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	13	12
Nebraska.....	18	18	19	19	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	20	20
Nevada.....	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New Hampshire.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
New Jersey.....	56	57	56	73	57	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	59
New Mexico.....	25	25	25	26	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	26
New York.....	179	179	180	229	179	179	180	181	181	181	183	184	183
North Carolina.....	36	35	35	37	35	35	37	36	36	38	37	37	36
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	9	8	8	8
Ohio.....	91	91	92	108	90	90	91	91	91	91	93	94	94
Oklahoma.....	45	45	45	46	45	45	46	45	45	46	46	46	46
Oregon.....	23	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	25	26	24	24	23
Pennsylvania.....	131	131	131	163	131	131	132	132	132	132	134	134	134
Puerto Rico.....	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Rhode Island.....	13	13	13	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
South Carolina.....	26	26	26	27	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28
South Dakota.....	11	10	10	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	11	12
Tennessee.....	38	38	38	39	37	37	37	38	38	39	40	41	40
Texas.....	123	122	122	125	122	123	123	125	125	127	127	127	126
Utah.....	28	28	27	29	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	29	29
Vermont.....	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Virginia.....	82	83	82	87	82	82	83	83	84	85	86	86	87
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	51	50	50	50	49	49	50	50	50	51	53	53	52
West Virginia.....	12	11	11	13	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	12
Wisconsin.....	23	22	22	29	22	22	23	23	23	24	24	24	23
Wyoming.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7

1/ Workers on the Federal payroll for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Exception: Employment count for Department of Defense establishments is the number of persons on the payrolls at the end of the month plus all intermittent workers employed during the month.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Program 1/

(in thousands)

State	1960				1961								
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Total .....	41,223	40,824	40,501	40,284	39,039	38,740	39,119	39,643	40,144	40,856	40,919	41,292	41,364
Alabama.....	538	527	524	526	507	503	506	513	518	524	525	532	532
Alaska.....	39	36	32	29	26	26	27	29	33	38	40	40	37
Arizona.....	238	238	238	242	240	241	243	247	246	248	247	248	250
Arkansas.....	283	279	275	271	260	262	268	270	276	282	282	287	288
California.....	3908	3881	3837	3865	3728	3720	3759	3798	3835	3900	3945	4002	4012
Colorado.....	363	360	355	354	343	342	344	350	359	372	381	385	380
Connecticut.....	762	764	763	753	738	734	740	748	752	768	764	771	773
Delaware.....	128	123	123	123	117	115	118	120	122	127	127	125	128
Dist. of Col.....	255	262	262	262	257	254	259	261	264	266	261	262	262
Florida.....	878	893	912	941	929	929	924	914	896	885	883	886	885
Georgia.....	759	753	746	750	724	720	725	733	737	742	748	756	758
Hawaii.....	175	172	171	173	172	173	172	174	175	187	177	173	166
Idaho.....	123	120	115	115	111	110	112	116	118	122	124	128	128
Illinois.....	2665	2649	2625	2606	2515	2494	2502	2543	2578	2617	2605	2628	2640
Indiana.....	1117	1096	1082	1067	1027	1015	1020	1039	1057	1077	1073	1091	1095
Iowa.....	465	460	452	447	431	427	427	437	445	452	452	453	451
Kansas.....	355	349	348	347	335	333	337	342	349	356	358	360	358
Kentucky.....	456	447	447	451	426	413	419	427	432	441	445	448	451
Louisiana.....	554	551	546	548	523	522	525	531	534	540	541	546	539
Maine.....	198	194	189	188	181	179	176	178	186	199	203	206	197
Maryland.....	701	692	683	680	650	641	665	672	683	702	692	703	710
Massachusetts.....	1540	1514	1525	1520	1470	1462	1474	1497	1515	1545	1528	1544	1542
Michigan.....	1822	1812	1790	1765	1689	1642	1628	1656	1695	1719	1713	1712	1713
Minnesota.....	746	731	713	706	671	666	671	690	709	727	735	741	748
Mississippi.....	277	273	270	268	259	258	260	264	267	274	275	279	278
Missouri.....	974	968	959	958	922	909	920	936	944	961	960	957	961
Montana.....	116	113	110	108	100	98	99	103	107	114	117	113	116
Nebraska.....	239	240	237	234	225	224	226	232	235	240	242	242	240
Nevada.....	85	82	81	79	77	78	79	83	85	89	91	92	91
New Hampshire.....	157	155	152	150	147	146	146	148	153	158	160	162	158
New Jersey.....	1582	1577	1567	1535	1500	1486	1508	1526	1542	1575	1579	1598	1595
New Mexico.....	162	159	158	156	151	151	153	156	160	164	162	162	161
New York.....	5132	5090	5059	5018	4846	4830	4902	4948	4983	5036	5032	5073	5096
North Carolina.....	929	921	912	912	879	872	880	886	893	907	910	931	944
North Dakota.....	73	72	69	65	61	60	61	64	67	71	72	72	71
Ohio.....	2456	2413	2380	2362	2254	2227	2241	2273	2320	2364	2368	2380	2404
Oklahoma.....	378	375	373	372	360	357	362	368	373	379	379	331	381
Oregon.....	427	410	395	391	370	366	372	385	394	417	411	423	426
Pennsylvania.....	3004	2974	2948	2914	2801	2772	2809	2838	2873	2916	2920	2947	2953
Puerto Rico.....	--	--	--	--	234	243	249	231	234	238	232	233	237
Rhode Island.....	243	243	242	237	227	226	228	231	235	240	236	242	245
South Carolina.....	430	427	426	428	413	411	414	419	421	426	430	434	434
South Dakota.....	80	78	76	73	70	70	73	76	79	84	85	86	86
Tennessee.....	673	665	658	660	637	635	639	647	655	663	664	675	677
Texas.....	1788	1774	1770	1777	1733	1724	1742	1764	1779	1798	1800	1813	1794
Utah.....	191	186	184	183	174	173	176	182	187	194	196	199	199
Vermont.....	76	75	72	71	68	68	67	69	72	74	76	77	75
Virginia.....	718	716	714	708	679	669	683	694	701	713	718	728	734
Virgin Islands.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	628	613	596	595	565	560	569	586	599	623	633	641	643
West Virginia.....	330	328	324	321	305	299	302	307	313	319	318	324	325
Wisconsin.....	935	922	913	907	850	842	857	875	893	911	926	919	926
Wyoming.....	74	70	67	65	61	59	61	65	68	73	77	77	72

1/ Workers in covered employment in the pay period of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) ending nearest the 15th of the month. For difference in coverage provisions of the State Laws see Table 1 "Employment and Wages of workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees by industry and State" first quarter 1960. Data includes State and local government employees covered by State unemployment insurance laws.



# Wages Paid to Workers Covered by Federal - State Unemployment Insurance Programs, by Calendar Quarter

(in thousands)

State	State unemployment insurance coverage <sup>1/</sup>					Federal civilian coverage <sup>2/</sup>				
	1960		1961			1960		1961		
	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September
Total.....	\$49,994,239	\$50,910,218	\$47,077,739	\$49,463,877	\$50,688,452	\$34,417,644	\$34,386,211	\$34,000,191	\$34,343,744	\$35,775,556
Alabama.....	5,304,779	5,309,223	4,909,111	5,176,556	5,377,701	9,643,322	9,593,322	9,876,600	10,202,255	10,222,237
Alaska.....	89,965	67,780	49,694	63,637	80,586	27,652	25,161	25,027	24,772	27,873
Arizona.....	2,949,223	3,026,555	2,937,777	3,073,355	3,180,664	30,126	28,224	29,997	29,264	32,000
Arkansas.....	2,338,922	2,383,558	2,158,556	2,320,558	2,461,600	18,486	18,047	19,406	17,944	20,041
California.....	5,447,417	5,469,245	5,194,452	5,410,291	5,674,823	37,539,222	38,045,555	36,959,988	38,212,299	38,977,777
Colorado.....	4,322,779	4,432,448	4,182,552	4,417,990	4,701,855	53,673	50,210	52,921	51,298	56,455
Connecticut.....	9,620,355	10,029,500	9,414,225	9,850,225	9,984,228	19,101	23,439	21,543	20,686	23,547
Delaware.....	1,650,988	1,642,744	1,733,444	1,633,554	1,656,005	5,283	5,635	5,536	5,809	5,517
Dist. of Col.....	3,064,988	3,261,009	3,113,008	3,227,044	3,240,700	35,546,333	33,956,433	35,606,666	34,405,000	36,736,000
Florida.....	9,258,443	10,346,188	9,598,772	9,549,888	9,533,883	72,868	73,101	73,034	72,503	73,844
Georgia.....	7,231,933	7,383,166	6,834,882	7,139,002	7,312,552	82,549	80,749	82,078	82,819	84,105
Hawaii.....	1,901,888	1,875,558	1,793,885	1,888,440	1,865,531	38,639	39,180	37,637	39,704	39,406
Idaho.....	1,321,999	1,261,322	1,179,771	1,283,887	1,416,667	15,434	10,657	10,051	10,378	15,350
Illinois.....	3,576,170	3,658,566	3,365,494	3,532,251	3,573,036	14,111,444	14,871,444	13,648,111	14,270,777	13,868,888
Indiana.....	1,396,646	1,396,328	1,271,630	1,354,741	1,385,059	4,623,444	4,702,999	4,527,000	4,606,333	4,536,999
Iowa.....	5,193,223	5,305,005	4,775,322	5,028,664	5,123,556	22,840	23,713	24,471	23,399	26,401
Kansas.....	3,996,999	4,051,889	3,792,995	3,923,665	4,155,111	32,013	30,936	30,405	30,277	31,499
Kentucky.....	4,806,442	4,861,266	4,365,442	4,662,440	4,845,009	40,742	39,768	37,795	38,631	40,822
Louisiana.....	5,988,440	6,142,333	5,616,338	5,861,664	5,994,555	33,469	33,448	33,022	32,486	33,319
Maine.....	2,036,779	1,963,882	1,771,555	1,891,663	2,024,007	11,415	12,759	12,772	11,649	12,585
Maryland.....	7,734,669	7,879,119	7,219,000	7,715,228	8,007,776	102,797	102,145	106,361	107,573	120,193
Massachusetts.....	1,740,502	1,814,780	1,679,524	1,778,129	1,762,974	87,355	97,381	100,109	91,339	101,738
Michigan.....	2,578,821	2,571,769	2,320,615	2,397,690	2,424,328	66,511	68,155	62,736	67,938	66,374
Minnesota.....	8,734,533	8,877,734	7,940,669	8,508,112	8,922,889	37,213	37,661	34,880	36,295	36,412
Mississippi.....	2,332,700	2,384,669	2,125,991	2,303,005	2,417,003	25,483	24,722	24,110	24,147	24,826
Missouri.....	1,157,170	1,185,453	1,082,249	1,130,819	1,148,572	72,846	72,263	77,765	69,777	80,240
Montana.....	1,303,446	1,236,900	1,074,002	1,183,775	1,325,550	15,995	13,254	13,507	13,792	17,872
Nebraska.....	2,612,844	2,723,311	2,429,779	2,555,996	2,660,778	23,624	23,882	22,144	23,425	25,002
Nevada.....	1,131,669	1,077,266	996,555	1,104,558	1,213,556	9,068	8,879	8,904	9,284	9,917
New Hampshire.....	1,588,005	1,585,660	1,477,119	1,580,444	1,634,222	20,807	24,063	21,403	21,127	20,700
New Jersey.....	2,078,407	2,122,268	1,973,637	2,089,158	2,124,600	84,923	85,729	83,082	85,977	85,829
New Mexico.....	1,867,225	1,848,557	1,722,778	1,824,227	1,875,335	34,904	34,580	36,415	35,082	38,154
New York.....	6,731,785	7,056,354	6,533,322	6,772,279	6,790,856	252,493	263,171	245,684	257,454	263,233
North Carolina.....	8,130,366	8,573,332	7,690,443	8,188,553	8,416,604	42,926	42,156	40,817	42,391	42,815
North Dakota.....	750,447	735,442	607,662	687,884	747,441	9,662	9,113	8,767	9,436	9,650
Ohio.....	3,247,768	3,244,400	2,919,858	3,091,234	3,179,261	137,014	139,905	133,701	136,400	137,824
Oklahoma.....	4,185,224	4,247,442	3,943,773	4,146,556	4,258,993	61,562	60,448	62,312	61,244	63,058
Oregon.....	5,163,662	4,775,002	4,335,311	4,870,552	5,185,447	34,288	31,338	30,570	30,443	34,438
Pennsylvania.....	3,523,994	3,522,798	3,251,770	3,433,843	3,486,916	188,728	195,694	187,747	193,114	192,246
Puerto Rico.....	---	---	1,241,661	1,301,007	1,306,224	10,502	10,559	10,419	10,371	10,816
Rhode Island.....	2,465,225	2,612,119	2,361,000	2,519,994	2,508,992	17,587	19,336	18,513	18,156	19,297
South Carolina.....	3,700,330	3,804,002	3,544,777	3,797,557	3,798,118	34,370	34,558	33,217	34,629	34,756
South Dakota.....	811,771	822,007	729,344	835,778	941,522	13,655	13,165	13,488	13,588	14,907
Tennessee.....	6,607,225	6,737,114	6,304,998	6,560,993	6,766,887	55,016	55,644	51,995	55,274	56,826
Texas.....	1,978,759	2,026,174	1,909,868	1,988,419	2,056,403	16,872,777	16,500,111	16,248,888	16,459,000	16,780,444
Utah.....	2,132,223	2,140,227	1,977,336	2,158,886	2,276,559	40,194	38,702	40,459	40,977	43,130
Vermont.....	788,886	778,773	691,229	743,996	787,773	4,399	4,656	4,774	4,278	4,970
Virginia.....	709,391	734,136	666,160	709,593	741,928	114,482	102,111	114,266	117,103	128,176
Virgin Islands.....	---	---	---	---	---	679	642	808	836	678
Washington.....	804,587	792,493	731,799	795,365	848,908	73,723	74,132	70,326	72,556	78,039
West Virginia.....	392,347	384,456	355,797	383,141	393,186	15,364	14,902	14,739	14,398	15,115
Wisconsin.....	1,150,923	1,170,288	1,043,437	1,104,722	1,136,580	30,593	30,754	28,161	29,797	30,126
Wyoming.....	86,702	81,481	69,349	77,005	66,023	8,975	7,113	7,585	6,917	9,705

<sup>1/</sup> Total wages earned by workers in covered employment for all pay periods ending within the quarter.  
<sup>2/</sup> Wages paid during the quarter or earnings for pay periods within the quarter.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, February 1962

State and type of plan	February 1962			Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	36,706	189,327	1/ \$9,143,894	76,685	407,286	\$19,488,704	\$17,439,161
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ 20,247	3/ 151,205	1/ 1,814,460	2/ 40,365	3/ 300,712	3,608,544	3,203,064
Private plan.....	9,628	(4/)	(4/)	20,589	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	6,953	38,995	5/ \$1,434,634	14,872	83,948	\$3,080,824	\$2,138,070
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	2,801	22,187	\$639,221	6,101	45,030	\$1,300,138	\$1,278,805
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	12,061	6/ 54,584	\$3,561,398	26,562	6/ 136,935	\$9,106,205	\$9,334,933
Maternity.....	156	7/ 1,554	221,828	406	7/ 3,391	475,660	511,737

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

- 1/ Total benefits of \$10,958,354 were distributed as follows: \$8,894,577 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,063,777 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.
- 2/ Represents the number of payments made.
- 3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.
- 4/ Data not available.
- 5/ Total benefits of \$1,434,634 were distributed as follows: \$1,136,392 to disabled employed workers, and \$298,242 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.
- 6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 109,168 compensated weeks of sickness in February.
- 7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,108 weeks of maternity benefits in February.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, March 1962

State and type of plan	March 1962			Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	39,708	223,666	1/\$10,847,242	116,393	630,952	\$30,335,946	\$27,713,646
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/24,492	3/181,649	1/ 2,179,788	2/ 64,857	3/482,361	5,788,332	5,227,680
Private plan.....	10,473	(4/)	(4/)	31,062	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	9,044	54,365	5/ \$1,992,238	23,916	138,313	\$5,073,062	\$3,417,362
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	3,251	28,126	\$804,573	9,352	73,156	\$2,104,711	\$2,049,999
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	12,203	6/ 58,128	\$3,863,730	38,765	6/195,063	\$12,969,935	\$13,567,364
Maternity.....	194	7/ 1,775	244,821	600	7/ 5,166	720,481	793,966

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

- 1/ Total benefits of \$13,027,030 were distributed as follows: \$10,515,076 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,511,954 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.
- 2/ Represents the number of payments made.
- 3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.
- 4/ Data not available.
- 5/ Total benefits of \$1,992,238 were distributed as follows: \$1,533,341 to disabled employed workers, and \$458,897 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.
- 6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 116,256 compensated weeks of sickness in March.
- 7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,550 weeks of maternity benefits in March.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, 92 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA...	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, American National Building, Oklahoma City 2
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2110, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





JUNE 1962

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# LABOR MARKET

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**Employment  
Security**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, *Administrator*

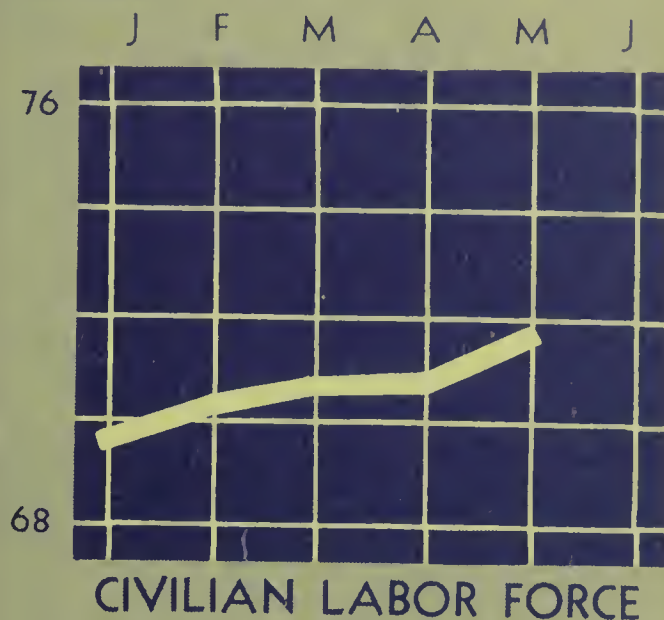
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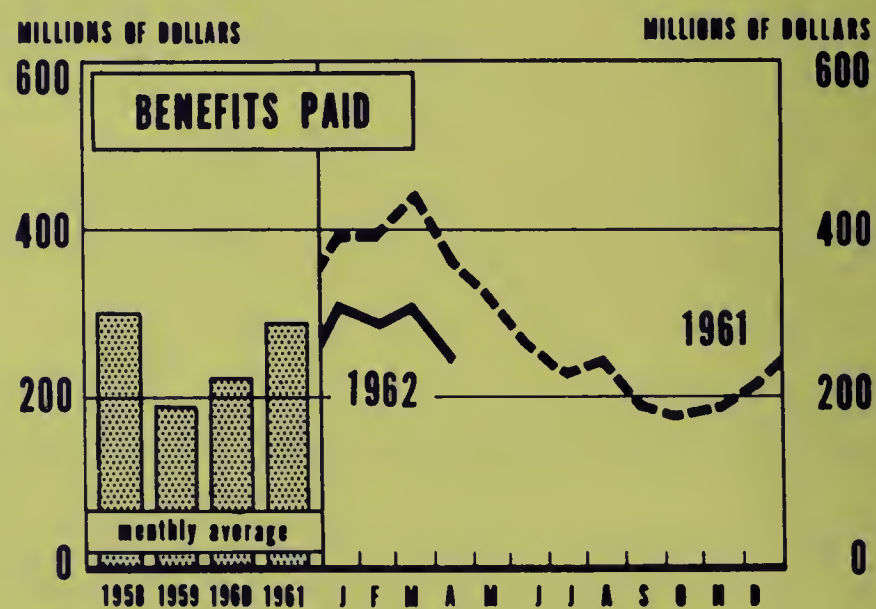
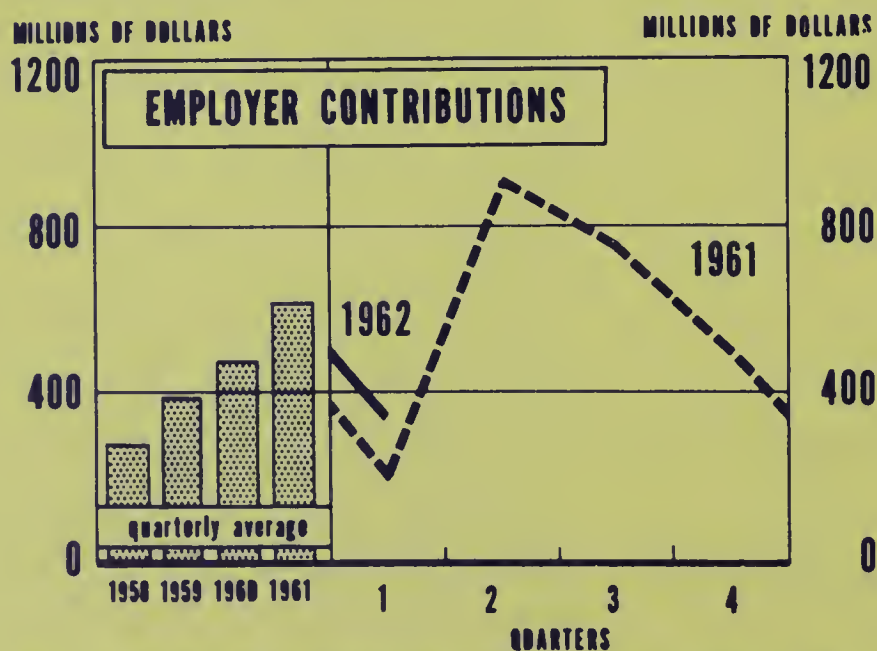
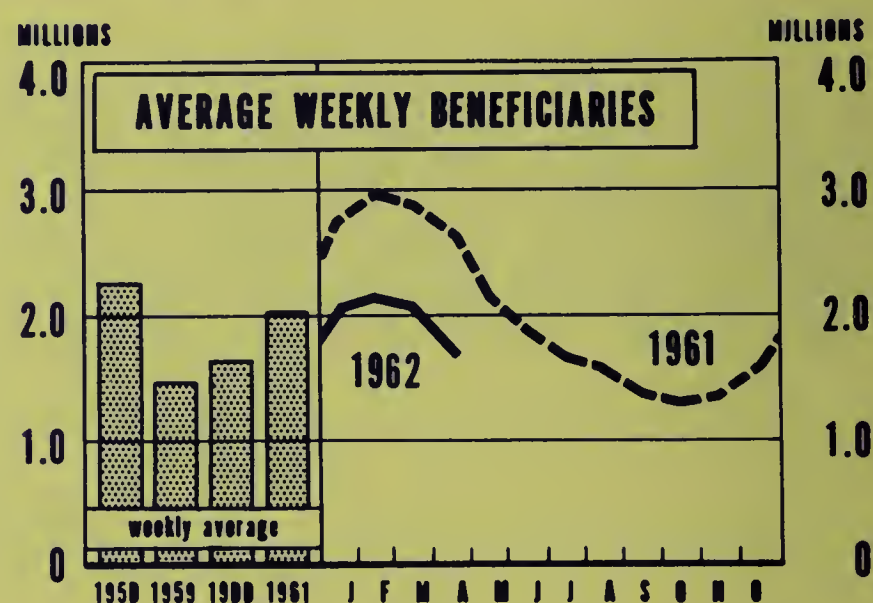
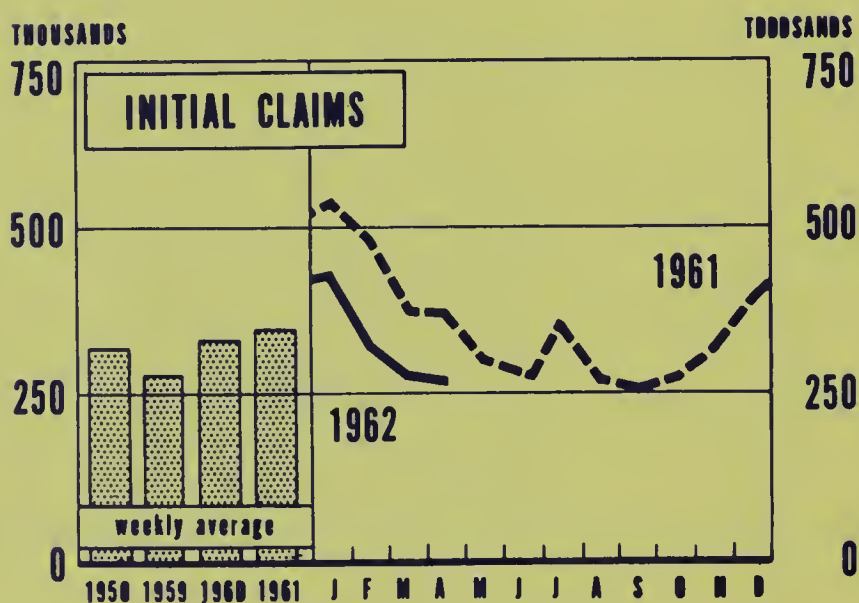
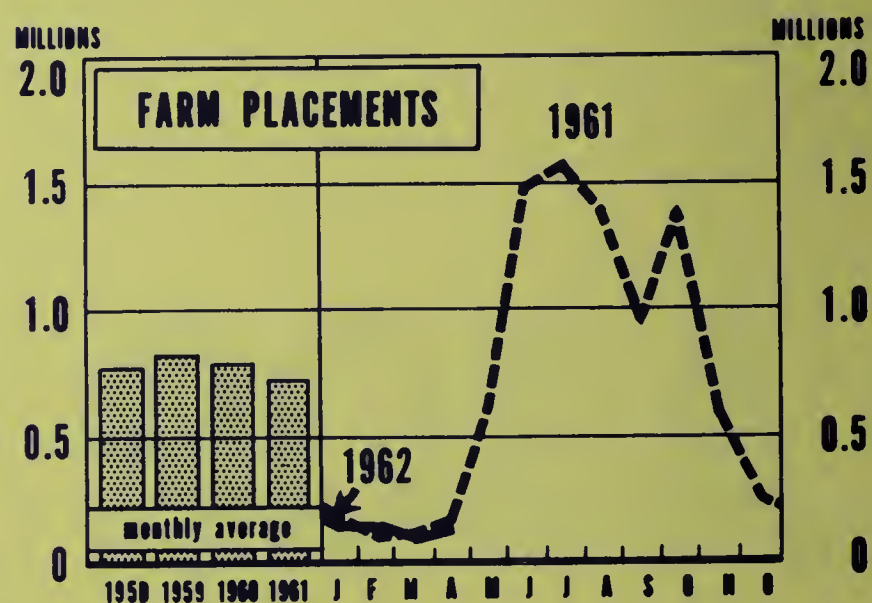
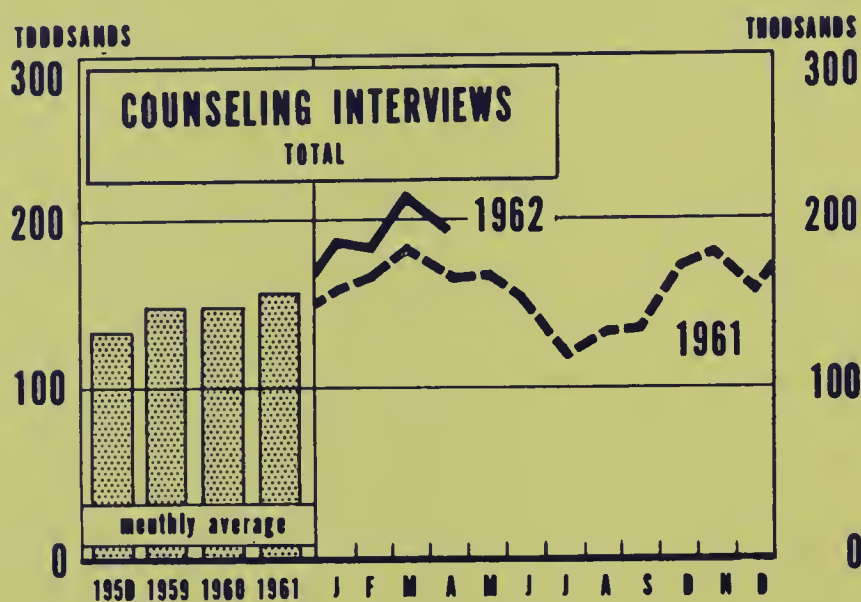
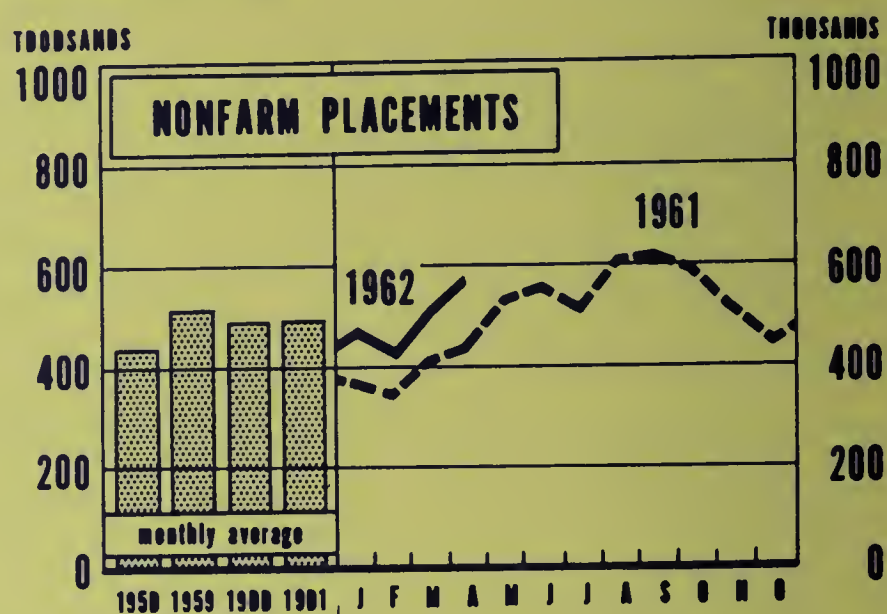
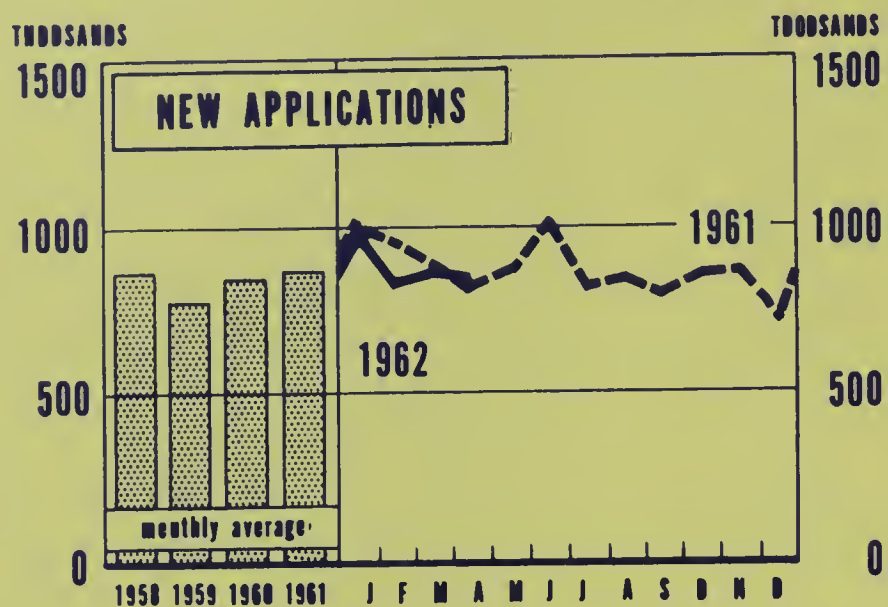
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## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

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Comfortable and attractive housing is provided for elderly persons in Sweden. -Above, a view of a living room in the Munkedal home for the aged; right, a retired worker concentrates on his hobby in the workshop.



Photos courtesy Swedish Embassy

## *Social Security in Sweden*

**C**OMPARED to USA, Sweden is a very small country--about the size of California--and it has only 7.5 million inhabitants. Yet today it is one of the most highly developed industrial Nations.

Although the Social Democratic Party has been in power for almost 30 years, the Swedish economy is not a socialized one. The government has constantly stimulated private enterprise, which accounts for about 92 percent of the total national product; 88 percent of the labor force is employed by private industry; 8 percent by public enterprises; and 4 percent by cooperatives.

The late Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Per Albin Hansson, once proclaimed that he wanted to make Sweden "a home for the people," characterized by kindness, thoughtfulness, and equality. This goal was to be achieved through a policy which was social in the broadest sense of

the word. The minister for social affairs of the same government formulated his aim this way: "to provide security for the necessities of life for all in a humane way, without infringing the human integrity of anybody."

These are some of the ideas behind the policies that have been of great importance in making Sweden known as an advanced country in the field of social welfare.

Let me try to give you a short survey, in general terms, of some of Sweden's achievements in the field of social welfare. The amounts of the basic national pensions are tied to a cost-of-living index and are thus made safe from the effects of inflation. They have been increased several times by special legislation in order to raise the standard of living of the pensioners in proportion to the increase in the income of the population

*From a speech by Mr. Thorbjörn Carlsson, Labor Attaché of the Swedish Embassies in Washington and Ottawa, at the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security luncheon in Silver Spring, Md., April 4, 1962.*



Author's Note: The Swedish Parliament has recently enacted some important changes in the structure and the content of the welfare programs. Some of these changes are indicated in the text.

The purchasing power equivalents of the allowances are estimates, however, which attempt to approximate the purchasing power of the allowances rather than the official rate of monetary exchange.

as a whole. The basic pension today amounts to 2,800 kronor (in purchasing power about \$1,120) a year for a single pensioner (will be increased to 3,250 kronor, in purchasing power about \$1,300); and 3,920 kronor (in purchasing power about \$1,568) for a married couple (will be increased to 5,090 kronor, in purchasing power about \$2,036), local supplements not included. The pension of a single pensioner who lacks other income and therefore receives a municipal supplement, is now equivalent to some 30 percent of an average worker's income. The latter is about 16,000 kronor (in purchasing power about \$6,400) a year. A married couple on pension receives about 40 percent of the average income.

Here I should like to add a few words about the Supplementary Pension scheme that was introduced on January 1, 1960. This legislation provides for old age pensions, disability pensions, and survivors' pensions. All of these benefits are added to the corresponding benefits payable under the basic national pension system.

The insurance covers all Swedish citizens who have reached the age of 16, as well as aliens who are domiciled in Sweden. The right to pensions and the payment of premiums are based on earned income--earned through employment or self-employment. Income from capital investment is disregarded. The law applies to all gainfully employed.

Employee premiums are paid by the employers. The self-employed pay their own premiums. No government subsidies are foreseen. The premiums paid by employers amounted to 1.9 percent of payrolls in 1960, gradually rising to 4.5 percent in 1964; subsequent payment will be subject to legislation, but with an expected ceiling of about 10 percent.

Supplementary old age pensions under the new insurance system become payable

at 67 years of age, simultaneously with the basic national old age pensions. The general level of total old age pension (basic national pension plus supplementary pension) will amount to approximately 60 percent of the average annual earnings of the beneficiary during his or her 15 best years of income. Also the Supplementary Pensions are guaranteed against inflation. At the beneficiary's request, the payment of the pensions (both basic and supplementary) can begin at 63 years or be postponed until 70 years, with a corresponding reduction or increase in the amount.

Supplementary disability pensions, payable in case of total disability, are equal to the full supplementary old age pension, which the beneficiary would have received at 67 years of age.

Pensions to surviving dependents, i.e., to widows and children under 19 years of age, are set at certain percentages of the supplementary old age pension which the deceased received or would have received. One survivor (widow or child) receives 40 percent, two survivors 50 percent, up to a maximum of 80 percent for five or more dependents. These pensions are also guaranteed against inflation.

Benefits and allowances covering between 80 and 90 percent of the total expenditures for social purposes are given on a universal basis without any means or income tests.

Equality of social benefits is aimed at as far as these benefits are meant to guarantee a minimum standard. To a very large extent these benefits are financed by ordinary taxes. The differentiation among income classes is largely transferred from the benefits to the taxes. A progressive system is in force for State taxes on income and capital. It is considered to be just that, if social benefits are to be paid by progressive taxes, those paying higher taxes should as far as possible not be excluded from the benefits.

If, on the other hand, benefits to some extent are to follow the income of the beneficiaries upwards, these differentiated benefits have to be financed by fees, which in the same way accompany the income upwards. This idea is, for instance, applied to health insurance (loss



of income), where the benefits, insofar as they exceed a minimum standard, are financed not by taxes but by fees.

The employment injuries insurance covers all employed, and its benefits are in most cases adequate for the preservation of the standard of living of the injured person and his family. For invalids not injured in connection with their employment, the pensions are--subject to an income test--the same as the old age pensions. Unemployment insurance--which is in principle voluntary--covers a majority of those exposed to the risk of unemployment.

After a waiting period of 6 days, the daily allowance (maximum 210 days; average 156 days) for unemployment insurance is, for a majority of those covered, 17 kronor (in purchasing power about \$6.80) with a supplement of 2 kronor (in purchasing power about \$0.80) a day for a wife and 2 kronor for each child under 16 years.

The health insurance we have had since 1955, covering the whole population, takes over most of the doctors' fees and travel expenses of the sick, a part of the costs of medicine, and the total cost of hospital treatment. It also gives daily sickness allowances covering a high percentage of the income lost. For instance, in case of a sickness of 2 weeks' duration, the allowances cover two-thirds of the income lost for an unmarried person with no children, while the compensation for a family breadwinner is higher.

It should be pointed out that hospital care and medical treatment have been public tasks in Sweden for a long time. A system of public health offices dates back to the 17th century, and public hospitals have existed for 200 years. Practically all hospitals are now operated by public authorities, and the daily fees for full medical treatment in the public wards amount to less than one hour's earnings of an ordinary worker. There are no extra costs for operations, medicines, etc. The fees, which of course cover only a fraction of the actual costs of the care, are met by the health insurance funds. The bulk of the hospital costs is financed out of the public budgets.

Universality of coverage--which means that no groups of the population

are left outside the insurance program--is realized in all fields. Social benefits are high enough to guarantee maintenance on a reasonable level. For families, this implies that allowances are supplemented by special grants for children and, in some cases, for housewives. Humiliating conditions of assistance are abolished. The right to receive benefits during incapacity for work in the main contingencies is legally guaranteed and, as a rule, not dependent in the individual case on the payment of insurance fees. Although there are individual fees for most social insurance branches, old age or disability pensions and daily allowances during sickness are paid irrespective of the actual payment of the fees.

It is, however, of primary importance to stress that income security is not considered to be adequately guaranteed by means of social insurance only. Full employment is the cornerstone of the security system. The high general level of living in Sweden cannot be upheld by any means other than stable earnings among the whole people.

Thus, social welfare policy becomes a part of the general economic policy. One of the primary aims is to maintain full employment under a system where wage fixing is left strictly to the parties of the well organized labor market, without government interference.

The achievements in the field of family welfare are also of the highest importance. First to be mentioned should be those measures which aim at distributing the maintenance costs of the children over the whole population. Today, all the Nation's children under 16 receive the same allowance, 550 kronor (in purchasing power about \$220) per year. Of the same universal character in favor of the children are free schools up through the universities, free school meals, free school equipment, and free dental care which are given to all children irrespective of the income of their parents.

For all mothers, health and dental care in connection with pregnancy is free, as well as the health inspection of the children.

Other measures in favor of families with children are subject to an income test, which is, however, very liberal and has little in common with the means test



employed in older forms of public assistance. This is the case of the considerable housing subsidies for families with two or more children, which make it possible for most such families of limited means to rent modern, high standard dwellings or to build their own homes. (For a family with two or three children the rent reduction amounts to some 30 percent of the rent of a modern high standard dwelling.) It also applies to the substantial scholarships for higher education and vocational training, which have contributed considerably to the equalizing of educational opportunities.

Families with an income below average also receive free vacation travel for housewives and children. Their fees for home-help services and for the children's attendance at day nurseries, summer resorts, and the like are reduced by public subsidies to little or nothing. General allowances to mothers at childbirth are supplemented by special allowances for needy mothers--married or single--for the equipment for the child. In 1955, a general maternity insurance came into force by which all mothers receive free confinement services and an allowance of 270 kronor (in purchasing power about \$108; will be increased to 900 kronor, in purchasing power about \$360) at the confinement. This allowance is supplemented for gainfully occupied women by a daily allowance, corresponding to the allowances of the health insurance during 90 days, provided that they leave their job for such a period.

The main idea behind these measures has been that children should not imply a serious lowering of the standard of living of a family. The opportunities of the children to benefit from talents and energy should not depend on the financial status of the family.

The housing policy does not merely provide housing subsidies for families with children. As a matter of fact, society in Sweden has taken over full responsibility for the supply of housing. The municipalities are bound by law to plan an adequate production of housing--not only for lower income groups, but for all inhabitants--and the State is supporting most of that production by means of favorable loans. Dwellings of lower standards for certain income groups are not

built in Sweden. The idea is that everybody should have high standard housing. Subsidies of a social character are also given, especially for the production of housing for pensioners. Private profits are being abolished within the administration of housing--although the actual construction of houses is, as a rule, left to private contractors.

Taken together, these measures have led not only to a great improvement in the housing standards for lower and middle income groups, but also to a very considerable lowering of average housing costs as compared with average income.

As a matter of fact, the program of "healthy housing for all irrespective of income" has already meant a revolution in the housing standards of the Swedish people. Slums of the type existing especially in the big cities of many countries have never been found in Sweden, but a lot of earlier housing, primarily in the rural districts, was of very low quality.

This glimpse of the housing policy might serve as an example of the fact that the emphasis in social policy has in recent years shifted more and more toward preventive measures. Hunger and distress of a material character have been virtually eradicated. By means of social insurance and general welfare measures, the scope of poor relief or public assistance to the needy has been limited to a few categories of cases, which are too complicated or too rare to be covered under more general provisions.

What I have said implies that social benefits in Sweden aim only to a rather limited degree at a redistribution of income among different income groups within the population. Their primary aim is to abolish distress and to create security. They should secure a minimum standard for all--as far as possible, the actual standard of the individual at the time he loses his income.

A fair distribution of income within the Nation--and "fair" is not considered to be the same as "equal"--is also being aimed at and, primarily, in ways other than those of social benefits. More important in this respect than the tax policy already mentioned is the wage policy of the trade union movement, by means of

(continued on page 23)



*In Calendar Year 1961*

## Financial Developments Under State UI Programs

**A**LTHOUGH the 1960-61 recession by most economic indicators was the mildest in the postwar period, unemployment levels and rates were higher than during the recession periods of 1948-49 and 1953-54, and close to those of 1957-58. The amount of benefits paid to jobless workers under the unemployment insurance program totaled \$3.4 billion in 1961--almost \$700 million more than in 1960 and \$90 million below the alltime peak in 1958. <sup>1/</sup> In spite of the record level of \$2.5 billion in employer tax collections, plus interest credits and loan transactions, the reserve funds moved down substantially to \$5.8 billion on December 31, 1961, a decrease of \$800 million from the previous year's balance. While the level of current business activity directly affects year-to-year fluctuations in benefits and reserves, the ability of States to meet the long-run costs of the program and therefore to maintain fund solvency reflects the financial arrangements operating in the States vis-a-vis taxing provisions, fund solvency protective devices, and other financial policies.

### Trends in Employment, Wages, and Benefits

The effect of the 1960-61 recession on the economy is indicated in the various measures of economic activity shown in table 1. While civilian employment averaged 66.8 million in 1961, almost the same level as in the year before, both the level and the rate of unemployment increased substantially. The jobless total averaged 4.8 million, compared with 3.9 million in 1960, accounting for 6.7 percent

and 5.6 percent, respectively, of the civilian labor force. The level of unemployment in 1961 was a new postwar high, while the unemployment rate was virtually the same as the 1958 high of 6.8 percent.

A close relationship of trends in total unemployment with insured unemployment is, of course, to be expected if only because of the extensive coverage of the unemployment insurance program. The rise in average weekly insured unemployment in 1961 was substantial--to 2.3 million, from 1.9 million in 1960. This compares with the previous recession period high of 2.5 million in 1958.

Comparison of other indicators similarly shows the impact of the 1960-61 recession. The weekly number of beneficiaries in 1961 averaged 2.0 million compared with 1.6 million in 1960 and 2.2 million in 1958. For the year as a whole, the number of beneficiaries receiving one or more benefit payments (as indicated by the number of first payments) amounted to 7.1 million--5 percent more than in 1960 and only 10 percent below the 1958 peak of 7.8 million.

In addition, the duration of insured unemployment was longer in 1961 than in 1960, as indicated by the average duration of compensable unemployment, which rose from 12.7 weeks in 1960 to 14.7 weeks in 1961, only slightly less than the 14.8 weeks in 1958. Furthermore, the number of beneficiaries who exhausted their benefits rose by three-quarters of a million over the year to 2.4 million, only 143,000 below the number in 1958. The average weekly benefit check for total unemployment increased by 93 cents to \$33.80.

### Benefit Payments Nearly Reach Alltime High

Benefit payments totaled \$3.4 billion in calendar year 1961, close to the all-

<sup>1/</sup> Comparison of benefit payments by year is not intended to measure the comparative effects of recession trends. In terms of insured unemployment benefits, the maximum effects of the 1960-61 recession were felt from September 1960 to August 1961. The maximum effects of the 1957-58 recession were felt in calendar year 1958.



time high of \$3.5 billion in 1958 and 25.5 percent above the 1960 level. The heavy benefit payments were concentrated in the first two quarters of the year, accounting for almost two-thirds of the total.

Benefit payments during calendar years 1960 and 1961, by quarter, are summarized as follows:

Table A

Benefit Payments, Calendar Years 1960 and 1961

Period	1961 (000's omitted)	1960	Per- cent- age change
Total.....	\$3,422,698	\$2,726,656	+25.5
January-March.....	1,255,122	764,885	+64.1
April-June.....	937,408	645,947	+45.1
July-September.....	641,174	596,781	+7.4
October-December..	586,914	719,044	-18.4

The marked decrease in benefit payments during the second half of 1961 reflected the downtrend in insured unemployment which began in the second quarter of the year. It resulted from the growing improvement in the Nation's economy and led to accelerated hiring in hard-goods industries. The trend in total joblessness, however, was different. It held at a virtually constant high level un-

til the last 2 months of the year, when the unemployment rate declined sharply.

In all States but one (Kansas), 1961 benefit payments were higher than in the previous year. Hawaii experienced the largest relative increase--95.5 percent, and Montana the smallest--0.6 percent. Other States with a relatively large increase in benefit payments were: Vermont (57.9 percent), Wisconsin (49.6 percent), Delaware (49.5 percent), Wyoming (48.7 percent), Michigan (42.9 percent), and Arizona (40.9 percent). The increase in benefit payments was less than 10 percent in 6 States, between 10 and 24 percent in 18 States, and at least 25 percent in the remaining 26 States. Six States (New York, California, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois) with the largest rise in benefit payments between 1960 and 1961 accounted for 61 percent of the Nation's total increase. These large industrial States experienced reduced activity in the metals and metal products industries and lowered employment in construction during a large part of 1961.

#### Cost Rate Rises

The level of insured unemployment for the year as a whole averaged 2.3 million, or 5.8 percent of covered employ-

TABLE 1.--SUMMARY OF RECENT TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT

POPULATION AND CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE <sup>1/</sup> (average monthly number of persons, in millions)								SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT			
Calen- dar Year	Popu- lation	Labor force	Employed			Unem- ployed	Not in labor force	Average monthly covered employ- ment (in millions)	Wages in covered employment (in millions)		Average weekly insured unemploy- ment (in millions)
			Total	Non- agri- cultural	Agri- cultural				Total	Taxable	
1952	109.7	63.0	61.3	54.5	6.8	1.7	46.7	35.6	\$127,814	\$ 94,670	1.02
1953	111.5	63.8	62.2	55.7	6.6	1.6	47.7	36.7	139,151	99,630	.99
1954	112.8	64.5	61.2	54.7	6.5	3.2	48.4	35.4	137,069	96,539	1.86
1955	114.3	65.8	63.2	56.5	6.7	2.7	48.5	36.6	148,638	101,575	1.25
1956	115.9	67.5	65.0	58.4	6.6	2.6	48.3	39.0	164,508	109,816	1.21
1957	117.6	67.9	65.0	58.8	6.2	2.9	49.7	39.7	173,644	112,826	1.45
1958	119.3	68.6	64.0	58.1	5.8	4.7	50.7	38.1	171,521	109,144	2.51
1959	120.8	69.4	65.6	59.7	5.8	3.8	51.4	39.5	186,897	115,272	1.68
1960	122.9	70.6	66.7	61.0	5.7	3.9	52.2	40.2	195,086	119,260	1.91
1961	125.3	71.6	66.8	61.3	5.5	4.8	53.7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	2.29

<sup>1/</sup> Noninstitutional population age 14 years and older. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.



ment, compared with the previous highs of 2.5 million and 6.4 percent, respectively, in the recession year of 1958. The \$3.4 billion in benefit expenditures during calendar year 1961 represented a national rate of 2.88 percent of taxable wages, compared with 2.29 percent for the previous year. (See table 3.) As usual, there was a wide range among the States, varying from 0.99 percent in the District of Columbia to 4.16 percent in Pennsylvania. Sixteen States had cost rates of 3.0 percent or more in 1961, in contrast to only 5 States in this class in 1960. All States except 2 experienced an increase over the previous year; 6 States (Delaware, Hawaii, Michigan, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) experienced at least a 50-percent increase in their cost rate; and 24 States, at least a 25-percent increase.

Comparison of average benefit cost rates with average employer tax rates for the 10-year period 1952-1961 shows that benefit costs averaged 1.86 percent and employer tax rates averaged but 1.47 percent. (See table 4.) Only 4 States (Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Rhode Island) in the 1952-1961 period, on the average, collected at least enough in taxes as the amount paid out in benefits. The remaining 47 States had average annual

costs in excess of average annual tax rates for the 10 year period--the excess of costs amounting to at least 10 percent in 39 States and to at least 25 percent in 28 States. In contrast, at least a balance between income and outgo was experienced by 11 States in the 1951-1960 period and by 17 States in the 1950-1959 period.

If benefit payments are taken as a percent of total wages instead of taxable wages, a more reliable indicator is provided for comparing unemployment insurance costs over the long run. The reason is that total earnings (which include earnings in excess of the taxable wage limit, ranging from \$3,000 to \$7,200 in the States) are used in the benefit formulas in most State laws for computing benefit amounts and their duration. Increasing earnings result in higher benefit rights and higher benefit liabilities. As a result, these increasing benefit costs are more adequately reflected by total ratios than by taxable wages.

On the basis of total wages, therefore, benefit costs averaged 1.75 percent in calendar year 1961, compared with 1.40 percent in 1960. This ratio of benefits to total wages was lowest in the District of Columbia (0.59 percent) and Virginia (0.76 percent), and highest in Alas-

AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FINANCING IN THE UNITED STATES

INSURANCE DATA					UI FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (amounts in millions of dollars)				
Average weekly number of benefici- aries (in millions)	Average weekly benefit amount	Average actual duration (weeks)	First payments (in millions)	Final payments (exhaus- tions, in millions)	Collec- tions	Inter- est credi- ted	Bene- fits paid	Reserve funds avail- able, Dec. 31	Calendar Year
.87	\$22.79	10.4	4.38	.93	\$1,367.7	\$177.4	\$ 998.2	\$8,327.6	1952
.81	23.58	10.1	4.23	.76	1,347.6	201.3	962.2	8,912.8	1953
1.61	24.93	12.8	6.59	1.77	1,136.2	198.6	2,026.9	8,219.1	1954
1.08	25.04	12.4	4.51	1.27	1,208.8	185.0	1,350.3	8,263.9	1955
1.02	27.02	11.4	4.66	.98	1,463.3	199.6	1,380.7	8,573.6	1956
1.23	28.17	11.6	5.72	1.14	1,544.3	220.4	1,733.9	8,662.1	1957
2.22	30.54	14.8	7.83	2.50	1,471.0	199.0	3,512.7	6,952.7	1958
1.46	30.40	13.1	5.82	1.67	1,955.7	177.9	2,279.0	6,892.2	1959
1.64	32.87	12.7	6.75	1.60	2,288.5	194.5	2,726.7	6,643.3	1960
2.00	33.80	14.7	7.07	2.37	2,249.7	176.1	3,422.7	5,802.0	1961



Table 2. --Summary of Financial Activities of State Unemployment Insurance Funds 1/, Calendar Year 1961  
(in thousands)

State	Available reserve fund as of Dec. 31, 1960 2/	Revenue during year				Disbursements during year			Available reserve fund Dec. 31, 1961 2/ 7/
		Contributions collected 3/	Interest earned	Loans received from Federal Unemployment Account	Net reimbursements 4/	Benefits paid	Net transfers to State administrative fund 5/	ESAFA with-drawals 6/	
Total, 52 States.....	\$6,643,257	\$2,449,679	\$176,137	\$10,000	\$22,634	\$3,422,698	\$12,045	\$93,963	\$5,802,038
Alabama .....	53,975	22,305	1,476	--	--	30,381	--	221	47,153
Alaska.....	2/ 4,860	8,061	0	--	--	7,467	--	--	2/ 5,454
Arizona .....	62,391	10,264	1,891	--	--	13,095	70	58	61,323
Arkansas .....	36,762	9,483	993	--	--	16,046	24	9/ 50	31,219
California .....	801,581	301,544	20,258	--	434	473,971	11,999	66,159	571,688
Colorado .....	61,871	11,766	1,751	--	678	18,520	21	--	57,525
Connecticut .....	168,558	46,549	4,664	--	2,810	70,241	18	1,750	150,572
Delaware .....	11,953	8,187	306	--	--	10,086	--	--	10,360
Dist. of Col. ....	62,438	6,021	1,926	--	--	6,624	8/ 1	--	63,762
Florida.....	102,457	39,136	3,066	--	--	43,683	147	305	100,524
Georgia.....	144,588	26,204	4,222	--	--	39,248	58	393	135,316
Hawaii.....	25,313	5,197	751	--	--	8,801	8/ 13	--	22,473
Idaho .....	28,373	7,494	771	--	--	10,497	18	9/ 2	26,125
Illinois .....	355,959	162,894	10,143	--	35	184,189	21	--	344,820
Indiana .....	168,220	36,211	4,314	--	--	72,944	49	9/ 306	136,057
Iowa .....	115,475	8,251	3,374	--	--	19,571	--	54	107,475
Kansas .....	72,066	10,741	2,036	--	--	20,412	18	113	64,299
Kentucky.....	104,084	25,689	2,953	--	--	38,600	--	--	94,127
Louisiana .....	120,981	23,072	3,312	--	437	45,215	35	964	101,589
Maine .....	28,503	9,456	764	--	--	15,383	4	9/ 23	23,360
Maryland .....	67,709	58,443	1,936	--	--	54,888	94	--	73,106
Massachusetts .....	221,288	88,059	5,857	--	2,635	138,206	8/ 10	--	180,331
Michigan .....	2/ 220,114	147,808	1,712	--	--	210,590	121	--	2/ 158,924
Minnesota .....	63,761	22,386	1,485	--	--	45,727	34	9/ 848	42,032
Mississippi .....	32,723	13,386	913	--	--	17,347	8/ 33	9/ 40	29,749
Missouri .....	201,724	38,800	5,979	--	--	52,229	--	9/ 154	194,427
Montana .....	26,064	8,010	706	--	--	11,260	--	--	23,519
Nebraska .....	40,302	7,620	1,197	--	--	9,421	2	94	39,603
Nevada .....	17,706	7,188	514	--	--	8,216	16	--	17,177
New Hampshire .....	24,007	6,677	693	--	--	8,385	10	--	22,983
New Jersey .....	337,183	124,783	9,713	--	--	149,807	--	5,579	316,293
New Mexico .....	42,340	5,832	1,221	--	279	11,795	8/ 2	58	37,820
New York .....	999,028	420,985	29,179	--	--	487,395	8/ 1,740	13,184	950,354
North Carolina .....	186,565	36,107	5,542	--	--	46,458	--	--	181,756
North Dakota .....	7,351	3,958	183	--	--	5,077	--	--	6,414
Ohio .....	310,541	99,133	6,108	--	--	264,756	8/ 6	5,327	145,705
Oklahoma .....	36,998	13,879	987	--	741	21,634	--	--	30,970
Oregon .....	47,470	35,919	1,237	--	--	38,972	--	1,123	44,531
Pennsylvania .....	2/ 174,508	260,420	283	10,000	11,177	341,230	380	--	2/ 114,779
Puerto Rico 1/ .....	--	12,145	894	--	71	6,756	391	--	7/ 35,002
Rhode Island .....	32,968	18,870	932	--	--	19,431	--	--	33,339
South Carolina.....	76,526	12,559	2,287	--	--	16,787	8/ 11	139	74,456
South Dakota .....	15,172	2,162	451	--	--	2,672	3	--	15,113
Tennessee .....	74,451	30,658	2,016	--	--	42,675	21	49	64,378
Texas .....	249,858	47,000	7,465	--	--	62,869	146	9/ 203	241,510
Utah .....	38,045	7,678	1,134	--	304	9,533	27	19	37,581
Vermont .....	13,656	3,059	352	--	165	6,416	8	--	10,807
Virginia .....	88,587	21,695	2,717	--	--	21,463	55	--	91,482
Washington.....	202,201	50,202	6,010	--	1,021	65,423	19	--	193,982
West Virginia .....	35,445	24,375	989	--	--	25,652	11	--	35,154
Wisconsin .....	216,117	38,430	6,166	--	1,847	68,077	35	--	194,449
Wyoming .....	12,441	2,924	308	--	--	6,575	5	--	9,093

1/ Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

2/ Represents sum of balances at end of month in States clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State Unemployment Trust Fund account in U. S. Treasury; State Unemployment Trust Fund balance in U. S. Treasury includes amounts credited to States' accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954. Includes outstanding advances from Federal account in Unemployment Trust Fund as follows:

	Dec. 31, 1960	Dec. 31, 1961
Alaska.....	\$8,765,000	\$8,765,000
Michigan.....	113,000,000	113,000,000
Pennsylvania..	102,000,000	112,000,000

3/ Data represent contributions, penalties, and interest from employers, and contributions from employees in three States (Alabama, Alaska, and New Jersey) which tax workers. Adjusted for refunds and for dishonored contribution checks.

4/ Includes net amount of reimbursements from the Federal Extended Compensation Account (TEC Act 1961) to the Unemployment Trust Fund Account.

5/ Represents penalties and interest collected from delinquent employers and transferred to State's special administrative fund.

6/ For administrative expenses, in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954; subsequent redeposits to trust fund may occur.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

8/ Represents excess of penalty and interest money transferred to the trust fund over such money transferred to the State's special administrative fund.

9/ Represents redeposits to trust fund.



ka (2.75 percent) and Pennsylvania (2.48 percent).

Tax Collections Reach Alltime High

Employer tax collections amounted to \$2.5 billion in 1961, a 7.0 percent increase over the previous alltime high in 1960. The obvious necessity to increase tax yields to meet the high benefit costs resulting from the heavy unemployment experience of the last few years is indicated by the rise in the nationwide average employer tax rate to 2.1 percent in 1961 from 1.9 percent in the preceding year. The high 1961 tax rate was reflected for the first time in taxes collected during the April-June quarter for the 41 States whose rate years began on January 1; tax collections in any calendar quarter are based on taxable wages paid in the preceding quarter. The large rise in State tax collections in the last three quarters of the year is indicated in the following table:

Table B

Tax Collections, 1/ Calendar Years 1960 and 1961

Period	1961 (000's omitted)	1960	Per- cent- age change
Total.....	\$2,449,679	\$2,288,500	+7.0
January-March.....	297,745	288,360	+3.3
April-June.....	896,666	833,273	+7.6
July-September.....	757,983	713,704	+6.2
October-December..	497,285	453,163	+9.7

1/ Includes employee contributions in Alabama, Alaska, and New Jersey, which totaled approximately \$14.4 million in calendar year 1960 and \$15.6 million in calendar year 1961.

Thirty-seven States had higher tax collections in 1961 than in 1960. Increases were rather small in several States, for example, as low as 0.1 percent (Louisiana) and 0.2 percent (Mississippi and South Carolina). These three States made no changes in their tax schedules in 1961. In several other States the rise in collections was substantial--98.7 percent in Colorado, 40.6 percent in Idaho, and 31.4 percent in Missouri. The substantially increased collections in Colorado and Missouri were due to higher rate schedules being put into effect, and, in Idaho, to a 25-percent surtax added to the basic rates. In 21 States collections were less than 10 percent above the previous year, while 4 States experienced an increase of 25 percent or more.

Of the 14 States with lower collections in 1961 than in 1960, the largest decline occurred in Delaware (17.5 percent), followed by Indiana (13.2 percent). In Delaware, the sharp decline in collections was due to the elimination of the solvency emergency tax of 1.5 percent for the last three quarters of the year.

Relationship of Benefit to Tax Collections

Nationwide, benefit payments exceeded tax collections by 40 percent in 1961 compared with 19 percent in 1960. This relationship of benefits paid to taxes collected in 1961--\$1.40 in benefit payments for each \$1 in taxes--does not indicate whether fund solvency is being achieved, since the financing of the unemployment insurance system is based on the accumulation of reserves sufficient to meet costs over a period of time. The benefit-collection ratio, however, as an index of the current balance of income and outgo in the financial operations of the program, provides significant year-to-year comparisons.

Table C shows the States distributed according to the ratio of benefits to collections for the period 1958-61.

Table C

Distribution of States by Benefits Paid for Each Dollar Collected  
Calendar Years 1958, 1959, 1960, and 1961

Amount of benefits paid for each \$1 collected	Number of States by calendar year			
	1961	1960	1959	1958
Total .....	52	51	51	51
Less than \$.50.....	0	0	0	0
\$0.50 - 0.99.....	4	15	21	0
1.00 - 1.49.....	28	24	21	9
1.50 - 1.99.....	13	11	7	18
2.00 - 2.49.....	6	0	1	10
2.50 - 2.99.....	1	1	1	4
3.00 and over.....	0	0	0	0
Average.....	\$1.40	\$1.19	\$1.17	\$2.39

The ratio of benefits to tax collections ranged from 56 cents in Puerto Rico and 94 cents in Alaska to \$2.67 in Ohio. Only 4 States had a ratio of under \$1, while 20 States had a ratio of at least \$1.50.

Interest Earnings Drop

Interest earnings on invested funds, which are credited to the Unemployment



Table 4. Selected Financial Data on Unemployment Insurance Programs  
December 31, 1961 -- Significant Measures for the Period 1952-1961

State	Based on taxable wages <sup>1/</sup>			Based on total wages <sup>1/</sup>		
	Average annual cost rate (%)	Highest annual cost rate <sup>2/</sup> (%)	Average annual employer tax rate (%)	Highest consecutive 12-month cost rate (%)	12-months ending	Reserve ratio as of December 31, 1961 as a multiple of highest 12-month cost rate
United States	1.86	3.22	1.47	2.05	Dec '58	<sup>3/</sup> 1.44
Alabama	1.45	2.72	1.08	1.93	Nov '58	1.18
Alaska	4.17	6.50 ('54)	2.74	4.75	Jun '55	<sup>3/</sup> .42
Arizona	1.03	1.56	1.32	* 1.12	Oct '61	4.57
Arkansas	1.59	2.20	1.25	* 1.80	Sep '61	1.88
California	1.82	3.39 ('61)	1.64	* 2.28	Sep '61	1.17
Colorado	.87	1.72 ('61)	.58	* 1.11	May '61	2.98
Connecticut	1.91	4.53	1.50	2.87	Jan '59	1.38
Delaware	1.28	2.49 ('61)	1.03	1.60	Feb '59	.98
Dist. of Col.	.74	1.09	.67	.69	Dec '58	8.23
Florida	.93	1.69 ('61)	.92	* 1.15	Oct '61	2.25
Georgia	1.35	2.17	1.27	1.59	Nov '58	2.97
Hawaii	1.23	2.02 ('61)	1.00	* 1.39	Dec '61	2.56
Idaho	2.09	3.26 ('61)	1.65	* 2.27	Sep '61	2.40
Illinois	1.49	2.86	1.15	1.72	Feb '59	1.42
Indiana	1.46	2.77	1.01	1.73	Nov '58	1.45
Iowa	.86	1.53 ('61)	.60	* .96	Nov '61	5.51
Kansas	1.34	2.11 ('60)	1.06	* 1.37	Feb '61	2.98
Kentucky	2.56	3.94	1.95	2.88	Feb '55	1.75
Louisiana	1.58	3.02 ('61)	1.36	* 1.95	Oct '61	2.21
Maine	2.11	3.81	1.61	2.84	Oct '58	1.07
Maryland	1.81	3.33	1.42	2.19	Dec '58	1.09
Massachusetts	2.02	3.21 ('61)	1.99	2.06	Oct '58	1.25
Michigan	2.66	6.39	1.93	3.69	Dec '58	<sup>3/</sup> .44
Minnesota	1.58	2.70	.92	1.70	Dec '58	.75
Mississippi	1.93	2.57 ('61)	1.53	2.09	Nov '54	1.56
Missouri	1.23	1.98	.92	1.26	Nov '58	3.39
Montana	2.21	4.26	1.49	3.03	Oct '58	1.62
Nebraska	1.00	1.41	.82	.98	Oct '58	3.92
Nevada	1.94	3.56	2.02	2.75	Oct '58	1.45
New Hampshire	1.81	2.55 ('54)	1.69	2.12	Oct '54	1.81
New Jersey	2.59	4.28	1.80	2.63	Nov '58	1.46
New Mexico	1.21	2.53 ('61)	1.22	* 1.65	Oct '61	3.16
New York	2.25	3.56	1.96	2.18	Feb '59	1.64
North Carolina	1.61	2.34	1.41	1.89	Nov '54	2.95
North Dakota	1.99	2.70 ('61)	1.58	* 1.87	Nov '61	1.24
Ohio	1.80	4.02	1.01	2.44	Dec '58	.48
Oklahoma	1.34	2.06 ('61)	1.02	* 1.35	Sep '61	1.39
Oregon	2.27	3.54	1.81	2.85	Sep '58	.86
Pennsylvania	2.74	4.73	1.95	3.02	Jan '59	<sup>3/</sup> .28
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	2.67	3.97 ('54)	2.74	3.11	Oct '54	1.12
South Carolina	1.26	1.87 ('54)	1.21	1.54	Dec '54	3.26
South Dakota	.89	1.23 ('61)	.84	* .88	Nov '61	5.36
Tennessee	2.04	2.98	1.64	2.18	Jan '58	1.13
Texas	.78	1.48	.63	.98	Feb '59	3.12
Utah	1.34	2.08	1.23	1.38	Nov '58	3.24
Vermont	1.77	3.12 ('61)	1.28	* 2.16	Oct '61	1.67
Virginia	.85	1.36	.70	.97	Jan '59	3.34
Washington	2.44	3.53 ('61)	2.25	* 2.20	May '61	2.82
West Virginia	2.28	4.06	1.49	2.90	Jan '55	.80
Wisconsin	1.56	2.89	1.09	1.82	Jan '59	2.51
Wyoming	1.60	3.21 ('61)	1.15	* 2.06	Nov '61	1.37

<sup>1/</sup> The reserve ratios and benefit ratios for calendar year 1961 are estimated on the basis of wages for 12 months ended June 30, 1961. See Table 3, footnote 3, for taxable wage "base."

<sup>2/</sup> Except where otherwise indicated, the high cost year, based on taxable wages, was 1958.

<sup>3/</sup> The reserve on which this ratio is based includes the amount advanced from the Federal Unemployment Account and not repaid. See Table 2, footnote 1.

\* Denotes change in high cost rate, based on TOTAL wages, since December 31, 1961.



TABLE 3. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS, DECEMBER 31, 1961  
BENEFIT, RESERVE AND TAX RATES

State	Average em- ployer tax rates (per- cent) for 12-month period ended December 31, 1961 <sup>1/</sup>	Amount of benefits paid for each \$1 collected		Cost rate: Benefits as a percent of:				Reserve ratio: Funds available as of December 31, as a percent of:			
		Since bene- fits first payable to December 31, 1961 <sup>2/</sup>	Calendar Year 1961	Taxable wages <sup>3/</sup>		Total wages		Taxable wages <sup>3/</sup>		Total wages	
				Calendar Year		Calendar Year		Calendar Year		Calendar Year	
				1960	1961 <sup>4/</sup>	1960	1961 <sup>4/</sup>	1960	1961 <sup>4/</sup>	1960	1961 <sup>4/</sup>
United States....	2.1	\$ .96	\$1.40	2.29	2.88	1.40	1.75	5.57	4.86	3.41	2.95
Alabama.....	1.5	.98	1.36	1.93	2.20	1.30	1.47	3.83	3.41	2.58	2.28
Alaska.....	2.9	1.10	.93	2.46	3.18	2.10	2.75	5/ 2.16	5/ 2.33	5/ 1.84	5/ 2.01
Arizona.....	1.3	.66	1.28	1.29	1.75	.80	1.09	8.63	8.20	5.38	5.12
Arkansas.....	1.4 (rev.)	.94	1.69	1.87	2.33	1.39	1.74	5.49	4.54	4.08	3.39
California.....	1.9	.94	1.57	2.81	3.39	1.83	2.20	5.84	4.09	3.80	2.66
Colorado.....	.8	.83	1.57	1.49	1.72	.92	1.07	6.06	5.35	3.73	3.31
Connecticut.....	2.1	.93	1.51	2.50	3.17	1.47	1.85	7.65	6.79	4.49	3.97
Delaware.....	1.8	1.01	1.23	1.65	2.49	1.01	1.51	2.93	2.56	1.79	1.56
Dist. of Col.....	.8	.69	1.10	.84	.99	.50	.59	9.53	9.51	5.70	5.68
Florida.....	1.6	.83	1.12	1.24	1.69	.83	1.13	4.00	3.90	2.67	2.59
Georgia.....	1.4	.83	1.50	1.54	2.00	1.06	1.37	7.31	6.88	5.06	4.73
Hawaii.....	1.1	.85	1.69	1.09	2.02	.74	1.39	6.10	5.15	4.19	3.56
Idaho.....	2.3	.88	1.40	2.70	3.26	1.81	2.19	8.96	8.11	6.02	5.44
Illinois.....	2.2	1.02	1.13	1.71	2.34	.96	1.30	4.46	4.37	2.52	2.44
Indiana.....	1.2	.96	2.01	1.61	2.30	.95	1.35	5.15	4.29	3.04	2.51
Iowa.....	.6	.73	2.37	1.15	1.53	.72	.96	9.16	8.39	5.78	5.29
Kansas.....	1.0	.88	1.90	2.11	2.06	1.33	1.29	7.42	6.48	4.68	4.08
Kentucky.....	2.5	.94	1.50	2.58	3.18	1.68	2.06	8.45	7.76	5.52	5.03
Louisiana.....	1.6	.88	1.96	2.50	3.02	1.60	1.92	8.00	6.78	5.11	4.30
Maine.....	1.8	.98	1.63	2.41	2.86	1.70	2.01	5.32	4.35	3.74	3.05
Maryland.....	3.1	.97	.94	2.66	2.86	1.68	1.80	3.55	3.81	2.24	2.39
Massachusetts....	2.2	.98	1.57	2.79	3.21	1.73	1.98	5.20	4.19	3.22	2.58
Michigan.....	3.1	1.08	1.42	2.71	4.12	1.46	2.17	5/ 4.04	5/ 3.11	5/ 2.18	5/ 1.64
Minnesota.....	1.1	1.05	2.04	1.90	2.35	1.13	1.39	3.30	2.16	1.96	1.28
Mississippi.....	2.1	.93	1.30	2.12	2.57	1.57	1.90	4.85	4.40	3.59	3.25
Missouri.....	1.4	.87	1.35	1.51	1.91	.91	1.15	7.37	7.10	4.45	4.27
Montana.....	2.1	.96	1.41	3.52	3.49	2.36	2.35	3.19	7.29	5.51	4.90
Nebraska.....	1.2	.82	1.24	1.15	1.40	.75	.91	6.22	5.88	4.04	3.84
Nevada.....	2.4	.87	1.14	2.11	2.68	1.49	1.91	6.02	5.61	4.26	3.99
New Hampshire....	1.6 (rev.)	.93	1.26	1.67	2.02	1.17	1.40	5.83	5.53	4.06	3.84
New Jersey.....	2.4	.97	1.20	2.81	3.18	1.61	1.81	7.21	6.71	4.13	3.83
New Mexico.....	1.2	.73	2.02	1.91	2.53	1.23	1.62	9.04	8.11	5.84	5.21
New York.....	3.0	.93	1.16	2.65	3.25	1.51	1.84	6.65	6.33	3.80	3.58
North Carolina...	1.5	.81	1.29	1.51	1.96	1.10	1.43	7.92	7.67	5.77	5.58
North Dakota.....	2.1	.98	1.28	2.64	2.70	1.79	1.83	3.95	3.41	2.67	2.31
Ohio.....	1.5	1.13	2.67	2.84	3.81	1.61	2.12	4.28	2.10	2.42	1.17
Oklahoma.....	1.4	1.03	1.56	1.71	2.06	1.09	1.31	3.56	2.95	2.26	1.87
Oregon.....	2.7	.97	1.09	2.10	2.92	1.53	2.13	3.54	3.34	2.59	2.44
Pennsylvania.....	3.2	1.10	1.31	3.14	4.16	1.90	2.48	5/ 2.06	5/ 1.40	5/ 1.25	5/ .84
Puerto Rico*.....	2.7	.58	.56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	2.7	.98	1.03	2.30	2.76	1.70	2.03	4.68	4.73	3.46	3.49
South Carolina...	1.1	.81	1.34	1.11	1.53	.83	1.13	6.96	6.77	5.17	5.02
South Dakota.....	.7	.72	1.24	1.20	1.23	.81	.84	7.44	6.98	5.00	4.72
Tennessee.....	1.7	.96	1.39	1.95	2.41	1.32	1.63	4.24	3.63	2.87	2.46
Texas.....	.9	.80	1.34	1.19	1.27	.75	.80	5.09	4.87	3.20	3.06
Utah.....	1.5	.82	1.24	1.62	1.82	1.01	1.13	7.52	7.17	4.68	4.47
Vermont.....	1.6	.95	2.10	1.96	3.12	1.35	2.14	6.58	5.25	4.53	3.60
Virginia.....	1.2	.82	.99	.89	1.13	.60	.76	4.70	4.80	3.17	3.24
Washington.....	2.7	.87	1.30	3.19	3.53	1.91	2.09	10.97	10.47	6.56	6.21
West Virginia....	2.7	1.02	1.05	2.53	2.87	1.53	1.69	3.74	3.93	2.26	2.32
Wisconsin.....	1.5	2/ .88	1.77	1.81	2.76	1.06	1.60	8.61	7.87	5.04	4.57
Wyoming.....	1.4	.98	2.25	2.14	3.21	1.40	2.09	6.01	4.43	3.95	2.83

\* Beginning January 1961 includes data for Puerto Rico when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> Ratio for Wisconsin based on benefits and collections since January 1, 1938.

<sup>3/</sup> Taxable wages are the aggregate wages which are subject to State unemployment insurance taxes. Each covered employer is subject to taxes only on the "base" wages paid to each covered employee during the calendar year. "Base" wages are limited to the first \$3,000 of earnings in all States except six: \$3,600 in California, Delaware, Nevada, Rhode Island, and in Oregon except that whenever the State reserve fund is below 6 percent of taxable wages a \$3,800 wage base goes into effect; and \$7,200 in Alaska.

<sup>4/</sup> Ratios based on wages for 12 months ended June 30, 1961.

<sup>5/</sup> The reserve on which this ratio is based includes the amount advanced from the Federal Unemployment Account and not repaid. See Table 2, footnote 1.



Trust Fund and constitute an important source of income to the various State fund balances, amounted to \$176,137,000--a 9.4-percent decrease from 1960. This decrease reflected principally the lower average reserve balance available for investment. Interest earnings during the last two quarters of 1961 were substantially smaller than in the corresponding quarters of the previous year. (See table D.)

Table D

Interest Earned by Trust Fund Accounts,  
Calendar Years 1960 and 1961

Period	1961 (000's omitted)	1960	Per- cent- age change
Total.....	\$176,137	\$194,510	-9.4
January-March.....	47,359	45,068	+5.1
April-June.....	44,296	44,699	-.9
July-September.....	42,301	52,438	-19.3
October-December...	42,180	52,305	-19.4

Interest earnings declined in 34 States and increased in 16. The decreases ranged from less than 1 percent (Maryland) to 87.8 percent (Pennsylvania), 47.1 percent (Michigan), and 43.3 percent (Ohio). Alaska's loan fund indebtedness has exceeded its reserve fund since 1957, and it has therefore earned no interest since that time.

#### Reserve Funds Continue To Decline

For the fourth successive year aggregate reserve funds for the Nation as a whole dropped. The balance fell to \$5.8 billion on December 31, 1961, a decrease of 12.7 percent from the balance at the end of 1960. This was the smallest year-end fund balance since 1943 when the fund stood at \$4.7 billion. At the end of each quarter of 1960 and 1961, the available reserve balances, nationwide, were as shown in table E.

Forty-six States shared in the overall decline in reserve funds. In several States the decrease was relatively large. The decline amounted to 53.1 percent in Ohio, 34.2 percent in Pennsylvania, 28.7 percent in California, 34.1 percent in Minnesota, 27.8 percent in Michigan,

Table E

Reserve Balances, 1/ Calendar Years  
1960 and 1961

Quarter ended	1961 (000's omitted)	1960	Per- cent- age change
March 31.....	\$5,743,093	\$6,459,761	-11.1
June 30.....	5,745,361	6,691,003	-14.1
September 30...	5,853,420	6,861,961	-14.7
December 31...	5,802,038	6,643,257	-12.7

1/ Includes the following outstanding advances to States from the Federal Unemployment Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund as of end of specified periods:

	1961	1960
March 31.....	\$231,165,000	\$218,205,000
June 30.....	232,965,000	219,709,000
September 30...	233,765,000	223,765,000
December 31...	233,765,000	223,765,000

26.9 percent in Wyoming, and 20.9 percent in Vermont. In 17 other States, the decline ranged from 10 to 19 percent, while in the remaining 22 States the drop was below 10 percent.

The five States that ended the year with a larger fund balance were: Alaska (12.2 percent), Maryland (8.0 percent), Virginia (3.3 percent), the District of Columbia (2.1 percent), and Rhode Island (1.1 percent).

Nationwide reserves expressed as a percent of taxable wages also declined during calendar year 1961 to 4.86 percent as against 5.57 percent at the end of the previous year. Reserves measured in terms of total wages showed a larger relative decrease. This ratio was 2.95 percent on December 31, 1961, compared to 3.41 percent at the end of the previous year.

The ratio of reserves to taxable wages was lowest in Pennsylvania (1.4 percent) and highest in Washington (10.5 percent). All States except five experienced decreases in their taxable wage reserve ratio at the end of calendar year 1961 from the end of the preceding year. The declines in almost one-half of the States were substantial.

#### Adequacy of Reserve Funds

Nationally, reserve funds of \$5.8 billion on December 31, 1961, expressed

(continued on page 27)





*Young people registering for work this summer will find more opportunities available than last year.*

## *Job Prospects Improve for Young Workers*

**E**MPLOYMENT prospects for young workers in summer and permanent-type jobs appear somewhat improved in many areas as compared with last year, according to special reports for the Nation's major labor market areas recently submitted by the affiliated State employment security agencies. These reports reflect the general pickup in production and employment which has occurred in recent months as well as the relatively favorable overall labor market developments anticipated in most of the principal industry centers. Prospects for obtaining employment, however, are likely to be affected by the increased numbers of young workers competing for jobs this summer. Several areas report, in addition, that significant numbers of long-term unemployed are expected to be available for summer job opportunities which generally attract only vacationing students. Summer replacement job opportunities may also be affected to some extent by the rising number of establishments now scheduling vacations on a year-round basis or ceasing operations entirely during the vacation period.

Summer employment prospects in the service and clerical and sales groups are reported to be particularly good. With the expansion of resort and recreational activities during the summer months, many areas report significant numbers of openings in such service occupations as waiter, waitress, carhop, counterman, counter-girl, kitchen worker, caddy, maid, life-guard, pool attendant, amusement park attendant, and drive-in theater attendant. Typifying the comments, the Canton, Ohio area report indicates that "service and miscellaneous (occupations) seem to be the mainstay for students seeking employment. Amusement parks, out-door theaters, golf courses, and drive-in restaurants hire many of the area youth entering the labor force. They operate the rides, caddy, and car hop." Most of these industries operate during the summer and students are particularly suitable in these tasks.

In several areas, summer openings for nurse aides are reported in hospitals. Younger students will also find summer work in domestic service occupations.



In the clerical and sales group, young people--particularly women--are expected to find appreciable summer-employment opportunities in typing and stenography. The Oklahoma City, Cleveland, St. Louis, Little Rock-North Little Rock, New Orleans, Denver, and San Jose areas, among others, report that a substantial number of summer job openings are anticipated for students with these office skills. Many areas also report summer replacement job openings for clerks and office machine operators. In some centers, however, changing employer hiring policies, technological developments, and other factors may limit summer employment opportunities for clerical personnel. New York, for example, reports that "the need for vacation replacements of clerical help has been curtailed by many large industrial and financial firms as they are hiring entry typists, stenographers, and telephone operators to start work immediately upon graduation."

In Chicago, young women with aptitudes in shorthand, typing, and office-machine operation reportedly "have some advantage in obtaining summer work, although prospects are not nearly as favorable as in previous years due to automation and spread-the-work practices."

A significant number of areas report openings for summer replacements of sales personnel. Sales openings will be available in small retail outlets--particularly in food stores--as well as in large department and variety stores. Several areas report summer openings for men as route salesmen and route salesmen helpers--particularly for products, such as ice cream and soft drinks, which experience a seasonal increase in sales during the summer. A limited number of sales openings will also be available in retail establishments which open only during the summer months, particularly roadside stands and concessions in amusement parks and other recreation areas.

Employment opportunities are expected in the semiskilled and unskilled groups, particularly in the construction field. Several areas, anticipating a marked, seasonal building upturn, indicate manpower needs in such occupations as grader, flagman, and carpenter's, plumber's, and electrician's helper. A number of these jobs will be available with

public highway departments and involve highway construction and maintenance work. A number of summer openings for car washers and automobile service station attendants is also expected this year. The Salt Lake City area reports that openings for service station attendants are "pouring in."

Summer job opportunities in factories are not expected to be widespread. Some areas indicate, however, that special, local situations will contribute to sizable numbers of factory openings for semi-skilled and unskilled workers this summer. In the Greensboro-High Point (N.C.) area, for example, a chemical manufacturer relies heavily on high school and college undergraduates as summer packers, stackers, and loaders. Similarly, in Winston-Salem (N.C.), a tobacco company plans to hire over 700 students as cigarette inspectors, while Lorain-Elyria (Ohio) reports that a local fabricator of automotive equipment will add about 30 students for general assembly work.

A relatively large number of job openings for young people is also anticipated in agriculture this summer. Many of these openings are expected for harvest hands with other needs likely for general farm hands, hatchery workers, and fruit and vegetable packers. Utica-Rome, Tulsa, Cleveland, Jackson (Miss.), Tacoma, St. Louis, San Diego, Hartford, and Phoenix, among other areas, anticipate a substantial number of summer agricultural openings. Many of the opportunities in agricultural work are expected to be for relatively short periods of time, however.

In the professional and semiprofessional group, summer job opportunities are expected for camp counselors, playground directors, and group workers. Openings are also expected to be available for science and engineering aides, and for draftsmen.

#### Brighter Outlook for Permanent-Type Jobs

Young people seeking permanent-type jobs this summer face brighter prospects than a year ago in most of the country's major labor market areas. Employment opportunities will be most promising for youth with specialized training, work skills, or outstanding high school records.



Employers in a number of areas, however, appear reluctant to hire inexperienced youth or young men who have not discharged their military obligations, although a greater willingness to accept recent graduates as trainees has been noted in some centers. A large number of area reports also note that high school drop-outs are expected to encounter considerable difficulty in obtaining permanent-type jobs this summer.

Prospects appear particularly bright for young women with stenographic, typing, or other clerical skills. A shortage of proficient secretaries, typists, and stenographers is reported in a wide range of industry groups, with many areas indicating that the total supply of qualified applicants can readily find employment. Among the areas reporting recruitment problems in these occupations were Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Dayton, San Jose, Salt Lake City, and Milwaukee. Many young men are also expected to find entry jobs in clerical occupations such as mail clerk, grocery store checker, stock clerk, shipping and receiving clerk, accounting clerk, credit clerk, teller-trainee, and bookkeeper.

Both young men and women will find numerous opportunities in sales and service occupations. The construction of new shopping centers in a number of areas such as Tulsa, Houston, Grand Rapids, Utica-Rome, and Tampa-St. Petersburg, will provide many openings for sales and stock clerks, cashiers, counter boys and girls, packers, wrappers, and floor boys and girls; many delivery boys and service station attendants will also be needed.

Replacement needs and expansion demands in a large number of skilled trades and technician categories are expected to provide openings for young men with vocational aptitude and/or training. Among the areas reporting apprenticeship or on-the-job training opportunities for machinists, draftsmen, welders, construction craftsmen, and other skills were Racine, Sacramento, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Toledo, Oklahoma City, Houston, Washington, and Milwaukee. Other trainee openings were also available for business machine and electrical repairmen, meat cutters, automobile mechanics, electronic technicians, and assistant chemists.

State employment security agencies, which had anticipated difficulty in placing high school drop-outs, reported some success in developing job openings for these young people in such occupations as construction laborer, kitchen helper, farm helper, hospital attendant, clothes presser, car washer, bag boy, and domestic.

Reports from the surveyed areas frequently cited wholesale and retail trade, service, finance-insurance-real estate, and government as industry groups offering numerous permanent-type employment opportunities for youth. Many of the openings in these industries were for clerical workers and sales personnel--particularly in suburban supermarkets, department and variety stores--with additional opportunities available for messengers, warehousemen, and truck driver helpers. In the service industries, a number of areas reported needs for nurse aides, orderlies, waitresses, elevator operators, flat-work folders (in laundries), and bus boys.

In manufacturing, opportunities for youth are limited in a large number of areas despite the upturn in production of both durable and nondurable goods. Competition with experienced, adult workers is still relatively keen for better-paying factory jobs. Area reports indicate assemblers are needed in electrical, woodworking and metalworking establishments in Perth-Amboy, Racine, Manchester, (N.H.), Toledo, Utica-Rome, and New York. The textile and apparel industries report openings for sewing machine operators in cities such as New York, Manchester (N.H.), and Providence-Pawtucket. Baltimore reports a number of openings for young women in the garment, shoe, and rubber industries.

In construction--experiencing a seasonal upturn--young workers are expected to find employment as laborers, rodmen, chainmen, and helpers while apprenticeship opportunities are anticipated for carpenters, sheet metal workers, electricians, plumbers, and painters. In telephone communication, the relatively high turnover among operators is expected to result in many job opportunities for young women. Public utilities are also likely to have some openings in their accounting, clerical, and service departments.



## High Unemployment Areas Drop Sharply in May

**I**MPROVING labor market conditions characterized most of the Nation's major employment centers during the spring months. Employment gains in many areas were stronger than usual at this time of the year, as continuing advances, noted in most key durable goods industries, augmented a better-than-usual seasonal pickup in construction and other outdoor activities. The recent uptrend was also accentuated by substantial hiring in trade establishments as a result of a late Easter season. Aided by these employment gains, March-April declines in jobless totals--to some extent seasonal in nature--were registered in more than nine-tenths of the 150 major centers regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies. Additional reductions in insured unemployment were reported during early May in most sections of the country.

Further net employment advances by mid-summer were looked for in about two-thirds of the 150 surveyed centers, according to employer reports of prospective labor needs. Both seasonal and nonseasonal industries were expected to share in the gains, with the seasonally-expanding construction and food processing industries slated to pace the uptrend in most areas. Some additional hiring was also scheduled in a number of durable

goods lines, particularly electrical machinery, scientific instruments, and ordnance. On the other hand, some reductions by mid-July may be in the offing in autos, with the approach of the model changeover season in this industry. Steel, nonelectrical machinery, and aircraft centers also anticipated some job cutbacks over the next few months. These losses, plus vacation shutdowns in some industries, and the entrance of graduates and students into the work force as schools close for the summer, may contribute to a temporary rise in unemployment in some areas over the next few months, despite the generally favorable employment outlook.

The recent further improvement in local labor market conditions in most sections of the country is reflected in the Bureau of Employment Security's May classification of 150 major areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. In all, some 16 major areas were shifted to new classification categories in May, all of them to groupings indicating lower unemployment and an improved labor market outlook. This represents the largest number of changes in a single month in nearly a year.

Eight of the 16 changes in area classification ratings this May involved movements out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to Group C, a category denoting relatively moderate unemployment. Several of the country's largest areas--among them Baltimore, Louisville, Portland (Oreg.), and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic--were affected by this reclassification. Four other areas--mostly moderate in size--shifted from Group C to the Group B (low unemployment) rating, as a result of recent expan-

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.

Tables on Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment appear on pages 61 and 66.



sions in locally-important industries. Seasonal influences played an important role in the recent uptrend in these areas, but significant gains in durables were also noted. Transportation equipment paced factory payroll rises in two of these areas --Columbus, Ohio (aircraft) and Newport News-Hampton (shipbuilding).

There were also four area reclassifications within the substantial unemployment groupings (Groups D, E, and F) to reflect a somewhat improved unemployment picture in areas where jobless totals still continue to be relatively high. These areas shifted from Group E (unemployment from 9 to 12 percent of the local work force) to Group D (unemployment 6 to 9 percent). These changes resulted from expansions in both durables and seasonal nonmanufacturing industries.

A summary of the May 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas is shown below.

Labor Supply Group	May 1962	April 1962	March 1962	May 1961	May 1960	May 1959
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150	149	149
Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	7	3	3	0	21	12
Group C	89	85	84	54	93	77
Group D	43	47	47	66	28	40
Group E	6	10	10	21	3	11
Group F	5	5	6	9	4	9

As a result of these changes, the number of major areas classified as having relatively substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F) dropped to 54 in May--the lowest total for these categories since November 1960. On the other hand, 96 of the 150 major areas are now designated as having relatively low or moderate unemployment (Group B and C), as compared with 54 in May 1961, when recovery from the recent business downturn began to pick up momentum. In May 1960, at the prerecession peak of business activity, some 114 areas were so classified. There were fewer areas (89) in the B and C category at the equivalent stage in the 1959 recovery, but 12 of these areas were in the low unemployment Group B classification, as compared with only 7 this May.

A summary of the major area classification changes from April to May follows:

<u>C to B</u>	<u>D to C</u>
Greensboro-	Mobile, Ala.
High Point, N. C.	Louisville, Ky.
Columbus, Ohio	Baton Rouge, La.
Lancaster, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.
Newport News-	Paterson-Clifton-
Hampton, Va.	Passaic, N. J.
	Asheville, N. C.
<u>E to D</u>	Portland, Oreg.
Brockton, Mass.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Lowell, Mass.	
Atlantic City, N. J.	
Erie, Pa.	

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, one smaller area--Redding, Calif.--was added to the "substantial unemployment" list in May, while two--Sturgis, Mich. and Las Vegas, Nev.--were removed as local employment conditions improved. The number of localities officially classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" thus decreased from 204 in April to 203 in May. In May 1961, some 215 areas were classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

In 19 of the 54 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 104 of the 203 smaller areas, high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years.

In addition, 10 "very small" areas were added to the list of areas with substantial and persistent unemployment in May, while one was removed.

There are now 499 areas--19 major centers, 104 smaller areas, and 376 very small areas--officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

Seasonal Advances Expected to Pace Employment Pickup to Mid-Summer

Employer hiring plans, as reported to local public employment offices in the Nation's 150 major labor market areas, point to a further overall uptrend in employment during the next 2 months, with about two-thirds of the surveyed areas



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

MAY 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Mobile, Ala.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

GROUP C (cont.)

Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Wichita, Kans.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Allentown-Bethle-  
hem-Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.

GROUP C (cont.)

York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.

GROUP D (cont.)

Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Erie, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
Arthur, Tex.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Fall River, Mass.  
Duluth, Minn. -  
Superior, Wis.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va. -  
Ashland, Ky.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.  
Wheeling, W. Va.



sharing in the gains. Increases are scheduled in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors, with seasonally-influenced industries--particularly construction and food processing--likely to lead the rise in most areas. In the manufacturing sector, job gains are anticipated in several other nondurable goods manufacturing lines, as well as in such durable goods industries as electrical machinery, fabricated metals, instruments, ordnance, and shipbuilding. Some job losses appear in prospect, however by mid-July in auto, steel, nonelectrical machinery, and aircraft centers.

In line with the normal pattern for this time of year, the area employer forecasts showed that the bulk of the anticipated employment increase to mid-summer probably will be concentrated in the nonmanufacturing sector, with the construction industry pacing the rise. While building activity during early 1962 lagged behind expectations, recent Department of Commerce data indicate that private housing starts rose sharply in March and April, and that the volume of all construction starts for the month of April surpassed the same month in 1961. Trade payrolls are also scheduled to rise seasonally, with the expansion of activities at resorts and recreational centers. While similar seasonal hiring is anticipated in many service centers, some declines are forecast in other areas due to the closing of private schools and colleges for the summer vacation period. Government employment is likely to fall somewhat by mid-July with the release of non-teaching public school employees at the end of the school term.

The employer reports also suggest that seasonal increases in food processing may lead the manufacturing employment advance to mid-July in many areas. Scheduled industry gains are sharpest in the fruit canning and freezing sector and in firms producing beverages and warm weather foods. West Coast fruit processing centers such as San Jose, San Francisco-Oakland, Stockton, Fresno, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Portland probably will lead the rise. On the other hand, food processing losses are expected in Sacramento (completion of the asparagus pack) and in Tampa-St. Petersburg (end of the citrus season).

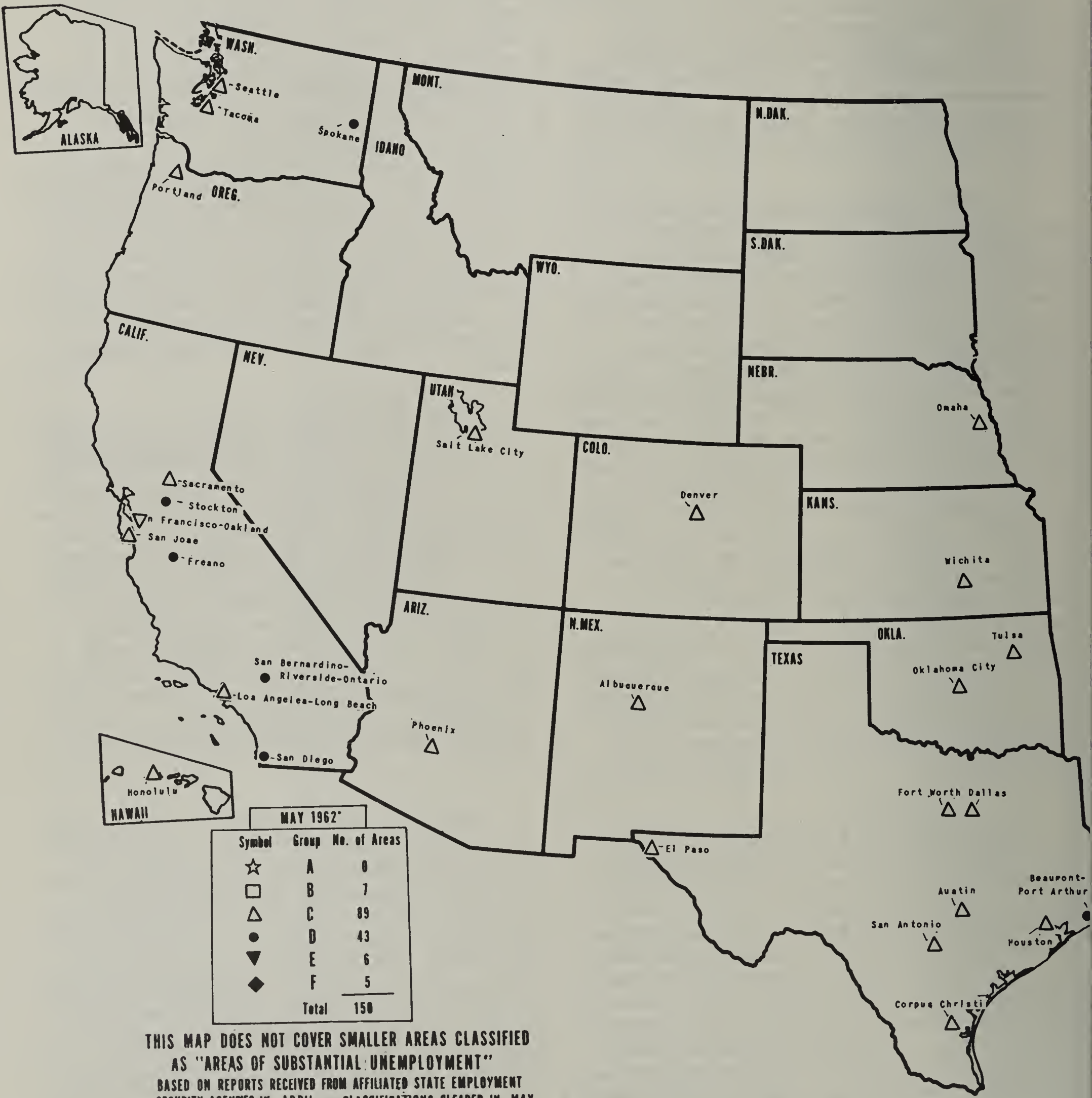
In the durable goods manufacturing sector, electrical machinery and equipment may show the most significant overall employment increase over the next 2 months, on the basis of the area employer reports. The largest payroll expansions are foreseen in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area, where work on space-age communication equipment is scheduled to accelerate, and in Chicago, as production of new model radio and television sets gets under way. Smaller electrical machinery gains are expected in the Milwaukee, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Rochester (New York) and Cincinnati areas. On the other hand, some reductions in electrical machinery employment are forecast in Toledo (as a locally-important firm moves out of the area), New Britain (losses in electrical transmission and distribution equipment plants), and in St. Louis (cutbacks in the production of electrical power and distribution apparatus).

The area reports also point to a slight employment uptrend in fabricated metals to mid-July. Most of the gain in this industry probably will be seasonal in nature, with the major advances predicted in areas producing food containers and structural metal products for the construction industry. Areas anticipating increased hiring between now and mid-summer include Milwaukee, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Chicago, San Francisco-Oakland, and San Jose. Partially-offsetting cutbacks are scheduled in Detroit and Akron (auto stampings), Grand Rapids (wire products), and New Britain (general hardware and tools).

Employment schedules in the key auto industry over the next few months are heavily weighted by the forthcoming annual model changeover shutdowns which probably will be in process in most of the industry's major production centers by mid-July. Job totals in most automobile areas are at relatively high levels currently, however. Industry sources indicate that car sales are running at a near-record rate; in April, sales reached the 600,000 mark for the month for the second time in history--exceeded only by the 700,000 new cars sold during the same period in 1955. Dealer inventories of new cars as of May 1 represented only a 38-day selling supply (at the April sales



# CLASSIFICATION OF 150 MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS





## ACCORDING TO RELATIVE ADEQUACY OF LABOR SUPPLY

MAY 1962





pace), the lowest supply for this period since 1955--the industry's record sales year. Output figures for early May indicate that the industry reached its highest production thus far in 1962 during this period. In the next 60 days, however, temporary layoffs for model changeovers are expected to reduce auto payrolls in Detroit, as well as in such smaller auto centers as South Bend, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Kenosha.

There are indications, too, that steel-making areas also may experience employment reductions between now and the middle of the summer. Following the signing of the new steel labor contract in April, many steel consumers, who had been building up their inventories as a precaution against possible strike shortages, cut back on orders to bring supplies in line with current needs. Industry sources indicate that further inventory-trimming may lower steel output during the coming months, adding to the usual mid-summer production slack. On the basis of reports from key steel-making centers, employment reductions during the next 2 months probably will be heaviest in the Cleveland, Baltimore, Detroit, and San Francisco-Oakland areas. Losses in some centers may be mitigated somewhat by the hiring of temporary replacements for vacationing regular workers.

Reports from employers in major nonelectrical machinery centers indicate that this industry, too, may experience a moderate overall employment decline between May and July. Fairly significant machinery losses are anticipated in a number of areas, including Milwaukee, Detroit, Boston, Phoenix, South Bend, and Davenport-Rock Island-Moline. These expected payroll decreases probably will reflect cutbacks in production of small engines for lawn mowers, air-conditioning equipment, farm machinery, office machines, and special dies and tools, as well as vacation layoffs. On the other hand, relatively small gains to mid-summer are foreseen in metalworking machinery, industrial trucks and trailers, and a few other products, in the Chicago, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles-Long Beach areas.

The employer hiring schedules suggest that a slight net decline also is in the offing for the aircraft industry be-

tween now and mid-summer. As in past periods, continuing curtailments in several types of manned aircraft in many of the industry's major production centers will outweigh the increasing emphasis on space and missile projects. These projects generally require far fewer of the traditional production-worker skills utilized in turning out conventional aircraft. The largest industry cutbacks to July, according to the area employer forecasts, are planned in the San Diego area, as air-frame production continues to be cut back. Fort Worth and Wichita are other aircraft centers expecting some job losses over the next few months. However, gains are anticipated in Seattle and St. Louis as work accelerates on space projects and supersonic military aircraft. In the New Orleans area, staffing of a new National Aeronautics and Space Administration project there will increase the area's aircraft employment by mid-summer.

Most of the remaining durable goods industries in the surveyed areas planned some increase in their payrolls over the next few months. A moderate expansion is anticipated in scientific instruments, due principally to hiring of summer vacation replacements in Rochester, and smaller advances in Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul (photographic equipment and temperature controls). Reports from major ordnance centers also point to a moderate increase in this industry's job level to July as a result of continued expansion in work on missiles and spacecraft in San Jose and Los Angeles-Long Beach and production of heavy guns in Cleveland. Shipbuilding employment, following recent gains in many areas, may rise further to mid-summer, mainly because of a scheduled step-up in hiring in the Baltimore area. In contrast, the area employer reports indicate that the furniture work force may decline moderately between mid-May and mid-July, with losses centered in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Miami, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati.

As usual between May and July, employment trends in the nondurable goods sector are expected to be heavily influenced by seasonal factors. In addition to gains in food processing, area employers scheduled moderate increases in chemicals payrolls over the next 2 months in a number of areas, including Newark,



Cleveland, Knoxville, Buffalo, Chicago, and Springfield-Holyoke. A seasonal up-trend is also anticipated in shoe centers by mid-summer, primarily in St. Louis and Boston, according to the area reports. Minor advances appear likely in tobacco and petroleum refining areas during the same period. On the other hand, a seasonal employment decline appears probable in apparel centers, reflecting the completion of production on spring and summer lines, and vacation shutdowns. On the basis of past experience, the dominant New York City area is expected to experience the largest cutback in apparel employment to mid-July, with other significant losses likely in Miami, Fall River, New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, Boston, and New Bedford. The area reports also point to a small overall decrease in textile manufacturing areas by July--largely because of summer vacation shutdowns.

#### Local Occupational Shortages Continue Unabated

Although overall labor supply still generally exceeded employer requirements, stringencies in many occupational categories continued to be reported by most of the Nation's 150 major employment centers. Largest unmet needs once again centered in the professional, scientific, technical, and clerical fields. Expanding seasonal nonmanufacturing activities--notably agriculture and construction--also resulted in increased demand for persons in certain unskilled and semi-skilled occupations in some areas, but few real shortages developed in these categories.

The pick-up in factory employment over the past few months has improved the employment outlook for semiskilled and unskilled workers in some centers. While demand has increased to some extent, there were still relatively few instances of supply shortages in these occupational categories; most of these shortages related to semiskilled textile and apparel workers in the New England textile centers (New Bedford, Manchester, Lowell) and in New York City. Shoe stitchers were listed in demand in Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Manchester, and Lowell, and unmet needs for qualified sewing machine operators were noted in New Britain, Providence-Pawtucket, Cleveland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

Locally-sponsored training programs have been initiated in Altoona and New Haven to ease the shortage of sewing machine operators, while in-plant training for stitchers has been established in Manchester and Worcester to offset local stringencies. In an effort to attract workers, the textile industry has embarked upon a campaign designed to make the industry more attractive to students who have traditionally not actively sought summer employment in this kind of work.

There has also been a slight increase in the number of areas reporting needs for cooks and waitresses in the past few months, mostly for jobs in tourist and vacation resort centers. Unfilled openings for cooks and waitresses were noted in New Orleans, New York City, San Francisco-Oakland, and Miami among other areas. Some of these areas are establishing short training programs to increase the supply of such workers.

### **Social Security in Sweden**

(continued from page 4)

which the fight for higher wages has been particularly hard in favor of less fortunate groups of workers and employees.

It is true to say that the general standard of living is high. The differences have been reduced between rich and poor, working and retired persons, families and unmarried persons, city inhabitants and the rural population, etc.

One thing, finally, should be stated in clear terms. Social welfare measures are expensive. Of the total government budget, about one-third is used for these activities, as compared with some 25 percent of what is considered a highly effective defense program. The expenditures of local authorities for social services are also high. But it would be much more expensive for the Nation as a whole if lack of care forced people to stay away from productive occupations longer than necessary. As a matter of fact, Sweden cannot afford such a drain on its productive capacity. And after all, pensions and old age benefits--financed by taxes or by fees--are nothing but a way of saving some of your purchasing power for the day you retire.



# *Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits*

## LIMITED WORK SEARCH--A FACTOR IN AVAILABILITY

"Can a worker draw benefits when he just isn't needed any more by his employer?" appears to be an easy question, except to the unemployment insurance technician who lives in a world of no easy questions and few that can be answered "Yes" or "No." Replacement of a worker by a machine, for example, poses no obstacle to benefit eligibility. But did the claimant work long enough and earn enough in the proper parts of his base period? If he has met these monetary requirements for eligibility, and he was separated from work under circumstances in which he was not at fault, it would seem to insure his eligibility. There still, however, is the requirement that he be available for work, and this prevents an unequivocal "Yes" to the original question.

The question would therefore appear to suggest a simple affirmative answer if it described the claimant as "qualified by previous employment and available for work." A cautious answer, however, might add "if he is seeking work." This tangible part of availability has, by statute in many jurisdictions and by interpretation in others, become a consideration separate from the status of availability. This is particularly significant when the claimant's work search is limited in any way.

A Washington salesclerk resided with her husband in suburban Seattle. She arranged for care for her minor children and sought work actively as a salesperson or clerical worker in three suburban areas which offered potential employment prospects and to which she had transportation. The question about her unemployment insurance claim arose when she refused a job in the downtown

area of Seattle because she had no transportation to that area. The lack of transportation was held to be good cause for the refusal since she lived 3 1/2 miles from public transportation. This further question remained: Even though she wanted to work and was looking for work, was she available for work? The Superior Court, Snohomish County, Washington (In re Campbell, unp., November 12, 1959, BSSUI AA-160.25-53) found that she was actively seeking work but affirmed the Decision of the Commissioner denying benefits and which had stated:

\*\*\* (At this point we wish to note that the "actively seeking work" requirement as set forth in the statute, constitutes the best measure of one's availability for work in the absence of a specific job offer.) \*\*\*

It is the opinion of the Commissioner that one may be limiting his search for employment to a segment of his labor market area, and still meet the "actively seeking work" requirements of the statute. However, this is not to say that the claimant is "available" for work within the meaning of the act, when a refusal of a suitable job offer discloses restrictions on the claimant's "availability," notwithstanding an active search for employment. The appeal tribunal has placed great weight on the fact that the claimant was not given a claimant directive advising her to seek work in the metropolitan center of Seattle. It is reasoned by the tribunal that, in the absence of such a directive, benefits could not be denied the claimant because she confined her work-seeking efforts to the Lynnwood-Edmonds area. While this statement of principle may be sound, it has not application to the facts at hand. The claimant was denied benefits because she lacked transportation to the center of her labor market area; she was not denied benefits on the basis of having failed to actively seek work in the metropolitan center of her labor market area. When benefits have been allowed, notwithstanding an inactive search for work, we feel that a directive must be issued to the claimant advising him or her of the necessity of expanding his or her work seeking efforts beyond a limited geographical area before benefits may be denied. However, in the case of a job refusal denoting restrictions on a claimant's general availability for work in her labor market, the issuance of a directive would not ordinarily be a condition precedent to a denial of benefits.



Summing up our observations set forth herein-above, it is apparent that the claimant met the "actively seeking work" requirement of the act, notwithstanding the fact that her efforts were confined to the Lynnwood-Edmonds labor market area. The claimant was not, however, available for work in her general labor market area when circumstances revealed that she lacked transportation to suitable work in the center of metropolitan Seattle.

The case illustrates that the phrase, "not available for work" is not necessarily descriptive of a claimant who does not want to work. It demonstrates that "available for work" and "active search for work" are interpreted as related but not synonymous terms.

An Ohio claimant sought work only in the area of her home city of 6,000 persons although public transportation was available to larger cities 11, 18, and 20 miles away. The Court (Bishop v. Board of Review, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and Ohio Central Telephone Corp., Court of Common Pleas, Wayne County, February 4, 1960, AA-160.1-111) reversed the Board of Review and allowed benefits. Said the Court:

The position of the Board of Review in this case apparently is that the Appellant was not actively seeking such work within the meaning of the law, and also was not fully available for such work. With this decision that Court does not agree. This Court is of the opinion that the Bureau was applying a narrow and technical construction to this provision of the law contradictory to the provisions of 4141.46, and that the evidence in this case clearly reveals that the plaintiff was able to work, that she was available for suitable work, that she did not refuse to take any work, because work was never offered to her at any place to which she applied, that she was never given any referral by the local Unemployment Office, that she never refused to take any job within the available labor market, nor within a reasonable distance from her residence, having regard to the character of work she was accustomed to do and the travel required to get to another place. The law does not say fully available, it requires reasonable availability and good faith in the effort to find it. \* \* \* It is apparent from the exhibits in this case that this Appellant every week sought employment at not less than three different places, and while there were some call-backs on her part to the same places in the labor market available, namely, the city of Orrville and its immediate environs, she was never offered any job of any kind during the period here in question. She did not insist that she be given a job the same as the one she had with the Telephone Company although she tried in numerous places to obtain the same work with a private employer. She also sought work as a clerk, even offered to work in the plant, and made a continuous effort over the entire period to obtain some kind of employment. There is no reason to believe, and there is nothing in this record to establish any doubt that the claimant told the truth, and that she testified to the truth to the best of her ability, and that she did make an honest, sincere, although ineffective, effort to find work. She made herself available for work

and she actively sought it. To say that she must use public transportation to get to a job 5 days or 6 days a week where she had no transportation and required no separate transportation while working at the job from which she was dismissed at the Telephone Company through no fault of her own, and that she had to go at least 11 miles to another labor market to hunt employment is in this Court's opinion a most unreasonable and technical application to the words "actively seeking such work." \* \* \*

In neither of the cited cases was there any doubt of the work search despite the limited area in which the search was conducted. In some other cases, however, the limited nature of the tangible factors representing the search may be at issue.

In Kansas a bookkeeper was discharged by a bank when the long criminal record of her husband, previously unknown to the claimant, became known in the community. The claimant who had worked 7 years in "the sheltered prestige of a bank" looked for work only at a few out-of-the-way places because the community was so incensed by her husband's crimes that most places would not employ her. The claims examiner found that she was doing all a person in her circumstances could do, but she was making no effort to find work other than at the few out-of-the-way places that might employ her despite her trouble, and the examiner denied benefits.

The Referee allowed benefits (Referee's Decision 26,008 K, March 23, 1962) adding that the claimant was available for work, and had made a reasonable effort to find work. The Referee explained:

Each case of availability must be determined on its own merits. The law does not require a person to do a useless thing just for compliance therewith. It is useless for the claimant to apply at places other than where she has attempted to find employment. She is guilty of no crime, she has offended no one, she is just married to a criminal and being subjected to public opinion because she unfortunately fell in love with a crook. The referee believes, as did the local manager, that the claimant did all she could do under the circumstances to obtain employment.

A Wyoming claimant did not contact any employers during certain weeks of her claim. She had earned her wage credits as a waitress in the community where she claimed benefits, a community of 800 persons. During the weeks in question she did not contact employers because she had contacted all the pros-



pective employers in the community several times and feared that too frequent contacts might adversely affect her chances of obtaining work with them. On appeal (Decision of Appeals Examiner No. 1334-AT-61, August 8, 1961, AA-160.1-133, BSSUI) benefits were allowed and the examiner commented:

Application of the requirement of actively seeking work must be general and overall in nature. \* \* \* It includes an evaluation of the claimant's overall attitude toward the labor market. Obviously, claimants cannot be absolutely required to contact an employer every week as a condition of eligibility. This practice could create a nuisance from the employer's point of view in that claimants would meet the requirement by merely applying to any employer regardless of his needs or their qualifications.

This examiner considers as available for work and actively seeking work, any claimant who makes a reasonable effort to find a job, who keeps his registration current at the employment office and who does those things which could reasonably be expected of a person unemployed and still in the labor market.

The town of A undoubtedly provides a reasonable labor market for this claimant who has lived and worked in that area. She has been in contact with all places where she might hope to obtain work and has, in addition, made applications outside of A when able to do so. The examiner concludes that claimant was actively seeking work during the weeks in question since her previous applications throughout the community of her residence were still active and recent at that time.

Limited tangible activity that could be identified as work search was also at issue in a Maine decision involving a claimant who lived on an island in a small community where work opportunities are extremely limited except during the summer months. The claimant was the only substitute clerk in the post office where she worked full time in the summer and as needed at other times. The Appeal Tribunal (Decision of the Appeal Tribunal No. AG-43, December 4, 1961, AA-160.1-135, BSSUI) held that this relationship, of itself, met the eligibility requirements since this course of action represented her best prospect of obtaining work and she has reasonable expectancy of recall to work at any time.

An Illinois claimant, a carpenter by trade, testified that he had "been to 100 contractors" seeking work in a 2-month interval, a point which was questioned as a discrepancy by the appellant-employer, who alleged that this was an exaggeration indicative of limited search. The Court in its decision (Illinois Circuit Court,

Cook County, No. 61-C-14948, February 5, 1962, CCH-Ill., Par. 8045) affirmed the decision of the Board of Review allowing benefits. As a part of its finding and decision, the Board stated:

The claimant testified that when he is unemployed, he first contacts his union and he then goes out to look for jobs. He estimated that he had been to 100 contractors between January 15, 1961, and the date of the hearing. He said that he goes out seeking employment every day because "my wife hollers at me if I don't have a job." He presented for the examination of the Referee a list with the names of 15 contractors whom he said he visited or called frequently. He explained that he made repeated calls to them because they told him that they might have an opening for him in "2 or 3 weeks." He felt that he should call them again because if he did not do so, they might think that he is working. He stated that he went to the B & D Contractors, the appellant and others in person, and that he expected to start working within a week. He did not know the dates on which he made his job contacts.

\* \* \*

In its first Notice of Appeal the appellant questions whether the claimant was telling the truth when he stated that (1) he had contacted approximately 100 contractors; (2) he had to get out of the house because his wife demanded that he find a job; (3) that he contacted all the prospective employers personally; (4) he telephoned 15 companies on the list. The appellant also questions whether the claimant did anything more than prepare the list with the aid of a telephone book and whether the claimant made the alleged telephone calls from a telephone which was not in his home. A careful evaluation of the evidence shows no basis for doubting the claimant's testimony. An individual who is looking for work may contact a substantial number of employers so that, in retrospect, he may well believe--regardless of the actual number--that he went to "100." It is also not unreasonable to believe that the wife of a man who is out of work will "nag" and importune him to find another job, whether one is to be found or not. Similarly, an individual who is seeking employment will contact employers both by telephone and in person and, unless he keeps a bookkeeping-like record of his activities, will be confused as to which of his contacts were made one way and which the other. With respect to the appellant's other two contentions, we do not find anything in the record to indicate that the claimant merely prepared his list with the aid of a telephone directory with the intention of showing technical compliance with the statutory requirements and we fail to see the relevancy of the question whether the telephone calls were made from the claimant's home or from another place.

The appellant's contentions regarding the nature of the claimant's job-seeking activities are not supported by the record. The claimant testified before the Referee at both hearings that he sought work constantly, that he visited various employers and contacted them several times, both in person and by telephone because they encouraged him to do so, that he visited the appellant's garage but was told that there was no job opening there and that he visited others whom he identified with sufficient clarity to remove any doubt which might otherwise arise from his vagueness with respect to the dates of his applications and some of the other details.



It is an accepted fact that different individuals do not and would not be expected to look for work in the same way. Sometimes a claimant whose search involved frequent contacts with employers who need not have been, for his purposes well identified in his mind, has a problem in convincing others of the sincerity of his search. An Arizona claimant did not make direct contacts with employers but instead followed leads furnished by "friends and other contacts or newspaper ads," despite the fact that he had been unemployed a long time. The Appeals Tribunal found (Decision No. 7277, September 23, 1960, AA-160.1-103, BSSUI) that the claimant had to use crutches because of a hip condition but had customarily worked at jobs where he could be seated and had skills that could be used at jobs where he could remain seated. The Tribunal allowed benefits and stated:

\*\*\* There is ample evidence that the claimant, with his physical condition, is able to perform work for which he is qualified. This has been attested to by the claimant, the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, and an expert from the Employment Service. Therefore, if he is physically able to work, the tribunal must determine whether he has been making a reasonable effort to obtain employment. We cannot expect that a person with his physical condition should go out walking up and down the streets contacting employers. In his case, a reasonable attempt to secure employment would be following a course of action such as he followed, i. e., contacting friends, following leads, watching the newspaper ads, and following up on contacts. He has demonstrated he is interested in securing work by attempting to find work in lesser skills at lesser salaries, and merely because he has been unsuccessful does not show he was unavailable.

The work search provision is not an easy one to interpret. It is not as simple as the mere acceptance of verbal or written statements from claimants as to whether they have looked for a job. Instead, a great deal of individual evaluation of the effort is required. But what is the basis for evaluation? If a claimant is found willing to work and available for work, should he be denied benefits because of a technical failure in his search for work? Can a limitation of work search be found in terms of numbers of contacts or volume of activity? Or does any evaluation of the search for work depend entirely upon the reasons for what the claimant did in looking for a job rather than upon a quantitative measure of his work seeking activity?

## Financial Developments Under UI Programs

(continued from page 12)

as a percent of total wages (2.95), were equal to 1.44 times the highest 12-month benefit cost rate of 2.05 percent (benefits as a percent of total wages) during the 10-year period 1952-1961. By indicating the extent to which a State's current reserve could finance benefit payments of the level during the worst 12-month period in the last decade, this multiple provides a good overall measure to determine how adequate reserves are for meeting future recession costs. Comparison of this multiple with the 1.66 a year ago, therefore, shows not only a lowering of fund adequacy but also a decline in reserves to below what is considered to be the minimum level of adequacy.

The range in this multiple by State was wide. Eight States had multiples of less than 1.0, and 23 States had multiples of less than 1.5. Taking the upper end of the range, the reserve ratio was at least 3.0 times the highest 12-month cost rate in 11 States, at least 4.0 in 4 States, and 5.0 or more in 3 States. The following table shows the distribution of States by the reserve-cost rate multiple for the two most recent calendar years.

Table F

Reserve Ratio as of end of Specified Calendar Year  
as a Multiple of Highest 12-Month Cost Rate

Multiple	Number of States by calendar year	
	1961	1960
Total.....	51	51
Less than 1.00.....	8	6
1.00 - 1.49.....	15	9
1.50 - 1.99.....	7	11
2.00 - 2.99.....	10	7
3.00 - 3.99.....	7	12
4.00 - 4.99.....	1	2
5.00 and over.....	3	4

In 1961, 21 States had a reserve level at least two times the highest cost rate, compared with 25 States in the preceding year; only 11 States had a multiple of three or more in 1961, and 18 States, in 1960.



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Seasonal Activities Spur Jobless Downturn

From March to April

- Regular State insured joblessness dropped more than seasonally--down 18 percent (400,000) to 1,872,000. The usual decline is about 5 percent.
- Nearly a third of the reduction occurred in California (51,300), New York (42,700), and Pennsylvania (34,200).
- The number of jobless construction workers dropped by 207,000 to 362,000.
- Reflecting this reduction, the largest and sharpest decrease was among skilled workers--down 129,000, or 27 percent.
- Men accounted for about 95 percent of the decline in unemployment.
- TEC insured unemployment also went down markedly--by 67,000, or one-fifth--to about 250,000, primarily reflecting the approaching termination of the program.

From April 1961

- State insured joblessness was down by nearly one million, or 34 percent.
- Two-fifths of the drop occurred in four large States, with the number declining by more than 90,000 in each.
- Factory workers accounted for three-fifths--600,000--of the total decline.

The major share--about 416,000--of this decrease was among workers from durable goods industries; largest reductions were in metal and metal-using groups.

Apparel workers experienced the largest jobless decline among those from soft-goods manufacturing.

- About three-fourths of the reduction in unemployment was among men.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

**R**EGULAR State insured unemployment, at 1,872,000 in mid-April, was down 400,000 (18 percent) from mid-March. During this same period, the insured jobless rate moved down from 5.6 percent to 4.6 percent. The reduction largely reflected better-than-seasonal employment gains in construction

and trade, along with expanding employment opportunities in service and in durable goods manufacturing industries.

A total of 49 States reported less insured joblessness this month than last, with the largest reductions in California (51,300), New York (42,700), and Penn-



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Since April 1961, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

sylvania (34,200). Consequently, the jobless rates moved down from 7.2 percent to 5.8 percent in California, from 5.5 to 4.7 in New York, and from 7.1 to 6.0 in Pennsylvania. In these three States, from one-third to three-fifths of the net declines were among construction workers.

Primarily because of the much sharper reduction in joblessness among construction workers than among those from other industries, the characteristics of the April claimants differed to some extent from those in March. Over the month, the proportion of male claimants moved down from 70 percent to 65 percent. At the same time, the proportion of construction workers dropped sharply--from 25 percent to 19 percent--while the proportion of factory workers rose from 39 to 44 percent. In both months persons from trade and service establishments made up one-fourth of the unemployed.

Largely resulting from the marked drop in construction unemployment, the

proportion of skilled workers declined to 18 percent from 21 percent in March. Each of the other major occupational groups accounted for about the same share of the jobless in both months. The largest groups were the unskilled and semi-skilled, making up 30 percent and 25 percent, respectively, of the total.

#### Sharp Drop From Year-Ago

For the Nation as a whole, insured unemployment was 966,000 below the year-ago level. Three-fifths of the reduction occurred among factory workers--down 598,000 to 821,000. The major share of this drop was among durable goods workers. Unemployment in this group plunged downward by 416,000, compared with a decline of 182,000 among nondurable goods workers. Construction unemployment fell off by 122,000 to 362,000 from April 1961. The reduction in the number of jobless trade workers was also substantial--down 117,000 to 330,000. All other industry divisions showed unemploy-

### The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	Number (in 000's)	April 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
		Mar. 1962	Apr. 1961	1962	1962	1961
Total.....	1,871.5	-17.6	-34.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	42.5	-12.2	-37.9	2.3	2.1	2.4
Contract construction .....	362.4	-36.3	-25.2	19.4	25.1	17.1
Manufacturing.....	821.0	-7.2	-42.1	43.9	39.0	50.0
Public utilities.....	79.4	-15.2	-32.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade....	330.0	-14.3	-26.2	17.6	17.0	15.8
Fin., insur., and real estate..	36.8	-12.2	-19.5	2.0	1.8	1.6
Services.....	157.2	-16.5	-18.6	8.4	8.3	6.8
All other.....	33.7	-32.5	-32.6	1.8	2.2	1.8
Information not available.....	8.7	----	----	0.5	0.4	0.4

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	Number (in 000's)	April 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
		Mar. 1962	Apr. 1961	1962	1962	1961
Total.....	1,871.5	-17.6	-34.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	68.9	- 5.1	-18.7	3.7	3.2	3.0
Clerical and sales.....	266.6	- 8.7	-22.0	14.2	12.9	12.0
Service.....	155.5	-14.4	-25.3	8.3	8.0	7.3
Skilled.....	341.4	-27.4	-34.8	18.2	20.7	18.5
Semiskilled.....	475.5	-15.6	-41.9	25.4	24.8	28.8
Unskilled and other.....	554.0	-18.2	-34.6	29.6	29.8	29.8
Information not available.....	9.6	----	----	0.5	0.6	0.5

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

ment decreases, ranging from 19 to 38 percent from last year.

Large Jobless Declines in Metal and Apparel Groups

The largest jobless decreases among factory workers from last April were in the five principal hard-goods groups and in apparel. Employment recovery in these groups has been extensive. Transportation equipment joblessness was 104,000 (62 percent) below that in April 1961. Primary metals unemployment was down by 73,000 (66 percent), fabricated metals by 57,000 (53 percent), nonelectrical machinery by 53,000 (60 percent), and electrical machinery by 42,000 (43 percent). Consequently, there were marked jobless declines in heavily industrialized States, including Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New York. The decline in apparel--70,000, or 37 percent--was the largest, by far, among workers from soft goods manufacturing. Major decreases among apparel workers occurred in New York (23,800) and Pennsylvania (12,500).

Semiskilled Workers Lead in Jobless Declines

The number of unemployed semi-skilled workers dropped by 343,000 (42 percent) from last April. The reduction, sharper than that in any of the other occupational groups, reflected the return to

work of factory employees. Persons with skilled and unskilled occupations also left the jobless rolls in large numbers over

Insured Unemployed, United States 1/  
Duration, and Age by Sex

Item	April 1962		April
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distri- bution	1961 Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total.....	1,871.5	100.0	2,837.5
1-2.....	415.6	22.2	569.9
3-4.....	224.2	12.0	328.7
5-14.....	791.7	42.3	1,216.3
15 and over.	440.0	23.5	722.6
<u>Age by Sex:</u>			
Men--Total ..	1,210.6	100.0	1,926.7
Under 25...	164.5	13.6	310.4
25-44.....	527.4	43.6	891.9
45-64.....	427.2	35.3	615.3
65 and over.	89.9	7.4	106.3
INA .....	1.6	0.1	2.8
Women--Total	661.0	100.0	910.8
Under 25...	102.0	15.4	140.3
25-44.....	302.1	45.7	440.0
45-64.....	230.8	34.9	298.0
65 and over.	25.7	3.9	31.5
INA .....	0.5	0.1	1.0

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

INA = Information not available



the year. Unemployment declined by 182,000 among skilled workers and by 293,000 among unskilled workers, with each group down 35 percent. Many of these were from construction and manufacturing. The smaller groups--service workers, clerical-sales workers, and professional and managerial persons--showed decreases ranging from 19 to 25 percent.

The number of men filing for unemployment compensation in mid-April was 716,000 (37 percent) below a year ago. This decline accounted for three-fourths of the over-the-year drop. The reduction among women--down 250,000 or 27 percent--was primarily among factory workers. Workers age 25 to 54, the prime working years, accounted for 70 percent of the over-the-year decrease in joblessness.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Jobless workers who had exhausted their rights under the regular State unemployment insurance programs and were filing under the temporary extended programs totaled just under 250,000 in mid-April. This represented a reduction of 67,000, or one-fifth, from mid-March.

The drop resulted primarily from the provision in the TEC Act which limited eligibility for TEC benefits after March 31 to qualified claimants who had been in compensable status under the TEC program on or prior to that date. However, the April data include 15,000 unemployed who were insured under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws which were in operation in four States--California, Idaho, Illinois, and Vermont. The March figure includes 5,800 jobless who were insured under extended duration provisions in three States.

An estimated 160,000 claimants dropped out of the extended program between mid-March and mid-April. Of these, approximately 90,000 received all

### Average Weekly Benefits of the Insured Unemployed Under the TEC Program United States 1/, April 1962

Industry and occupation	Amount
Total .....	\$32.70
<u>Industry division:</u>	
Mining.....	33.10
Contract construction .....	35.42
Manufacturing.....	33.28
Public utilities .....	35.31
Wholesale & retail trade.....	30.35
Fin., insur., & real estate....	31.76
Services.....	30.51
All other.....	32.96
<u>Major occupational group:</u>	
Professional & managerial.....	40.03
Clerical & sales.....	32.15
Service.....	28.18
Skilled.....	37.83
Semiskilled .....	33.31
Unskilled & other.....	30.87

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

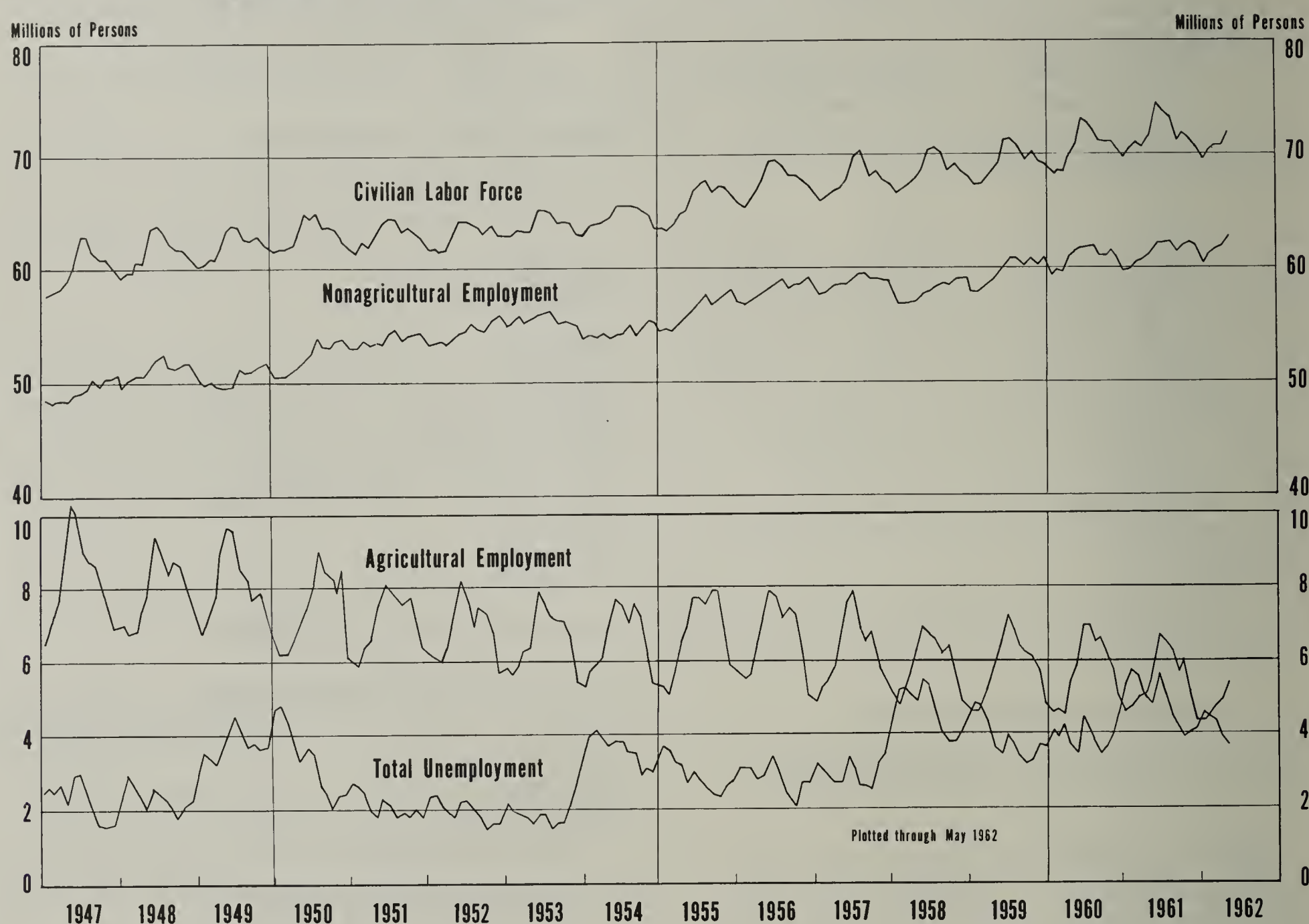
of the TEC benefits to which they were entitled.

Despite the sharp over-the-month drop in TEC joblessness, there was no appreciable change in the distributions by the various characteristic groups. In both March and April, about three-fifths of the total were men, and slightly more than one-half were under age 45. Nationally, in the distributions by industry division and by major occupational group, almost all changes were less than a percentage point.

TEC benefits to persons who exhausted their regular State rights totaled about \$33.9 million in April--a decline of about one-fifth from March. Claimants at mid-April were entitled to an average weekly benefit of \$32.70--an increase of 64 cents from March.



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

April and May 1962 and May 1961

Employment status	May 6-12 1962	April 8-14 1962	May 7-13 1961	Net change	
				April-May 1962	May 1961- May 1962
Civilian labor force	71,922,000	70,979,000	71,546,000	1,153,000	376,000
Employed	68,203,000	67,027,000	66,778,000	1,379,000	1,425,000
Agricultural	5,428,000	5,048,000	5,544,000	467,000	-116,000
Nonagricultural	62,775,000	61,979,000	61,234,000	912,000	1,541,000
Unemployed	3,719,000	3,952,000	4,768,000	-227,000	-1,049,000
Not in the labor force	54,956,000	55,933,000	53,499,000	-977,000	1,457,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The civilian labor force, at 71.9 million in May, was 1.1 million higher than in April, and some 600,000 above year-ago levels. The month-to-month gain was about 400,000 more than seasonal, reflecting an unusually large influx of youngsters into the labor market as summer vacation time approached.

Total employment, at 68.2 million, was a record for May, 1 million above the previous high for the month recorded in 1960 and 1.5 million better than last year. The 1.4 million increase over April compares with a usual seasonal gain of about 1 million. Nonagricultural employment (including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics) stood at 62.8 million, its highest level on record. The 900,000 over-the-month gain in nonfarm employment was better than seasonal, reflecting unusually large additions of teenagers to the nonfarm workforce as well as reemployment of adult men. Agricultural employment rose only seasonally, up 500,000 to 5.4 million, its lowest May level on record, although not significantly different from its year ago total. Some 2.3 million nonfarm workers were on short workweeks (less than 35 hours a week) because of economic reasons; this figure is virtually unchanged from April although a slight decline is usual for this time of year. Nevertheless, it was a half-million fewer than last year, but about the same number as in May 1960.

Unemployment fell seasonally by 230,000 to 3.7 million between April and May. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, 5.4 percent, was not significantly different from the previous month. A year ago, the unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, the highest recorded in 1961. Since that time, total unemployment has been reduced by 1 million, but is still about a quarter of a million higher than in May 1960, when the rate was 5.1 percent. Long-term unemployment (15 weeks or longer) fell seasonally by 200,000 over the month to 1.3 million, significantly below a year ago, when the count stood at 1.9 million. Very long-term unemployment (6 months or more) remained virtually unchanged at nearly 700,000 in May. This "hard core" of jobless workers, although a quarter of a million less than in May 1961, continued to persist well above its prerecession level, accounting for 18 percent of total unemployment as compared with 12 percent in May 1960.

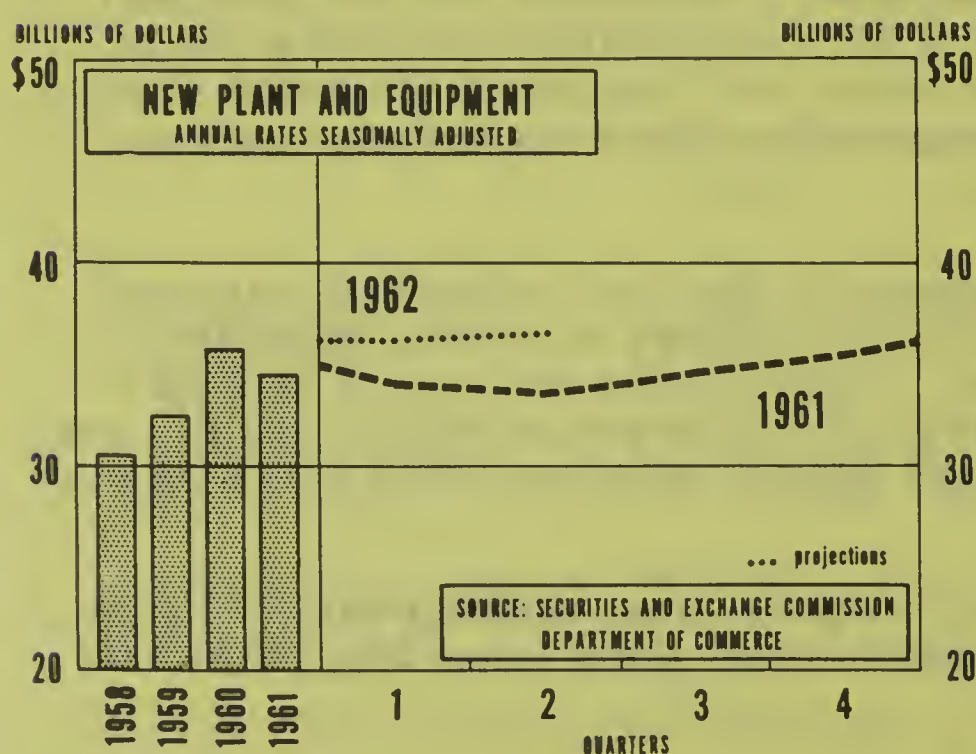
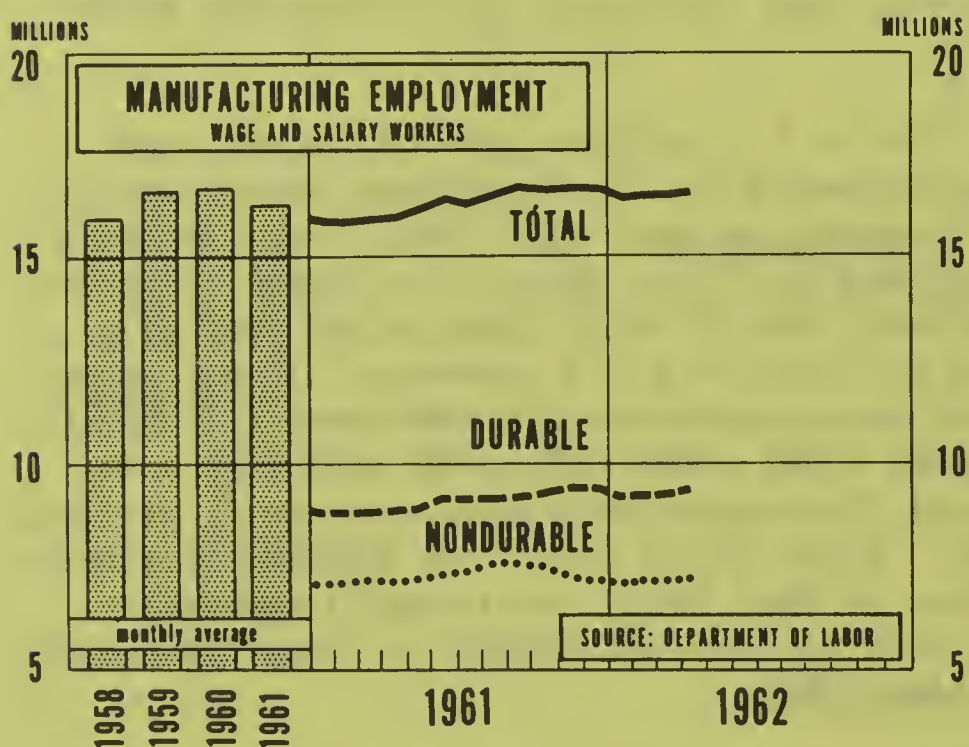
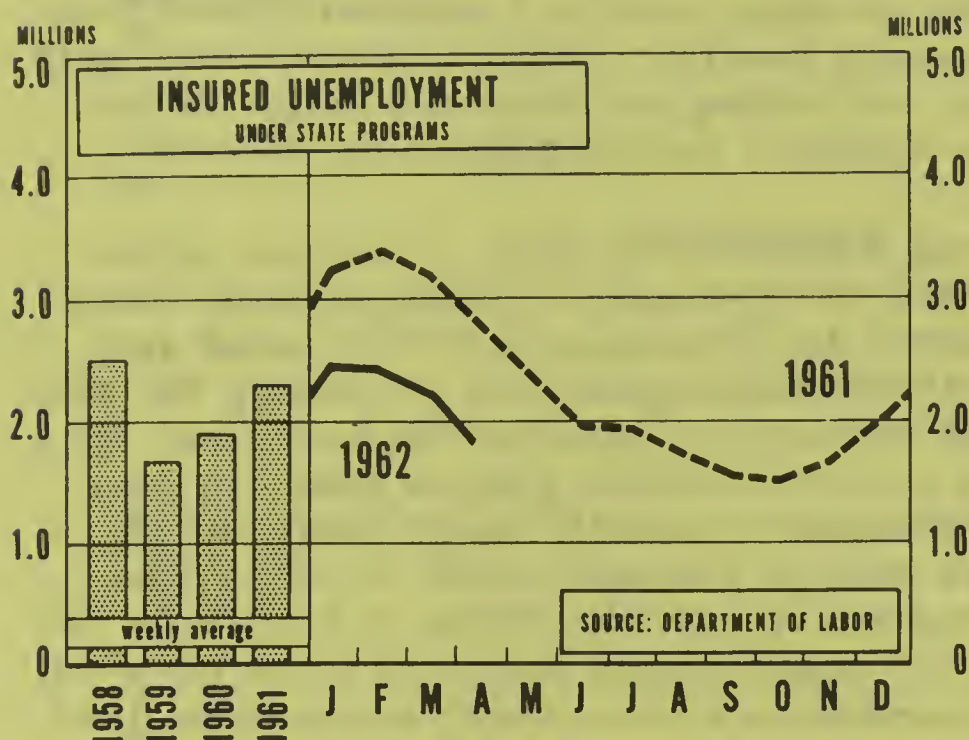
Insured unemployment under regular State programs dropped somewhat more than seasonally between April and May, falling by 270,000 to 1.6 million, with all States reporting over-the-month declines. Decreases for the most part reflected stepped-up activity in construction, and hiring in services and in auto plants. The number of claimants under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program continued to drop sharply--falling from 234,000 in April to 132,000.

The national rate of insured unemployment in May (not seasonally adjusted) fell to 4.0 percent from 4.6 in April, with all States reporting reductions. The rate in May 1961 was 5.9 percent. Highest rates were 11.9 percent in Alaska (down from 17.4 percent in April), 6.6 percent in Maine, and 6.3 percent in West Virginia. All States except Hawaii reported lower rates than in May of last year.

The number of persons exhausting their regular State benefits declined from 163,000 in April to an estimated 150,000 in May, down from 249,000 in May of last year.



# NATIONAL LABOR



**B**USINESS developments in May and early June appeared mixed as several key economic indicators slowed in their rate of growth or continued unchanged. While personal income reached a record high of \$440 billion, the \$1.1 billion gain in May was the smallest in 4 months. Nonfarm employment also recorded its smallest monthly gain since January. The May volume of sales retreated slightly from the April level. Corporate profits proved somewhat disappointing in the first quarter and the financial markets reflected, to some extent, uncertainty in the business trend.

The economy, nevertheless, is operating at high levels. With small, but broadly based gains, industrial output increased 0.5 percent to a new record. The pace of auto production continued to edge close to the banner 1955 year. Although steel operations have dropped sharply, improvement is expected in the late summer when current inventories are reduced, and when the auto industry moves into high gear on the new 1963 model runs. For most hard goods other than steel, the upward trend in new orders held through April, while new business for soft goods companies continued to rise uninterrupted.

May retail sales, down a seasonally adjusted 1 percent from April, were the second best on record. However, sales of nondurable goods advanced and department store sales were at an alltime high. To finance the high volume of auto sales, consumers contracted for the largest expansion in installment credit in 2 years, and personal savings dropped, after rising steadily over the past year.

Reflecting the unusually sharp increase in residential building, private construction expenditures in May were up appreciably more than seasonally and 16 percent ahead of last year. In the public sector, however, there has been no expansion in expenditures over 1961 thus far. There is no indication yet of any change in anticipated outlays by business for new plants and equipment, which are still estimated at 8 percent ahead of last year.



# MARKET *Keynotes*

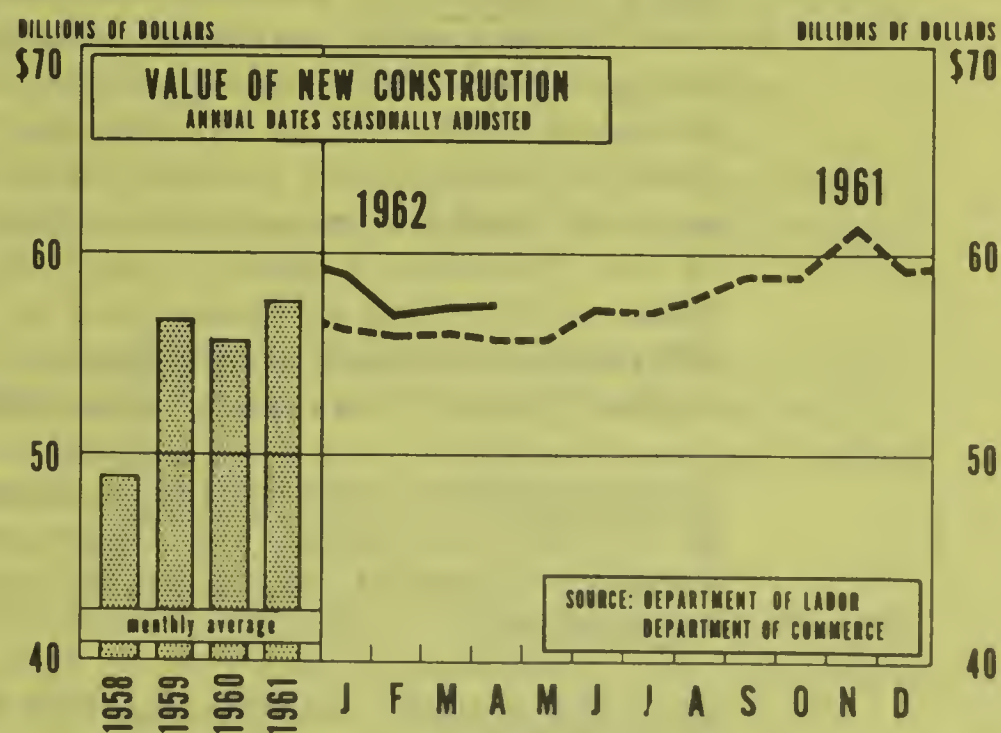
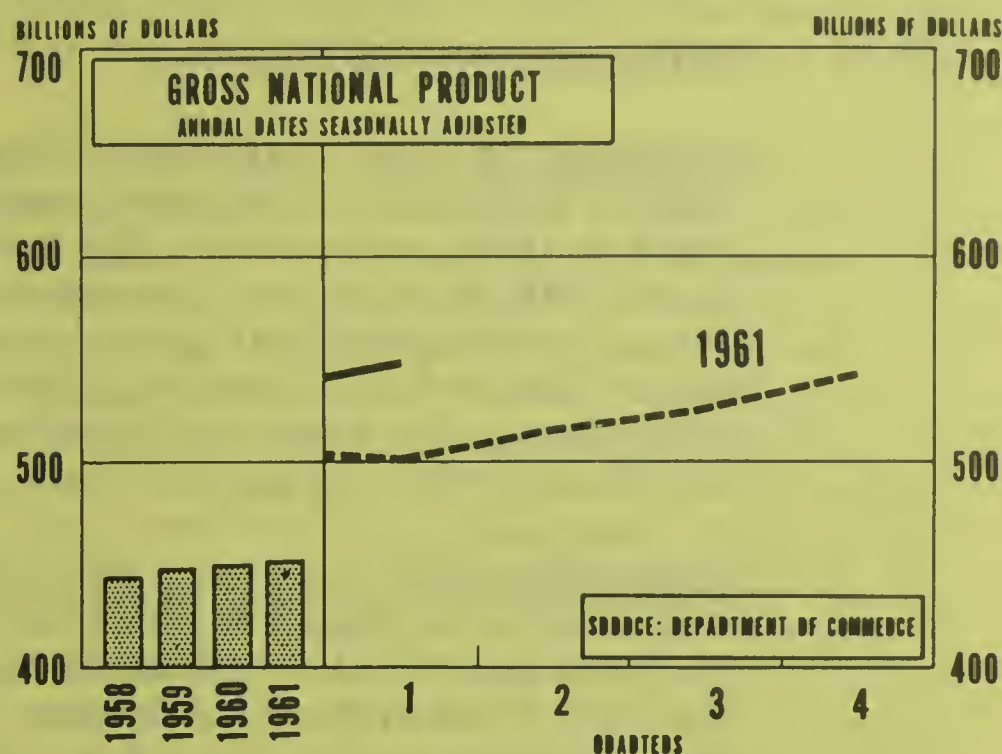
The drop in the number of jobless was about seasonal, but insured unemployment showed a somewhat larger than average decline for this time of year. Adult men had a better-than-seasonal reduction in their unemployment rate, while the number of married men without jobs fell nearly 300,000 to 1.1 million, 500,000 fewer than a year ago. Of the 150 major labor market areas, only 54 are now designated as areas of substantial unemployment, the lowest number since November 1960.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment expanded more than seasonally in May to 55.1 million, but at a slower pace than in recent months. A year ago, nonfarm payroll employment was 53.7 million. A large, but somewhat less than seasonal, rise in construction accounted for half of the overall increase in May. Government, services, and durable goods manufacturing provided most of the remaining increase. Altogether the April-May increase was 285,000, or about 60,000 more than usual for this time of year. While mining, service, and finance employment showed about usual increases over the month, the decline in retail trade was somewhat less than seasonal.

Manufacturing employment was little changed over the month. At 16.6 million in May, it was up from 16.1 million a year ago and was within 200,000 of its prerecession level in early 1960. Although jobs in primary metals were reduced by 16,000 as steel production declined, the total for durable goods industries rose by 54,000 where usually there is no significant change from April to May. Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing declined, mainly because the food processing industry failed to show the usual increase, but also because jobs in apparel were reduced somewhat more than usual after a much smaller than seasonal decline in April.

The factory workweek lengthened by 0.1 hour, somewhat less than seasonally, to 40.5 hours. This was about three-





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quarters of an hour more than a year earlier and the second highest for May since 1955. Average weekly earnings increased by 64 cents to \$97.20, \$5.10 higher than a year earlier and a new record. Hourly earnings rose 1 cent to a new high of \$2.40, 8 cents above a year ago.

#### INCOME AND SPENDING

Personal income increased moderately in April, to a new record of \$438.7 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate). As in March, wages and salaries were mainly responsible for the \$2.8 billion over-the-month advance. Compared with a year ago, the income total was \$29 billion, or 7 percent, higher. Manufacturing payroll gains were particularly pronounced in the durable goods industries, stemming primarily from higher employment and a longer workweek. In nonmanufacturing industries, construction, trade, service, and State and local government, payrolls rose.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid under all regular programs declined with the more than seasonal drop in insured unemployment, to \$262 million in April from \$337 million in March. The annual rate of payments was \$2.7 billion, down from \$3.1 billion in March and \$4.1 billion in April 1961. Under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program, \$36 million was paid in April to unemployed persons who had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular programs, compared with \$44 million in March. TEC benefits are now limited to persons in claimant status prior to April 1, with the program currently scheduled to terminate at the end of June.

#### PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production gains were widespread in April. The index, rising steadily since January, moved up 1 percentage point to a new high of 117 percent of the 1957 average. Industrial output was nearly 7 percent greater than at the prerecession peak in May 1960. The largest gains were in motor vehicles and parts and building materials.

Steel output slipped again in May and early June, as stocks accumulated prior to the signing of the new labor agreement were being liquidated for the second straight month. From its 2-year high of 10.6 million tons in March, production fell to 7.5 million tons, the lowest since April of last year and one of the lowest levels for the month since 1947. However, mills have turned out a total of 47.4 million tons so far this year, compared with 36.3 million tons in the same period of 1961.

Auto assemblies totaled 673,000 in May, up 9 percent from April and 13 percent from a year earlier. Output was the best for the month since the record car year of 1955. In the first 5 months, makers have built 1 million, or 46 percent, more cars than in the same period of 1961. Auto sales, soaring to their highest level for May since 1955, totaled 656,800 units. This was 5 percent and 22 percent ahead of a month and a year ago, respectively. In one of the industry's best 10-day selling periods in history, one maker reported sales exceeding all previous records. Dealers' inventories, edging down to 949,000 new cars at the end of May from 953,000 the month before, were higher than a year ago, when 902,700 autos were held in stock.

Construction expenditures, showing a more-than-seasonal increase, totaled \$5.2 billion in May, up 7 percent from a year earlier. At \$59.6 billion, seasonally adjusted, the annual rate of spending was at the second highest level on record.

Housing starts, continuing the sharp pickup in March, rose significantly more than seasonally in April. Work began on 150,600 public and private



units, compared with 117,600 in March and 115,300 in April 1961. Rising 8 percent over the month, the annual rate of private starts, at a seasonally adjusted 1,542,000 units, was 32 percent above a year ago and the highest since July of the boom building year 1959. For the year so far, starts are 13 percent above the same period last year but still 12 percent less than in 1959.

Manufacturers' sales, which have been setting new records each month since October, rose 1 percent in April, with increases in both durable and nondurable goods shipments. The new high of \$33.6 billion, seasonally adjusted, was 12 percent above a year earlier. Despite a 7 percent decline in steel sales and a smaller reduction in fabricated metal products, durable goods producers' shipments were up, with strong showings by motor vehicle and aerospace companies. New orders to manufacturers in April continued at the March rate of \$32.9 billion, seasonally adjusted. A 1 percent increase in new business for nondurable goods was offset by a similar reduction in orders for durable goods. This was the third successive monthly decline in hard goods orders, reflecting the decrease in demand for steel. Ordering of transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and nonferrous metals was up 6 to 8 percent over the month, seasonally adjusted. Since January, the total flow of new orders has been held steady by the month-to-month rise in nondurable goods producers' business. Inventories rose \$200 million in April to \$56.8 billion, seasonally adjusted, with accumulation equally divided between durable and nondurable goods manufacturers. While the rate of increase in durables stocks has been slowing since January, April's changes were minor in most industries, except for a decline of \$50 million in steel stocks and the addition of \$100 million to inventories of motor vehicle companies. With shipments exceeding new orders, manufacturers' unfilled orders dropped for the second straight month in April. The \$550 million decline was entirely attributable to reductions in steel company order books. At the end of April, backlogs totaled \$48.6 billion, compared with \$45.8 billion a year ago.

Department store sales in May, advancing farther from their March-April level, were running 6 percent ahead of last year. The seasonally adjusted index in May was 162 percent of the 1947-49 average, an alltime high. In April, the index was 157 percent and in May a year ago, 144 percent.

### CONSUMER PRICES

Higher consumer prices in April pushed the index to a new record of 105.2 percent of the 1957-59 average, 1.3 percent above a year ago. Responsible for the 0.2 percent over-the-month increment were increases in prices for fresh fruits and vegetables, used cars, the highest since 1953, gasoline, movies, and medical care services. In contrast to the stability of the first 4 months of last year, the index has moved up 0.7 percent for the sharpest January-April rise since 1958, with prices for commodities increasing more than for services.

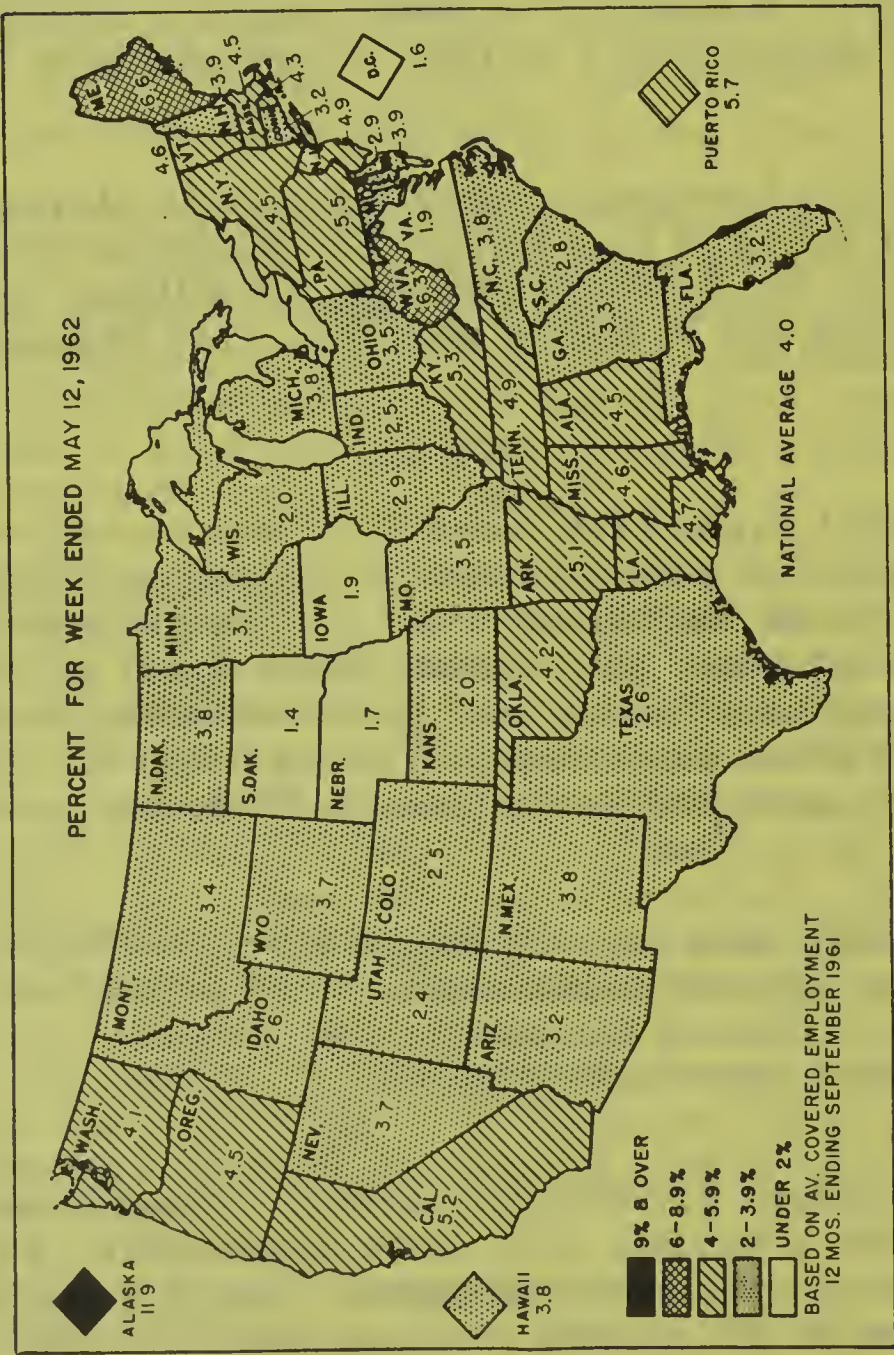
Cost-of-living increases of 1 cent an hour will be received by 850,000 workers in the automobile and farm equipment industries, while 100,000 in other farm equipment plants and in aerospace companies will receive 2 cents more an hour, on the basis of the April price index.

Spendable weekly earnings of factory production workers rose 53 cents during April to an average of \$85.53 for a worker with three dependents, \$4.50 above a year ago. Buying power also was up over the month, about 4-1/2 percent above a year earlier, and close to the record reached last December.

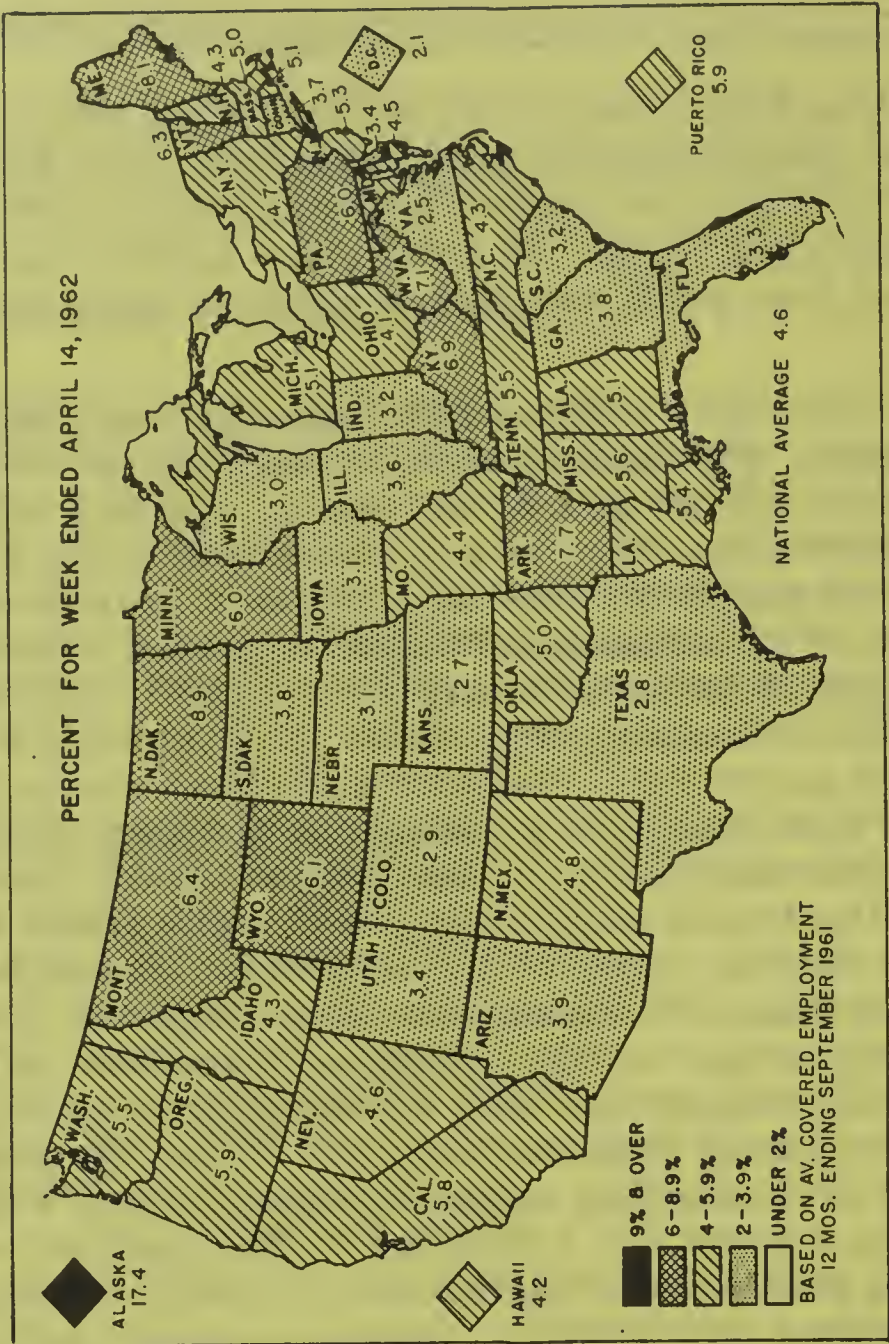


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

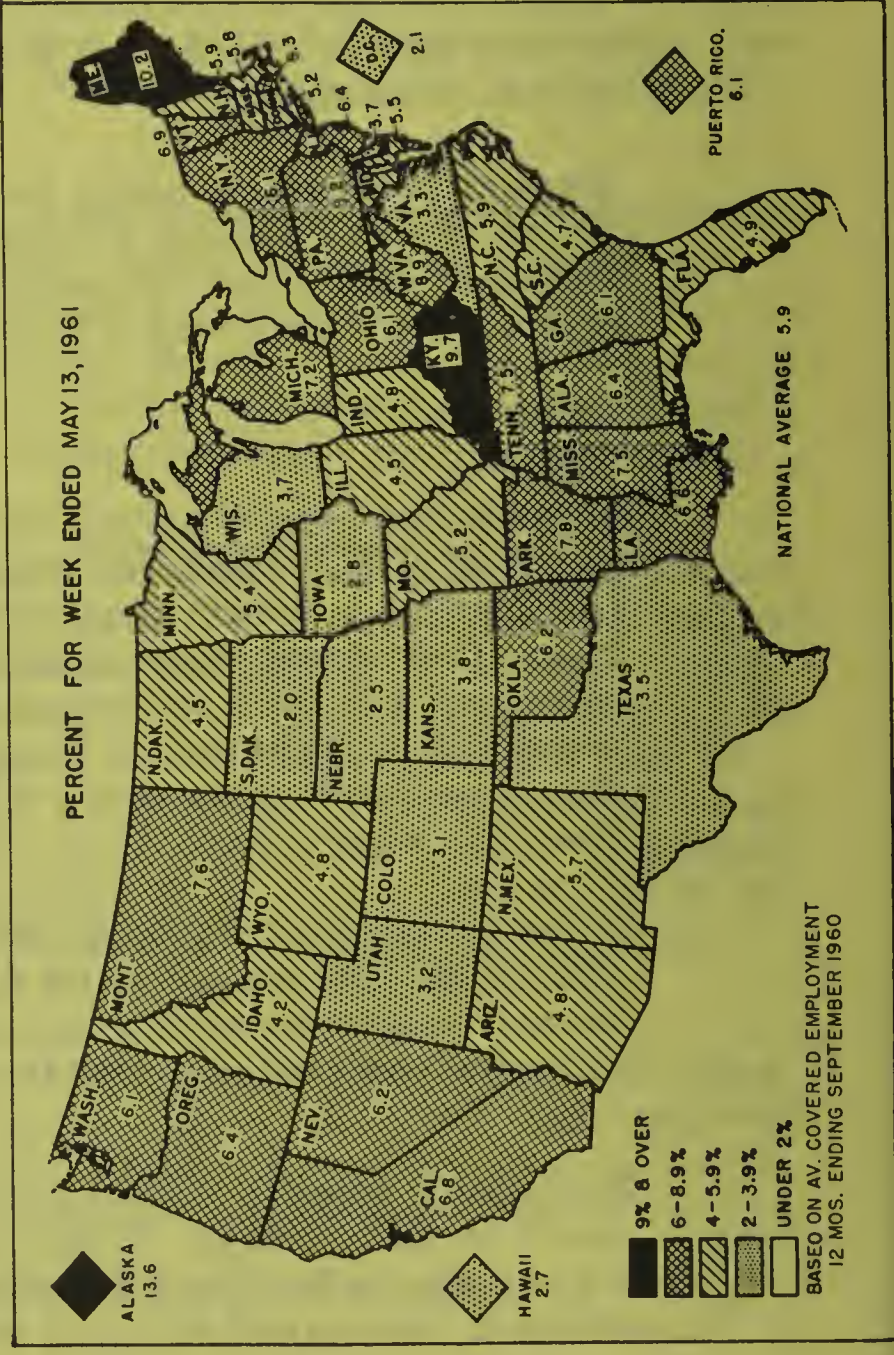
LATEST MONTH



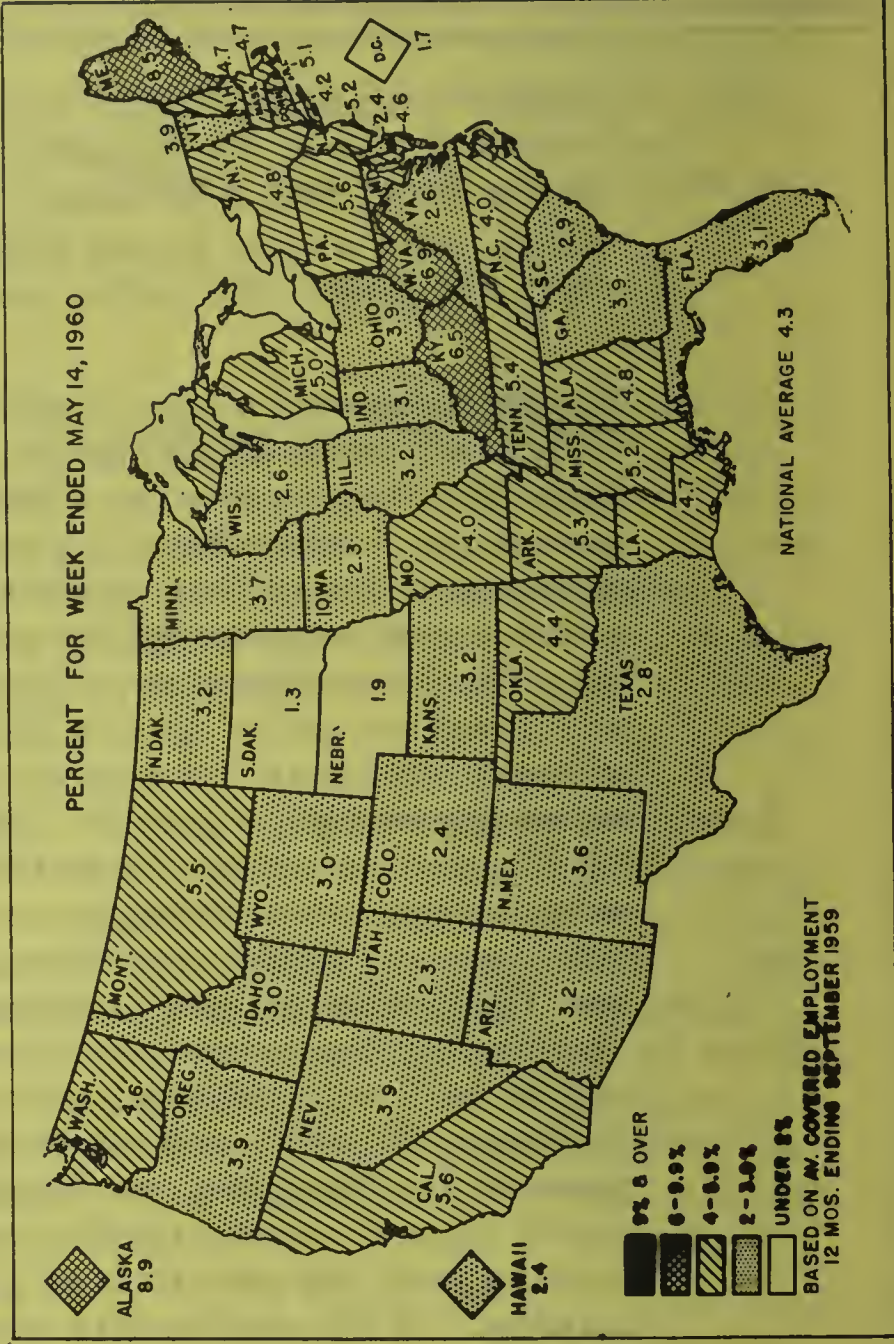
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## Unemployment Insurance Activities

# Insured Unemployment Continues to Decline in May

SEASONAL upswings in construction and other outdoor work, additional hiring in trade and services, and increased activity in the auto and the food processing industries reduced the number of insured unemployed under State programs by 14 percent from April to an average of 1,576,500 during the first 4 weeks in May. As a result of this somewhat larger-than-usual decline, the seasonally adjusted average of insured unemployment in May dropped to 1.5 million; the adjusted level was 1.6 million in April, and in May 1961, it was 2.3 million.

Insured unemployment under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE) also declined in May. The weekly average of jobless ex-servicemen fell by 5,100 to 40,000, while joblessness among Federal workers averaged 26,100, down by 3,300 from April.

The national insured unemployment rate under State programs (not adjusted for seasonality) in mid-May was 4.0 percent; in mid-April, the rate was 4.6 per-

cent and in May a year ago, 5.9 percent. Alaska still reported the highest State rate--11.9 percent--compared with 17.4 in April. Two other States reported rates above 6 percent--Maine with 6.6 percent and West Virginia with 6.3 percent. The lowest rates (less than 2 percent) were in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Virginia. Compared with a year earlier, the rates were lower in all States except Hawaii; Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, and Montana showed declines of more than 3 percentage points.

### Initial Claims Continue Decline

Jobless workers filing initial claims under State programs in May averaged 249,500 per week--down 6 percent from April, and 16 percent under the year-ago figure. The over-the-month decline was attributable to expanding seasonal activities. Under the UCX program, initial claims moved down by 1,000 from the preceding month to a weekly average of 4,900. New unemployment among Federal workers,

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
April 7	307,700	429,500	1,956,100	2,946,200
14	260,900	363,900	1,871,500	2,837,500
21	252,700	328,400	1,803,400	2,724,000
28	244,100	311,900	1,726,500	2,610,000
May 5	271,700	329,800	1,653,400	2,494,900
12	252,900	308,100	1,600,500	2,393,200
19	247,600	291,700	1,560,000	2,306,700
26	245,300	280,500	1,507,200	2,200,500
June 2	230,700	283,300	----	----
<u>Weekly averages</u>				
April	266,600	367,000	1,830,500	2,779,400
May	249,500	297,300	<sup>2/</sup> 1,576,500	2,328,200

<sup>1/</sup> Average through week ending May 26, 1962.



# State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

Activity	April 1962		January - April (in thousands)	
	Number or amount	% change from		1962
		March 1962	April 1961	
Initial claims <u>2/</u> .....	1,147,200	- 2.0	-21.9	5,578
Weeks claimed <u>2/</u> .....	8,121,300	-18.6	-31.1	39,227
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	1,830,500	-17.5	-34.1	2,241
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,687,700	-18.6	-36.6	1,987
Benefits paid <u>3/</u> .....	\$239,562,200	-22.8	-33.9	1,146,537
Claimant exhaustions .....	162,800	- 4.3	-29.4	668

1/ Data relate to State programs only.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.

at a weekly average of 2,300 in May, was down by 400 from April.

## Fewer Insured Jobless in All States

Insured unemployment under State programs moved down in all States between mid-April and mid-May, and declined by more than one-fifth in 22 States. The largest numerical decreases were in California (23,400), Michigan (22,000), Illinois (16,800), Ohio (16,100), Minnesota (16,000), and Pennsylvania (13,900). All other reductions were well under 10,000.

In California, the number of insured unemployed totaled 201,400--about 10 percent less than in the preceding month. Practically all of the decline reflected recalls in construction and logging, and a pickup in trade. Insured joblessness in the State was nearly 62,000 less than a year ago. About one-third of this decline was among factory workers, largely those from the food processing, transportation equipment, lumber products, furniture, fabricated metals, and electrical machinery industries. Almost 23,000 of the over-the-year drop was among workers from trade, and another 4,000 was among those from public utilities.

About 8,500 of the 22,000 over-the-month decline in Michigan occurred in manufacturing, with nearly all of the reduction in the auto industry. Insured joblessness among construction workers was down by 7,000 and that in trade by

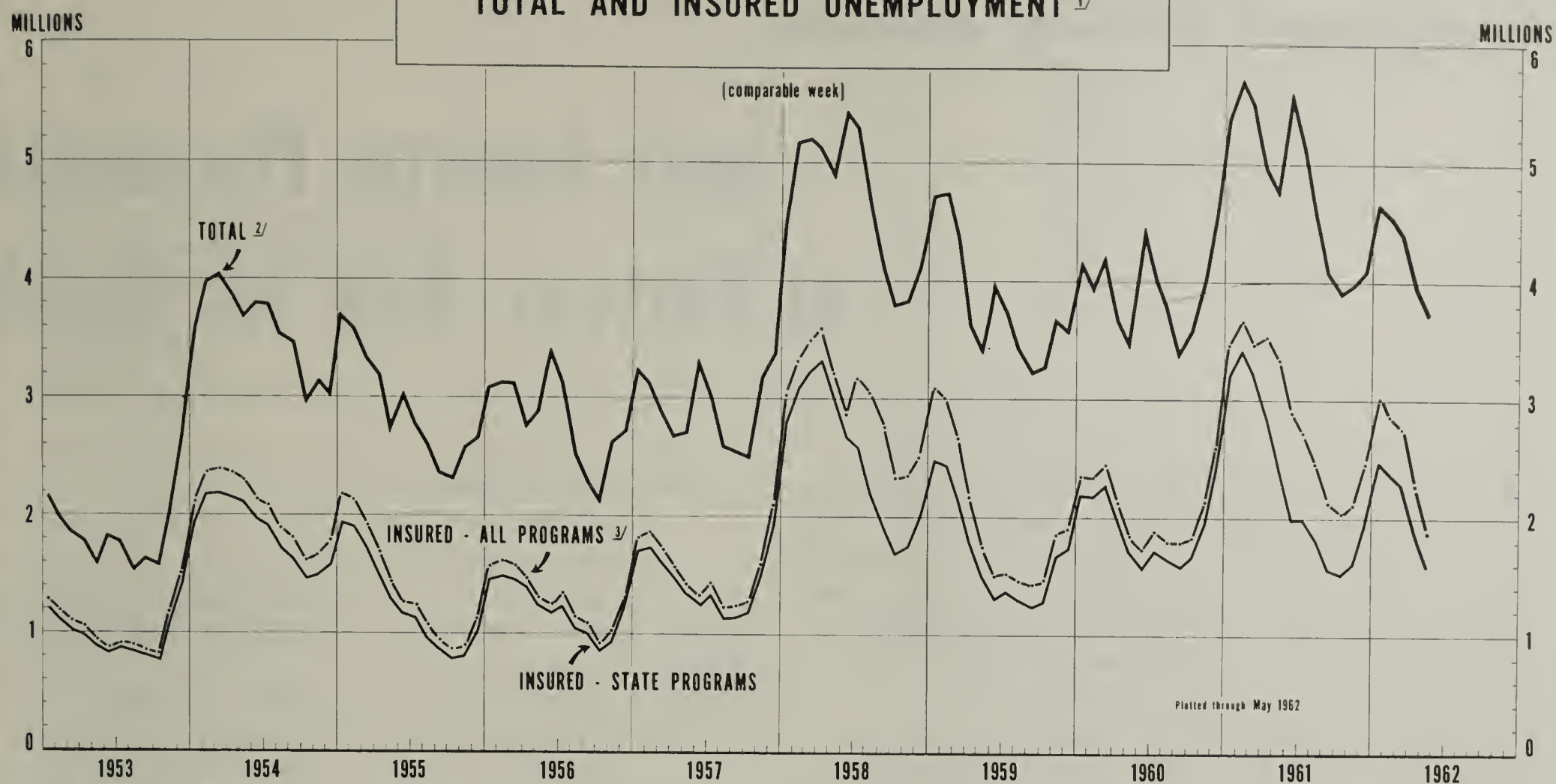
3,000. Compared with mid-May 1961, the number of insured unemployed in the State had declined by nearly 65,000. Almost three-fourths of the drop from a year ago was among factory workers, especially those from metals, machinery, and auto plants. In the auto industry alone, insured unemployment was down by some 27,000. Among workers from trade, joblessness had dropped about 9,000 and the number of unemployed from construction was down by about 2,000.

The 18 percent drop from April in the number of insured unemployed in Illinois brought the State's mid-May total down to 76,100--about 44,000 below the number a year earlier. Some 8,000 of the over-the-month decline was among construction workers, and about 3,500 among those from factories. In manufacturing, a majority of the major industries showed small decreases, with the largest reductions in food processing and fabricated metals. From a year earlier, the number of insured jobless factory workers was reduced by nearly 25,000, with the largest declines among those from the metals, machinery, and transportation equipment industries.

Ohio reported an over-the-month decrease of 16,100, which lowered insured unemployment to 80,700. About 11,000 of this decline was in construction and some 3,000 in trade. Joblessness in manufacturing, at nearly 38,000, was unchanged from the previous month. The unemployment rise of about 4,000 among



## TOTAL AND INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT <sup>1/</sup>



1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs. Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

workers from steel mills was offset by small declines in fabricated metals, transportation equipment, stone-clay-glass, and rubber products.

The 26,200 insured unemployed in Minnesota represented a decline of 38 percent from mid-April. Over four-fifths of the decline was in nonmanufacturing industries, with construction showing by far the largest drop. Nearly half of the decline in factory unemployment was among workers from food processing.

Pennsylvania's insured unemployed in mid-May totaled 159,600--down 8 percent from the previous month. Almost all of the decline reflected recalls of construction workers. There was also somewhat fewer unemployed from trade and services than in mid-April. Joblessness in manufacturing rose moderately, largely due to layoffs in steel plants and to a seasonal lull in the apparel and textile industries. Among the States, Pennsylvania showed the largest decrease in insured unemployment from a year earlier--

some 84,000. Over three-fifths of this drop was among factory workers with the largest reduction--some 13,000--in the apparel industry. The metals, nonelectrical machinery, and transportation equipment industries combined, accounted for about 25,000 of the factory drop. Unemployment among workers from construction was down about 15,000.

### Claimant Turnover Down Slightly

Nearly 1.4 million jobless workers covered by State programs stopped filing for unemployment insurance benefits in May--somewhat under the number in April. Preliminary estimates indicate that 150,000 of those who stopped filing had exhausted their benefit rights. The number of exhaustions in May was 8 percent less than in the previous month and 40 percent under the year-earlier figure.

### Benefits Decline in April

A total of \$262.1 million was paid out to jobless workers under all regular un-

(continued on page 44)



## Employment Service Activities

# April Nonfarm Placements at Postwar High for Month

**P**LACEMENTS of workers in nonfarm jobs in April rose 66,100 or 13 percent, above the high March level, to 577,100, the highest April total since 1945. Although the over-the-month increase was less than usual for this time of year (17 percent), the volume was 31 percent over that of a year ago. Nearly all of the monthly increase occurred in placements of men. Seasonally adjusted, the annual rate of placements in April was 7.0 million, compared with 7.2 million in March and 5.3 million a year ago.

All but eight States reported placement increases, with the largest in Texas (9,100), California (7,700), and Ohio (5,700). Increases in construction, trade, and services were primary factors in the rise in all three States. In California and Ohio, new hires in manufacturing also augmented the placement volume.

Over two-thirds, or 390,400, of the placements in April were of workers in the central age group (20-44 years). Workers 45 years and older accounted for

118,700, and the remainder were placements of teenagers.

All industry divisions but government showed over-the-month increases. The gains were, however, less than seasonal, except in construction, which had a rise of almost 45 percent from March, compared with a usual increase of about 40 percent.

Services registered the largest numerical gain (38,300), followed by construction (13,900), and trade (12,500). Compared with a year ago, all industry divisions except government showed large increases, with the sharpest in manufacturing and trade (nearly 40 percent each), and in construction (34 percent).

Over-the-month increases were also reported in all major occupational groups except professional and managerial. Only the skilled group registered a somewhat greater-than-usual gain. The increases in the clerical and sales category and in the service group were about seasonal. Compared with a year ago, placements in each occupational group were considerably higher,

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
April 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent change from March 1962	Usual % change between March & April 1/	Percent change from April 1961
Total. . . . .	577,100	+12.9	+16.9	+31.1
Construction . . . .	45,900	+43.6	+39.0	+33.5
Manufacturing . . . .	124,300	+4.4	+7.1	+36.9
Public utilities . . . .	17,500	+4.1	+9.1	+28.4
Trade . . . . .	131,400	+10.5	+14.0	+36.6
Services . . . . .	227,800	+20.2	+22.6	+27.2
Government . . . . .	15,000	-5.5	+13.1	+2.4
All other . . . . .	15,200	-19.6	-----	+32.1

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
April 1962

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from March 1962	Usual % change between March & April 1/	Percent change from April 1961
Total. . . . .	577,100	+12.9	+16.9	+31.1
Professional and managerial . . . . .	18,500	-3.4	+1.8	+25.6
Clerical and sales . . . .	83,300	+4	+1.3	+33.8
Service . . . . .	199,100	+22.6	+23.6	+24.5
Skilled . . . . .	36,100	+16.5	+15.0	+32.7
Semiskilled. . . . .	78,800	+6.3	+8.9	+37.6
Unskilled. . . . .	161,300	+14.1	+22.5	+35.7

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	April 1962		Jan. - April (in thousands)	
		% change from		1962	1961
		March 1962	April 1961		
New applications . . . . .	847,300	-1.4	+4.8	3,519	3,718
Counseling interviews--total . . . . .	195,300	-9.1	+16.9	784	675
Initial counseling interviews. . . . .	109,100	-12.4	+16.1	455	399
Individuals given tests . . . . .	205,900	+2.2	+24.3	763	626
Placements--total . . . . .	744,700	+19.8	+20.4	2,573	2,150
Nonfarm . . . . .	577,100	+12.9	+31.1	1,978	1,565
Farm . . . . .	167,600	+51.7	-6.0	595	585

with semiskilled and unskilled showing 38 and 36 percent increases, respectively.

### Nonfarm Promotional Activities Decline

Employer visits totaling 144,700, were nearly 3 percent under the March volume, but 24 percent higher than a year ago. Some 30 States reported over-the-month declines. Telephone contacts also fell from the March level--down about 10 percent to 173,300--with 33 States reporting declines. Compared with a year ago, however, telephone contacts were more than 10 percent higher.

### Farm Placements Rise Sharply

Farm placements, at 167,600 in April, were 52 percent higher than the March volume, but 6 percent below the year-earlier level. A substantial rise in farm placements is usual at this time of year with increased activity in planting and cultivation. All but eight States recorded over-the-month increases. The largest were in Texas (8,800), Arizona (6,800), Louisiana (6,300), and Ohio (5,700). Some 56,800, or about a third of total farm placements, were pool-type (job-seekers gathered at an established assembly point for a single day's work); this was 50 percent higher than in March. Crew-type placements, numbering 52,000, showed an increase of more than 40 percent over the month.

### New Job Applications Down Slightly

New job applications in April at 847,300 were about 12,000 below the March

volume, but about 39,000 higher than the year-ago level. Nationally, men accounted for all of the decline from March, while job applications filed by women rose by about 1 percent. Over-the-month declines were reported by 32 States, with the largest in California (12,300) and New York (7,600). Two States reported substantial rises--Texas (12,800) and Ohio (4,300).

As usual, most of the new applicants were in the central age group (20-44 years)--about three-fifths of the total. Teenage applicants accounted for nearly one-fourth of the applications in April, compared with one-fifth of the total in March.

### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over April 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distrib- ution	Percent of all placements
Total . . . . .	118,700	100.0	20.6
Construction . . . . .	9,600	8.1	20.8
Manufacturing . . . . .	16,500	13.9	13.3
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities . .	3,100	2.6	17.4
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	21,600	18.2	16.4
Services . . . . .	63,300	53.2	27.8
Government . . . . .	2,500	2.1	16.6
All other . . . . .	2,200	1.9	14.5
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total . . . . .	118,700	100.0	20.6
Professional and managerial . . . . .	4,200	3.6	22.9
Clerical and sales . . . .	10,300	8.7	12.4
Service . . . . .	56,300	47.3	28.3
Skilled . . . . .	10,500	8.9	29.1
Semiskilled . . . . .	9,900	8.4	12.6
Unskilled and other . . . .	27,400	23.1	17.0

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Under 20 Years of Age  
by Occupational Group  
April 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	68,100	100.0	11.8
Professional and managerial.....	600	.8	3.1
Clerical and sales...	17,300	25.5	20.8
Service .....	21,700	31.9	10.9
Skilled.....	1,500	2.2	4.2
Semiskilled .....	9,200	13.6	11.7
Unskilled and other..	17,700	26.0	11.0

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Some 118,100 job applications were filed by veterans--about one-fourth of all applications by males. Handicapped job seekers numbered 38,000, about 1,400 fewer than in March but 4,000 more than a year earlier.

#### Counseling Interviews Decline

Job counseling interviews numbered 195,300 in April, 9 percent under the

March total, but 17 percent higher than a year ago. Three-fifths of all counseling interviews were with men, about the same as in the previous month, and in April 1961.

Some 109,100 of the April counseling interviews were initial interviews, of which more than half (54 percent) were with teenagers; nearly 11 percent were held with workers age 45 and over. Veterans accounted for about 9 percent of the initial interviews and handicapped workers for 13 percent.

#### Testing Shows Small Rise

The number of individuals given tests in April increased by 4,500 from March, rising to a total of nearly 206,000--more than 40,000 higher than the year-ago level. The number given proficiency tests increased over the month by 20,000 to 75,100, while those taking GATB's and specific aptitude tests dropped by 12,300 and 3,300 to 56,400 and 77,000, respectively.

### Unemployment Insurance Activities

(continued from page 41)

employment insurance programs (including the railroad program) in April--\$74.9 million less than in March and about \$135 million below the amount last April. Included in the benefits this April were some \$239.6 million under State programs, \$11.8 million under the railroad program and an aggregate of \$10.7 million under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE).

For jobless workers totally unemployed, the average weekly benefit check under the State programs amounted to \$34.52--46 cents less than in March, but 34 cents more than a year earlier. The average weekly checks amounted to over \$40 in California, Colorado, Ohio, and Wyoming, and less than \$22 in Puerto Rico and West Virginia.

Approximately 8 percent of the payments under State programs in April were for partial unemployment. These checks averaged \$21.83--15 cents more than in March. The proportion of partial payments varied widely among the States,

ranging from less than 3 percent in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to more than 14 percent in Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, and North Dakota.

#### The TEC Program

Insured unemployment under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program totaled 138,400 in mid-May, compared with 245,000 in mid-April. Since April 1, extended benefits have been limited to claimants who were in insured status under the program as of March 31.

By the end of April, some \$739.7 million in total TEC benefit payments had been paid out to jobless workers since the start of the program in April 1961. The largest amount paid out was in California--\$96.2 million, followed by New York with \$92.3 million, Ohio with \$75.8 million, and Michigan with \$54.1 million. Three other States--Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania--each have paid out over \$37 million.



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## Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, April 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/		Counseling interviews		Placements	
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Total	Initial	Total	Nonagricultural
	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 3/						
Total, 54 States.....	1,147,175	-2.0	8,121,330	-1.6	847,343	-1.4	195,332	1,091,34	744,677	577,061
Alabama.....	14,993	6.1	107,895	-1.4	9,731	-1.6	1,464	1,227	1,0084	9349
Alaska.....	2,080	1.6	26,697	4.4	1,471	20.1	260	1,81	599	598
Arizona.....	6,883	-1.0	39,898	-2.6	9,888	1.0	2,374	1,006	3,872	9,309
Arkansas.....	10,684	2.4	79,644	-1.9	15,881	-1.8	2,600	1,293	1,365	11,221
California.....	125,615	-1.8	955,828	-2.2	103,213	-1.0	21,215	12,083	7,525	59,952
Colorado.....	6,294	-8.0	45,541	-2.6	10,515	4.0	2,837	2,109	1,266	9,463
Connecticut.....	16,396	-2.3	113,397	-4.1	14,313	1.4	2,363	1,388	9,850	9,202
Delaware.....	2,201	2.2	17,462	-2.5	4,798	-1.3	409	327	1,959	687
Dist. of Col.....	3,005	2.3	22,907	-2.5	1,489	-9.8	1,489	706	3,477	3,406
Florida.....	24,946	1.5	124,595	-1.6	18,541	-1.1	2,717	1,794	3,477	19,504
Georgia.....	18,473	6.8	114,802	-1.2	13,163	-8.2	3,049	2,156	1,659	13,390
Guam.....	4,683	1.9	32,432	-5.5	3,881	-5.8	477	414	1,227	1,117
Hawaii.....	2,185	-4.3	23,033	-3.9	3,598	2.5	987	706	762	5,280
Idaho.....	4,343	-1.7	39,233	-2.5	3,088	-1.6	8,515	4,443	1,980	1,818
Illinois.....	27,195	1.2	170,933	-1.2	23,663	1.5	4,372	2,860	9,135	8,679
Iowa.....	4,875	-1.4	41,114	-3.6	9,260	1.3	2,720	924	1,116	8,813
Kansas.....	15,126	-2.6	120,353	-1.5	6,627	-5.4	2,240	1,137	9,719	8,924
Kentucky.....	18,809	1.9	121,886	-1.2	12,550	-2.3	3,026	1,903	5,767	5,479
Louisiana.....	16,772	20.2	62,884	-1.3	10,607	-8.5	1,983	1,183	1,350	6,833
Maine.....	52,055	1.1	332,999	-2.2	4,595	-10.4	2,613	1,732	7,608	1,998
Maryland.....	50,537	1.6	329,247	-1.9	12,982	-6.6	5,095	2,969	14,725	13,353
Massachusetts.....	12,777	-1.5	43,366	-4.2	2,663	-2.0	8,254	4,949	1,608	1,505
Michigan.....	8,995	1.5	17,555	-1.6	1,937	-1.0	1,836	822	9,051	7,989
Minnesota.....	2,881	-3.0	18,061	-2.3	1,959	3.0	3,191	1,525	9,357	875
Mississippi.....	3,353	-2.1	37,598	-1.2	5,120	4.9	1,720	775	5,814	3,396
Missouri.....	20,405	-5.0	31,526	-4.2	3,706	-9.0	1,374	802	6,730	5,578
Montana.....	3,058	-8.7	16,882	-2.6	2,781	1.7	406	281	4,883	3,140
Nebraska.....	5,354	-8.2	28,219	6.0	4,462	-1.6	937	641	1,371	1,335
Nevada.....	4,237	1.2	34,341	-2.1	2,321	-8.7	3,892	2,977	1,665	1,263
New Hampshire.....	17,659	-2.2	102,015	-3.3	5,004	1.6	1,013	601	4,856	4,473
New Jersey.....	13,588	-3.7	77,892	-1.6	6,794	-1.0	1,511	9,513	7,525	7,440
New Mexico.....	15,119	-1.2	17,789	-6.8	2,778	2.7	4,909	3,221	2,493	1,464
New York.....	55,169	5.2	416,520	-2.2	51,019	9.3	1,604	8,826	2,910	2,394
North Carolina.....	9,597	3.1	77,189	-1.1	8,402	-7.0	2,538	1,724	1,443	1,390
North Dakota.....	13,822	-2.6	100,885	-1.5	9,086	-5.7	2,430	1,183	9,435	1,390
Ohio.....	11,109	5.2	74,417	-1.8	4,584	-4.6	1,619	8,100	2,583	2,258
Oklahoma.....	8,148	3.6	63,959	-2.2	1,394	3.1	3,404	1,099	5,470	3,334
Oregon.....	1,061	-1.0	5,248	-2.0	4,773	-2.3	1,433	812	2,972	2,931
Pennsylvania.....	8,884	-6.8	57,616	-1.5	8,552	-8.9	1,240	1,106	1,215	7,272
Puerto Rico.....	980	-2.3	12,140	-3.6	2,815	1.2	567	2,774	4,562	2,914
Rhode Island.....	1,708	1.5	15,724	-1.6	1,320	-1.7	3,307	2,063	1,051	1,016
South Carolina.....	3,497	1.6	23,621	6.4	6,158	2.6	1,201	6,016	7,522	5,288
South Dakota.....	4,082	1.7	28,469	-3.1	3,676	-1.3	1,874	1,209	5,355	4,956
Tennessee.....	2,603	4.2	7,201	-3.4	2,090	-2.2	3,796	2,206	9,347	1,177
Texas.....	1,088	-3.1	14,271	-3.0	1,398	-4.9	3,352	1,243	1,594	1,433
Utah.....	2,134	1.6	9,365	-1.9	1,306	-8.1	2,563	1,829	3,826	3,716
Vermont.....	1,042	1.7	11,753	-2.6	7,727	-4.8	3,470	1,758	9,082	8,678
Virginia.....	1,296	-1.1	16,884	-2.3	1,486	-9.5	284	1,23	1,943	1,417
Virgin Islands.....	1,497	-1.1	1,688	-2.3	1,486	-9.5	284	1,23	1,943	1,417
Washington.....	1,497	-1.1	1,688	-2.3	1,486	-9.5	284	1,23	1,943	1,417
West Virginia.....	1,497	-1.1	1,688	-2.3	1,486	-9.5	284	1,23	1,943	1,417
Wisconsin.....	1,497	-1.1	1,688	-2.3	1,486	-9.5	284	1,23	1,943	1,417
Wyoming.....	1,497	-1.1	1,688	-2.3	1,486	-9.5	284	1,23	1,943	1,417

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices; since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> April 1962

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from March 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from March 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from March 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	118,128	-7.5	23.8	10,727	10,278	-1.3	15.9	4,107	109,236	15.5	32.1	9,807
Alabama .....	1,192	-8.5	23.6	55	54	-27.0	8.0	25	1,027	6.5	19.3	66
Alaska .....	140	-7	15.8	16	14	--	14.7	5	50	--	20.0	6
Arizona .....	2,272	1.7	36.6	254	172	6.2	28.5	72	2,214	27.7	40.2	220
Arkansas .....	1,200	-8.5	18.1	116	116	-21.1	16.1	56	1,682	8.7	22.7	198
California .....	15,085	-12.8	24.2	1,689	12,666	-9.0	17.2	461	15,251	17.9	40.1	1,149
Colorado .....	1,457	-15.2	23.1	77	63	-11.3	5.2	15	2,274	21.8	31.0	112
Connecticut .....	1,651	-15.6	20.8	212	174	-6.4	16.7	94	1,372	2.2	25.5	180
Delaware .....	75	-32.4	12.3	2	15	--	8.6	5	84	-10.6	19.3	0
Dist. of Col. ....	565	8.7	20.5	68	80	-12.1	18.9	61	482	-14.4	31.7	68
Florida .....	3,733	-3.8	34.9	386	214	2.4	20.5	91	3,720	-1.9	35.7	315
Georgia .....	1,262	-12.3	18.1	79	131	-18.1	11.6	51	1,738	11.7	22.6	140
Guam .....	3	--	5.1	0	0	--	0	0	1	--	2.5	0
Hawaii .....	370	-7.3	17.0	34	25	--	9.3	18	314	31.9	43.6	17
Idaho .....	442	-13.8	22.5	52	43	--	11.0	25	1,185	93.9	32.6	107
Illinois .....	4,891	-25.8	26.3	501	605	-4.7	20.2	300	5,476	1	44.3	417
Indiana .....	3,384	.9	24.7	274	252	30.6	16.6	77	1,569	60.6	32.7	183
Iowa .....	1,100	-13.2	20.5	99	82	-8.9	13.4	27	2,158	-5.6	34.3	173
Kansas .....	905	-20.9	24.6	78	99	-10.8	16.0	40	1,768	41.6	27.0	78
Kentucky .....	1,747	-6.5	23.7	174	124	-29.5	10.8	66	1,106	34.4	37.5	59
Louisiana .....	1,806	-7.3	26.5	161	141	6.0	17.0	62	1,323	5.6	30.7	100
Maine .....	426	11.5	17.3	21	42	--	9.4	18	273	61.5	22.5	24
Maryland .....	2,059	-17.0	26.4	115	99	-13.9	10.3	18	1,367	43.3	31.1	46
Massachusetts ....	3,850	-19.8	26.1	279	377	-11.5	20.2	207	1,965	-5.9	28.7	110
Michigan .....	8,468	-10.3	27.0	455	624	37.4	20.7	172	3,329	47.6	35.3	330
Minnesota .....	1,928	.9	20.0	272	132	-11.4	23.3	52	2,132	-9.6	40.8	232
Mississippi .....	1,044	-14.2	20.5	72	59	-7.8	13.0	20	1,099	6.7	22.1	79
Missouri .....	2,228	-14.7	19.6	185	154	8.5	15.7	70	1,445	18.7	26.8	115
Montana .....	936	35.7	26.5	77	137	26.9	28.7	56	1,086	83.4	46.3	122
Nebraska .....	422	-20.7	21.1	54	81	-19.0	18.2	28	1,718	16.1	37.1	137
Nevada .....	634	-2.8	35.5	59	24	--	14.0	7	945	54.4	50.7	44
New Hampshire ...	563	6.0	23.8	42	127	-8	28.0	10	178	1.7	24.3	20
New Jersey .....	3,153	-16.7	24.9	261	247	12.8	14.7	147	1,151	-9	20.0	110
New Mexico .....	647	26.1	21.4	55	36	--	10.9	16	969	56.0	30.5	93
New York .....	7,864	-8.2	21.0	459	656	-12.2	13.7	163	9,062	2.9	29.5	788
North Carolina ....	2,300	13.1	21.5	210	189	11.2	13.0	64	2,063	15.9	25.1	197
North Dakota .....	330	11.5	19.2	27	27	--	12.8	12	378	41.6	26.0	42
Ohio .....	8,892	11.1	28.1	582	825	1.2	15.0	283	5,131	45.4	35.5	523
Oklahoma .....	1,209	-6.1	25.8	124	133	77.3	14.9	34	3,764	14.2	35.3	402
Oregon .....	1,364	-11.1	26.3	214	134	9.8	18.8	60	1,534	68.2	37.4	223
Pennsylvania .....	6,659	-19.5	25.2	875	809	-14.0	15.8	423	3,199	-16.3	28.6	360
Puerto Rico .....	464	-5.9	5.1	24	23	--	4.6	11	219	-2.7	15.1	3
Rhode Island .....	611	4.1	27.0	140	61	-12.8	12.0	40	350	-6.2	22.6	56
South Carolina ....	1,080	-4.0	25.1	98	32	--	5.3	11	1,023	15.9	25.7	68
South Dakota .....	467	22.9	24.8	26	23	--	14.5	10	835	42.2	35.5	75
Tennessee .....	1,463	-9.0	23.6	131	93	9.4	9.0	44	1,896	7.0	37.3	325
Texas .....	9,438	29.4	24.8	848	994	27.1	25.7	381	10,558	21.7	31.2	1,106
Utah .....	566	-18.8	27.7	55	43	--	6.6	21	1,191	30.7	35.3	75
Vermont .....	189	-6.9	15.8	15	14	--	12.2	6	226	82.3	28.0	18
Virginia .....	1,144	-7.7	17.5	76	133	-10.1	11.2	68	1,005	15.3	18.1	62
Virgin Islands .....	3	--	4.1	0	0	--	0	0	6	--	8.1	0
Washington .....	1,165	-17.3	17.3	160	60	-28.6	9.1	24	1,834	15.7	28.2	182
West Virginia .....	1,073	-21.8	21.4	152	74	-43.5	11.8	28	616	34.2	37.6	70
Wisconsin .....	1,916	-20.3	20.9	213	125	-10.7	12.0	39	1,407	6.3	26.7	155
Wyoming .....	293	-6.7	31.2	24	21	--	26.9	13	488	81.4	44.9	27

<sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

## April 1962

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	201,400	100,836	58,415	27,937	68,051	28,924
Alabama.....	2,655	1,433	873	432	1,259	619
Alaska.....	279	122	102	60	61	38
Arizona.....	1,838	953	415	226	815	397
Arkansas.....	2,833	1,485	694	352	1,402	699
California.....	24,665	11,585	6,050	2,735	11,189	4,039
Colorado.....	2,167	1,062	1,859	868	1,533	383
Connecticut.....	4,330	2,122	589	209	1,075	404
Delaware.....	171	72	247	141	57	22
Dist. of Col.....	939	407	304	128	576	406
Florida.....	2,865	1,483	1,059	580	1,665	810
Georgia.....	2,432	1,218	1,212	617	1,300	633
Guam.....	20	2	0	0	12	1
Hawaii.....	1,423	727	324	129	151	93
Idaho.....	1,188	644	507	253	1,181	347
Illinois.....	6,354	3,003	2,253	902	1,735	723
Indiana.....	6,341	3,156	2,068	1,113	1,429	744
Iowa.....	3,402	1,710	546	236	1,182	465
Kansas.....	1,972	1,026	611	305	1,078	357
Kentucky.....	2,379	1,119	1,287	591	632	350
Louisiana.....	1,985	822	508	195	617	284
Maine.....	1,249	600	484	194	296	136
Maryland.....	3,351	1,687	1,088	555	756	247
Massachusetts.....	6,268	2,828	1,312	624	1,819	707
Michigan.....	8,138	3,575	2,103	1,015	1,883	800
Minnesota.....	7,130	3,878	412	219	1,216	555
Mississippi.....	1,655	870	346	182	1,041	539
Missouri.....	6,619	3,184	630	246	1,273	546
Montana.....	1,923	693	317	166	405	174
Nebraska.....	1,372	703	474	230	754	190
Nevada.....	278	125	126	61	173	101
New Hampshire.....	1,582	805	304	114	245	119
New Jersey.....	4,878	2,480	1,807	955	1,163	534
New Mexico.....	1,574	611	405	212	409	169
New York.....	13,984	7,403	4,050	1,953	5,597	2,540
North Carolina.....	4,124	2,194	1,896	1,058	1,771	814
North Dakota.....	872	480	197	80	495	274
Ohio.....	11,116	5,213	4,729	2,170	2,100	982
Oklahoma.....	2,152	1,146	879	456	1,240	387
Oregon.....	2,795	1,399	598	278	736	342
Pennsylvania.....	11,509	6,012	4,055	1,866	2,577	1,265
Puerto Rico.....	1,955	1,071	847	498	407	305
Rhode Island.....	1,321	713	454	190	529	235
South Carolina.....	2,157	1,177	915	427	932	458
South Dakota.....	840	423	191	103	406	125
Tennessee.....	2,966	1,692	1,521	832	1,143	700
Texas.....	10,549	5,068	1,890	831	4,159	1,785
Utah.....	1,091	649	948	473	1,222	392
Vermont.....	776	401	98	47	203	94
Virginia.....	2,545	1,259	1,423	669	1,019	379
Virgin Islands.....	51	15	35	22	22	5
Washington.....	4,036	2,511	854	443	985	329
West Virginia.....	2,787	1,300	207	66	337	175
Wisconsin.....	7,228	4,371	1,252	593	1,639	662
Wyoming.....	291	149	60	37	150	45



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, April 1962

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States .....	149,212	133,493	55,501	11,536	10,020	4,231	118,660	111,385	50,282
Alabama .....	1,334	1,249	535	70	66	24	1,455	1,420	522
Alaska .....	227	220	70	7	7	2	77	77	41
Arizona .....	1,862	1,780	629	129	124	40	1,584	1,542	631
Arkansas .....	1,897	1,773	630	89	78	35	2,402	2,300	652
California .....	19,069	17,479	7,155	1,578	1,394	613	12,293	11,858	4,802
Colorado .....	1,339	1,266	448	49	48	18	1,561	1,522	344
Connecticut .....	2,828	2,188	1,265	200	171	60	1,828	1,754	842
Delaware .....	246	199	88	28	21	2	119	115	39
Dist. of Col. ....	914	822	356	227	199	69	617	579	314
Florida .....	3,724	3,428	1,357	172	159	52	3,996	3,859	1,765
Georgia .....	1,552	1,432	684	175	152	47	1,806	1,742	744
Guam .....	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Hawaii .....	534	481	163	23	22	2	133	129	35
Idaho .....	535	499	215	44	38	17	1,089	998	378
Illinois .....	6,167	5,447	2,351	413	391	91	3,160	3,061	1,072
Indiana .....	4,013	3,509	1,599	119	112	32	1,424	1,361	587
Iowa .....	1,184	1,082	470	55	52	22	1,638	1,540	420
Kansas .....	1,002	906	438	109	97	43	1,544	1,478	554
Kentucky .....	1,958	1,803	765	121	104	19	966	937	416
Louisiana .....	1,742	1,678	535	181	168	60	1,366	1,346	494
Maine .....	1,022	923	454	67	58	27	345	311	180
Maryland .....	2,734	2,369	899	79	73	48	1,533	1,479	660
Massachusetts .....	5,910	4,662	2,597	669	506	238	2,513	2,403	1,481
Michigan .....	9,357	8,564	2,555	493	427	181	2,896	2,845	920
Minnesota .....	2,183	1,990	869	81	79	23	1,837	1,770	621
Mississippi .....	996	947	481	49	44	23	1,351	1,323	530
Missouri .....	2,867	2,667	1,195	196	175	71	1,431	1,362	553
Montana .....	672	629	185	71	68	24	663	640	153
Nebraska .....	536	514	220	77	75	38	1,378	1,314	222
Nevada .....	742	686	245	40	36	18	842	835	351
New Hampshire .....	885	782	398	61	34	22	199	186	96
New Jersey .....	4,943	4,024	1,845	441	344	119	2,295	2,164	1,431
New Mexico .....	662	627	182	25	24	9	704	680	193
New York .....	15,191	13,301	5,867	1,568	1,353	858	2,139	2,027	1,369
North Carolina .....	2,751	2,506	1,238	178	159	62	1,817	1,759	702
North Dakota .....	194	179	85	13	12	4	442	434	207
Ohio .....	8,084	7,273	2,881	852	738	286	4,958	4,810	1,597
Oklahoma .....	1,427	1,357	545	145	134	70	3,835	3,700	907
Oregon .....	1,716	1,569	698	134	124	55	1,514	1,456	450
Pennsylvania .....	9,810	8,036	3,549	889	709	259	4,886	4,534	2,572
Puerto Rico .....	836	806	238	65	64	37	231	230	88
Rhode Island .....	1,210	1,046	649	141	109	52	553	532	288
South Carolina .....	987	939	416	31	29	16	1,156	1,133	441
South Dakota .....	421	387	127	5	4	0	580	542	127
Tennessee .....	1,567	1,470	824	116	88	57	1,440	1,399	650
Texas .....	10,802	10,300	3,347	769	709	247	11,376	11,049	3,544
Utah .....	624	583	236	44	37	15	870	818	320
Vermont .....	360	299	152	34	28	12	243	232	137
Virginia .....	1,346	1,236	489	148	119	29	1,431	1,393	555
Virgin Islands .....	12	10	7	0	0	0	9	9	8
Washington .....	2,200	1,903	919	44	41	20	2,134	2,045	618
West Virginia .....	1,196	1,131	313	111	110	37	870	837	558
Wisconsin .....	2,584	2,304	972	103	99	25	1,534	1,455	718
Wyoming .....	253	228	71	8	8	1	342	329	56



# Nonagricultural Placements, April 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	5 77,0 61	4 5,8 69	1 24,3 01	1 3 1,4 21	2 27,8 21	1 3 5,0 63	4 7,6 49	2 6,0 91	2 3 6,8 69	1 8 9,5 78
Alabama .....	9,3 49	1,2 65	2,0 30	1,9 86	3,5 97	2,4 33	4 71	2 15	4,0 29	2,4 92
Alaska .....	59 8	9	7 4	1 14	19 8	1 15	20 3	1 4	3 4 8	8 8
Arizona .....	9,3 09	6 58	1,1 93	2,5 02	4,2 14	2,3 10	7 42	4 87	3,8 02	2,5 51
Arkansas .....	1 1,2 21	1,6 00	2,5 11	2,7 41	3,4 62	2,2 92	9 07	5 45	3,8 27	4,2 01
California .....	5 9,9 52	1,5 74	1 1,6 23	1 1,7 23	3 0,2 32	1 4,9 94	4 800	2,0 04	2 1,9 56	2 4,6 37
Colorado .....	9,4 63	9 27	1,2 37	2,8 73	3,0 39	1,7 27	1,3 87	2 67	2,1 37	3,6 45
Connecticut .....	9,2 02	8 02	2,7 59	2,2 26	2,8 83	1,7 41	5 32	5 61	3,8 30	1,9 33
Delaware .....	6 87	1 65	1 16	10 3	2 29	1 35	7 4	1 8	2 51	7 6
Dist. of Col. ....	3,4 06	5 8	7 6	8 26	2,1 69	8 85	2 77	2 14	1,8 85	1,1 24
Florida .....	1 9,5 04	1,7 80	2,6 63	5,0 32	8,3 09	4,4 97	1,7 20	7 17	9,0 71	4,6 60
Georgia .....	1 3,3 90	1,6 01	2,8 61	3,2 37	4,8 40	3,3 44	8 51	5 34	5,6 91	2,4 48
Guam .....	4 3	1 1	2	1 2	4	1	1 4	0	3	0
Hawaii .....	1,1 17	4 28	1 72	2 08	1 97	7 8	1 12	4 5	3 97	4 1
Idaho .....	5,2 80	3 83	9 78	1,6 01	1,6 91	1,2 70	6 27	2 49	1,6 43	1,4 69
Illinois .....	1 8,1 83	5 77	4,5 98	4,3 67	6,5 73	2,3 74	2,0 68	9 17	5,8 14	5,8 71
Indiana .....	8,6 79	4 31	3,0 98	2,2 20	2,3 37	1,4 66	5 93	4 59	3,8 81	1,5 41
Iowa .....	8,8 13	7 62	1,7 52	2,1 77	2,2 04	1,3 32	1,9 18	4 70	2,5 28	4,0 53
Kansas .....	8,9 24	1,6 12	1,2 03	2,0 36	2,9 03	1,9 24	1,1 70	2 47	2,3 76	3,2 09
Kentucky .....	5,4 79	4 86	1,1 23	1,2 46	2,0 40	1,3 44	5 84	1 83	2,5 30	1,4 64
Louisiana .....	6,8 33	9 58	1,0 30	1,8 69	2,2 70	1,5 43	7 06	2 52	2,5 18	2,5 13
Maine .....	1,9 98	2 62	8 77	4 60	3 06	1 04	9 3	6 2	7 84	8 1
Maryland .....	7,3 70	1,1 95	1,7 04	1,5 28	2,5 17	1,5 39	4 26	1 67	2,9 80	1,1 35
Massachusetts ...	1 3,3 53	9 75	4,3 29	2,6 46	4,7 49	1,5 25	6 54	3 20	6,5 11	2,2 65
Michigan .....	1 5,0 59	6 56	2,9 49	4,0 38	6,7 06	2,2 34	7 10	8 55	5,6 29	4,8 97
Minnesota .....	7,9 89	2 37	2,3 63	1,8 73	2,4 11	1,0 21	1,1 05	4 90	2,7 68	2,6 41
Mississippi .....	9 024	9 26	2,6 86	1,6 31	3,2 34	2,3 92	5 47	2 41	4,0 41	1,6 06
Missouri .....	8,7 58	4 03	2,4 70	2,2 81	2,7 29	1,4 58	8 75	3 63	3,3 67	2,3 30
Montana .....	3,3 96	4 79	3 74	9 82	1,0 01	5 52	5 60	2 78	1,0 51	7 77
Nebraska .....	5,5 78	1,1 61	9 37	1,5 88	1,1 22	7 18	7 70	4 63	9 51	1,7 27
Nevada .....	3,1 40	2 28	9 0	7 71	1,6 70	8 41	3 81	9 6	1,2 75	1,1 90
New Hampshire ..	1,3 35	8 2	6 84	2 43	2 30	3 8	9 6	9 5	6 02	2 6
New Jersey .....	1 2,6 39	7 03	3,4 07	2,0 43	5,8 79	3,9 08	6 07	3 92	6,8 72	3,5 10
New Mexico .....	4,4 73	5 85	3 04	1,1 92	1,8 36	1,2 41	5 56	1 93	1,2 92	1,8 97
New York .....	7 4,4 05	1,4 23	1 5,2 18	1 1,0 66	4 3,1 99	2 9,2 93	3,4 99	3,6 25	4 3,6 97	3 4,4 94
North Carolina ...	1 4,6 44	2,3 74	5,3 21	2,4 16	3,6 51	2,2 55	8 82	6 27	6,4 22	1,7 63
North Dakota ....	2,3 94	1 43	1 61	6 71	8 61	5 75	5 58	1 76	9 41	8 23
Ohio .....	2 1,6 97	1,5 29	4,6 97	6,5 18	7,6 16	4,8 97	1,3 37	9 88	7,2 37	9,2 07
Oklahoma .....	1 3,9 04	1,5 31	1,3 51	3,7 79	5,8 07	3,5 51	1,4 36	9 12	3,2 51	8,4 87
Oregon .....	6,0 64	2 92	1,1 72	1,5 05	2,2 41	1,4 09	8 54	4 85	1,9 58	1,8 39
Pennsylvania ....	2 2,2 58	1,2 01	6,8 01	6,1 82	7,1 41	4,2 13	9 33	1,3 73	1 1,0 80	6,9 65
Puerto Rico .....	3,3 34	4 90	1,8 21	4 29	3 58	2 31	2 36	5 7	1,8 79	2 2
Rhode Island .....	2,9 31	1 73	1,4 05	5 71	6 32	3 53	1 50	3 35	1,3 84	2 87
South Carolina ...	7,2 72	1,2 59	1,9 45	1,0 94	2,5 39	2,0 28	4 35	2 13	3,2 92	1,3 24
South Dakota .....	2,9 14	5 40	2 55	6 97	9 76	6 97	4 46	1 31	5 61	1,3 93
Tennessee .....	1 0,0 16	8 35	3,4 11	2,1 73	3,1 31	2,0 77	4 66	5 01	4,9 35	1,7 98
Texas .....	5 2,8 84	6,3 12	7,3 43	1 5,1 71	1 9,4 83	1 2,6 78	4,5 75	2,5 80	1 9,0 87	1 9,5 22
Utah .....	4,9 56	6 04	7 49	1,3 80	1,7 17	1,0 38	5 06	1 98	1,5 84	1,7 80
Vermont .....	1,3 39	2 01	3 22	2 92	4 17	2 22	1 07	4 9	5 31	1 62
Virginia .....	9,1 77	1,3 59	1,9 70	1,8 63	3,3 51	2,2 44	6 34	3 32	3,6 39	1,8 86
Virgin Islands ...	1 43	2 3	4 2	2 7	3 7	2 4	1 4	0	6 9	0
Washington .....	9,3 74	9 32	1,9 02	2,1 03	2,8 38	1,5 22	1,5 99	4 51	2,8 62	2,9 83
West Virginia ....	3,7 16	1 91	6 00	1,0 70	1,5 62	1,1 67	2 93	1 59	2,0 76	1,2 14
Wisconsin .....	8,6 78	2 46	3,4 68	1,6 68	2,0 04	8 93	1,2 92	4 23	3,4 15	9 37
Wyoming .....	1,4 17	2 32	7 4	3 71	4 79	3 20	2 61	6 3	3 29	5 94

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, April 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay-ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per-centage change from Mar. 1962	Amount 2/	Per-centage change from Mar. 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem-employment					
Total, 52 States .....	7,088,183	6,530,048	\$34.52	5,581,135	7.9	1,687,663	-18.6	\$239,562,229	-22.8	162,750
Alabama.....	87,131	82,873	24.77	4,258	4.9	20,745	-14.2	2,122,981	-17.6	2,370
Alaska.....	25,246	24,158	37.68	1,088	4.3	6,011	-5.1	941,916	-8.8	426
Arizona.....	30,921	29,440	30.40	1,481	4.8	7,362	-18.6	928,878	-23.2	770
Arkansas.....	55,693	51,763	22.35	3,930	7.1	13,260	-22.6	1,215,091	-26.7	1,804
California.....	840,467	784,097	42.20	56,370	6.7	200,111	-22.4	35,869,960	-24.2	17,762
Colorado.....	43,044	39,841	40.61	3,203	7.4	10,249	-28.3	1,699,014	-31.7	677
Connecticut.....	103,288	98,947	37.17	4,341	4.2	24,592	-20.2	3,761,761	-26.7	2,786
Delaware.....	19,902	18,654	37.75	1,248	6.3	4,739	-38.2	727,122	-43.1	524
Dist. of Col.....	20,114	19,682	26.73	432	2.1	4,789	-19.0	534,901	-22.6	648
Florida.....	80,254	75,347	28.12	4,907	6.1	19,108	-6.6	2,200,640	-11.0	2,721
Georgia.....	90,833	79,781	25.85	11,052	12.2	21,627	-9.0	2,203,249	-16.3	3,551
Hawaii.....	29,334	24,998	38.96	4,336	14.8	6,984	-6.1	1,055,061	-10.0	507
Idaho.....	19,268	16,326	37.67	2,942	15.3	4,588	-36.9	930,612	-35.9	1,011
Illinois.....	377,353	354,731	38.35	22,622	6.0	89,846	-21.6	14,681,478	-24.4	10,120
Indiana.....	131,057	118,394	31.38	12,663	9.7	31,204	-31.1	3,929,330	-34.3	5,541
Iowa.....	58,986	52,465	31.18	6,521	11.1	14,044	-24.2	1,740,448	-29.8	1,989
Kansas.....	40,474	37,345	34.60	3,129	7.7	9,637	-32.3	1,369,846	-36.9	1,075
Kentucky.....	86,611	78,276	29.96	8,335	9.6	20,622	-18.0	2,452,860	-22.5	1,638
Louisiana.....	102,363	94,934	29.89	7,429	7.3	24,372	-19.4	2,975,543	-23.0	2,829
Maine.....	47,049	43,306	22.88	3,743	8.0	11,202	-3.8	1,061,222	-14.3	378
Maryland.....	133,002	123,096	30.30	9,906	7.4	31,667	-23.2	3,915,087	-28.3	2,450
Massachusetts.....	299,907	255,268	37.90	44,639	14.9	71,406	-19.0	10,556,704	-25.8	6,156
Michigan.....	375,123	362,520	36.12	12,603	3.4	89,315	-1.1	13,317,491	-6.4	12,370
Minnesota.....	154,176	145,834	29.43	8,342	5.4	36,709	-14.9	4,449,013	-20.2	2,047
Mississippi.....	48,007	44,728	23.48	3,279	6.8	11,430	-21.5	1,099,607	-25.5	1,149
Missouri.....	140,933	124,948	32.16	15,985	11.3	33,555	-23.7	4,256,991	-29.0	3,295
Montana.....	28,744	28,744	30.62	0	—	6,844	-32.3	883,662	-36.2	1,018
Nebraska.....	32,511	31,254	30.64	1,257	3.9	7,741	-37.2	977,459	-41.4	955
Nevada.....	16,500	15,339	36.79	1,161	7.0	3,929	-24.1	591,959	-28.9	408
New Hampshire.....	19,900	18,170	28.50	1,730	8.7	4,738	-7.9	543,949	-18.3	31
New Jersey.....	323,331	294,771	38.19	28,560	8.8	76,984	-19.7	11,893,574	-25.0	8,710
New Mexico.....	29,130	27,395	28.81	1,735	6.0	6,936	-17.4	820,626	-22.2	482
New York.....	961,343	870,534	37.97	90,809	9.4	228,891	-13.2	34,585,125	-18.5	12,309
North Carolina.....	141,656	129,476	22.06	12,180	8.6	33,728	-22.3	3,029,353	-26.3	2,975
North Dakota.....	21,818	17,785	31.41	4,033	18.5	5,195	-33.4	677,947	-36.6	191
Ohio.....	382,047	359,318	40.65	22,729	5.9	90,964	-19.5	16,010,822	-20.4	5,786
Oklahoma.....	55,181	52,030	25.99	3,151	5.7	13,138	-24.1	1,402,530	-27.1	1,173
Oregon.....	89,665	83,172	35.11	6,493	7.2	21,349	-21.7	3,076,353	-26.5	2,084
Pennsylvania.....	683,621	620,126	31.94	63,495	9.3	162,767	-15.1	21,042,226	-19.8	9,686
Puerto Rico.....	325,711	317,955	13.32	776	2.4	7,755	26.9	430,301	20.9	1,724
Rhode Island.....	46,979	42,270	29.79	4,709	10.0	11,185	-19.4	1,338,736	-27.5	1,053
South Carolina.....	47,186	44,515	24.55	2,671	5.7	11,235	-13.6	1,133,995	-16.7	1,568
South Dakota.....	14,317	13,569	29.92	748	5.2	3,409	-15.5	420,557	-20.2	595
Tennessee.....	122,168	113,252	23.83	8,916	7.3	29,088	-16.8	2,840,274	-21.5	3,110
Texas.....	176,598	165,617	27.06	10,981	6.2	42,047	-8.4	4,684,285	-10.2	6,857
Utah.....	22,015	19,943	33.63	2,072	9.4	5,242	-46.3	719,672	-50.9	605
Vermont.....	18,014	16,303	29.61	1,711	9.5	4,289	-17.6	601,086	-16.3	202
Virginia.....	59,063	55,730	25.15	3,333	5.6	14,063	-33.4	1,446,654	-36.4	3,334
Washington.....	127,386	119,749	32.63	7,637	6.0	30,330	-29.2	4,088,339	-32.1	4,153
West Virginia.....	76,106	71,323	21.61	4,783	6.3	18,120	-19.0	1,641,267	-22.3	1,335
Wisconsin.....	103,272	90,544	39.46	12,728	12.3	24,589	-26.3	3,986,491	-30.7	4,534
Wyoming.....	16,525	15,572	42.82	953	5.8	3,935	-30.6	698,181	-34.1	472

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$1,968,493 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in four States: California (\$1,111,235), Idaho (\$244,433), Illinois (\$522,958) and Vermont (\$89,867).
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> April 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	3 0,4 1 7	4 5,2 6 1	\$1 0,9 3 8,9 2 1	\$4 7 1 1,3 4 6	\$6,0 3 6,3 8 4	2 3,1 3 5	6,4 9 8	1 6,6 3 7	8,2 4 8
Alabama .....	5 1 4	8 2 7	1 5 9,6 9 6	6 0,1 7 1	9 8,4 4 0	4 5 5	1 5 5	3 0 0	1 5 0
Alaska .....	5 6 6	1 3 1	1 0 9,0 0 0	8 6,1 4 2	1 7,3 8 2	1 1 6	8 4	3 2	7 0
Arizona .....	3 5 5	3 5 0	9 6,6 6 5	4 8,8 5 8	4 5,8 6 1	2 2 2	8 2	1 4 0	5 9
Arkansas .....	2 6 1	5 2 1	9 0,7 9 3	2 9,4 5 6	5 9,8 1 1	2 8 5	5 1	2 3 4	1 1 4
California .....	5,3 9 5	5,6 5 9	2,0 3 2,3 8 4	1,1 2 1,1 5 8	8 6 7,6 7 9	3,1 0 1	1,1 1 0	1,9 9 1	9 2 6
Colorado .....	3 8 0	3 5 4	1 1 8,9 5 6	6 4,2 7 7	5 3,1 6 8	1 9 5	6 7	1 2 8	4 8
Connecticut .....	1 3 4	2 3 4	5 5,0 1 0	2 3,0 2 0	3 0,3 5 5	1 6 1	3 2	1 2 9	3 8
Delaware .....	2 3	6 5	1 3,0 8 4	3 8,1 0	8 7,2 3	2 3	3	2 0	9
Dist. of Col. ....	1,0 5 8	1 7 0	1 5,1 0 3 4	1 2 7,6 7 5	2 1,0 2 6	3 5 7	2 5 6	1 0 1	1 6 3
Florida .....	3 0 0	8 9 1	1 5 3,0 7 9	3 8,0 2 2	1 1 4,1 7 3	4 3 7	6 5	3 7 2	1 5 5
Georgia .....	5 2 2	7 5 8	1 6 2,8 2 1	6 6,1 2 6	9 5,6 1 1	4 5 2	1 5 3	2 9 9	2 0 2
Hawaii .....	3 4 9	1 7 3	8 8,8 7 9	6 1,2 9 8	2 4,4 8 9	1 3 3	7 7	5 6	5 4
Idaho .....	2 0 0	2 2 8	8 9,7 1 9	5 4,7 3 2	3 3,2 0 8	6 6	9	5 7	1 2 3
Illinois .....	1,5 0 4	1,7 2 2	4 9 0,0 6 8	2 3 8,5 1 5	2 4 7,2 0 7	8 8 6	2 5 1	6 3 5	3 8 2
Indiana .....	2 4 6	8 3 8	1 4 0,5 6 4	3 0,6 9 2	1 0 6,3 3 9	3 9 8	6 5	3 3 3	1 4 2
Iowa .....	1 1 1	4 7 8	7 5,1 6 1	1 4,1 3 2	6 0,3 3 8	1 6 5	2 7	1 3 8	4 9
Kansas .....	4 7 3	3 0 8	1 2 0,7 2 0	7 6,4 0 6	4 2,0 8 7	1 8 7	6 4	1 2 3	9 8
Kentucky .....	4 4 0	9 4 7	1 8 3,0 9 6	5 8,5 9 6	1 2 2,8 4 1	4 9 6	1 2 3	3 7 3	1 3 9
Louisiana .....	2 4 8	8 0 5	1 4 6,9 2 1	3 1,7 4 9	1 1 4,2 6 6	2 8 3	4 9	2 3 4	9 6
Maine .....	1 1 0	2 5 5	4 6,9 7 7	1 0,7 4 1	3 1,6 1 8	4 8 6	1 5 7	3 2 9	1 2
Maryland .....	5 9 8	6 4 2	1 7 5,7 7 7	8 6,5 9 8	8 6,2 0 0	3 9 5	1 2 9	2 6 6	1 0 8
Massachusetts .....	9 2 7	9 4 0	3 2 4,2 7 0	1 6 9,0 0 5	1 4 9,2 9 1	7 4	7 2	2	1 0 1
Michigan .....	5 7 8	3,1 0 0	4 5 1,7 6 7	7 7,5 2 1	3 7 4,2 4 6	1,2 2 8	1 2 8	1,1 0 0	6 3 4
Minnesota .....	4 7 0	1,2 5 7	2 4 1,4 9 1	5 3,4 2 7	1 7 1,4 9 5	5 8 2	1 2 1	4 6 1	1 4 7
Mississippi .....	4 3 6	3 4 4	9 0,4 5 1	4 9,0 7 2	4 0,1 6 0	2 6 7	1 3 5	1 3 2	9 0
Missouri .....	3 6 8	9 9 4	1 8 3,1 0 5	5 0,8 4 4	1 2 6,7 9 5	5 1 5	9 3	4 2 2	1 4 9
Montana .....	3 8 2	2 3 7	8 4,5 0 0	5 2,0 4 7	3 0,0 1 8	1 6 0	6 8	9 2	1 1 0
Nebraska .....	1 6 5	1 7 0	4 3,8 7 7	2 0,7 9 1	2 2,7 0 6	8 5	3 7	4 8	3 3
Nevada .....	7 7	9 0	2 6,4 7 8	1 2,1 1 7	1 3,8 8 6	5 6	2 4	3 2	1 7
New Hampshire ....	1 3 7	1 0 4	3 6,0 1 5	1 9,7 0 8	1 4,6 7 4	3 0 7	1 6 7	1 4 0	2
New Jersey .....	6 1 1	9 7 6	2 5 2,5 6 5	1 0 7,9 3 9	1 4 3,9 6 1	4 5 9	1 2 6	3 3 3	1 6 2
New Mexico .....	3 9 3	2 9 8	9 2,4 3 8	5 3,4 4 0	3 6,9 5 4	1 9 0	9 3	9 7	5 4
New York .....	2,3 5 0	2,2 5 4	7 1 7,4 6 0	4 1 2,3 3 9	2 9 9,1 9 7	1,3 8 9	4 3 3	9 5 6	3 1 4
North Carolina ....	4 2 2	8 0 1	1 4 8,7 0 0	4 3,4 4 8	1 0 1,9 3 5	4 2 0	9 6	3 2 4	1 2 9
North Dakota .....	9 8	2 6 2	4 7,1 4 4	1 2,6 4 4	3 3,7 2 2	9 2	2 0	7 2	3 3
Ohio .....	1,0 1 7	2,5 2 2	5 1 5,2 7 0	1 6 8,4 9 7	3 4 5,3 6 0	1,2 1 5	2 5 5	9 6 0	3 8 3
Oklahoma .....	3 8 3	6 3 3	1 1 7,7 6 9	4 2,1 5 1	7 4,2 7 1	3 0 4	6 8	2 3 6	8 0
Oregon .....	6 2 8	6 6 0	1 8 0,4 1 4	9 5,0 5 3	8 3,8 9 2	3 8 4	1 3 1	2 5 3	1 1 3
Pennsylvania .....	1,7 9 0	5,0 1 8	9 2 4,7 1 8	2 4 2,1 5 3	6 5 8,0 5 8	1,8 6 0	3 0 0	1,5 6 0	6 0 7
Puerto Rico .....	1 9 4	6 6 5	9 9,3 4 6	1 9,6 4 3	7 9,7 0 3	3 3 9	7 0	2 6 9	1 7 2
Rhode Island .....	1 8 2	2 2 5	5 5,8 1 1	2 6,8 1 7	2 8,9 9 4	1 2 9	4 2	8 7	3 8
South Carolina .....	1 9 4	3 6 2	6 8,2 1 4	2 2,5 8 8	4 4,8 7 4	1 9 1	5 3	1 3 8	8 5
South Dakota .....	1 3 2	1 6 0	3 6,6 6 8	1 5,9 8 4	2 0,3 7 8	6 8	2 4	4 4	5 3
Tennessee .....	1,0 0 2	1,0 9 7	2 3 7,6 8 5	1 0 5,0 5 6	1 2 8,9 4 6	6 3 0	1 9 3	4 3 7	1 7 4
Texas .....	1,1 7 9	1,7 4 1	3 6 7,0 0 3	1 4 2,6 4 0	2 2 0,6 7 2	1,0 7 2	2 9 6	7 7 6	4 3 9
Utah .....	3 0 4	1 7 8	7 0,2 8 0	4 6,9 3 4	2 2,7 4 5	1 0 1	4 1	6 0	4 8
Vermont .....	4 7	9 1	2 0,1 6 7	7 6,2 8	1 2,4 5 8	3 7	9	2 8	1 0
Virginia .....	3 5 2	4 6 2	1 0 3,4 7 6	4 3,2 1 0	5 7,8 8 6	3 3 6	1 0 0	2 3 6	1 4 6
Virgin Islands .....	1	—	1 2 0	1 2 0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington .....	1,1 5 6	1,1 9 5	3 5 0,9 7 3	1 6 8,1 1 4	1 7 1,6 9 4	4 5 9	1 4 9	3 1 0	2 6 6
West Virginia .....	1 5 4	1,0 9 1	1 3 5,2 2 7	1 3,4 1 6	1 1 7,9 3 8	4 3 2	3 5	3 9 7	1 6 2
Wisconsin .....	3 0 1	8 9 5	1 6 3,0 1 1	4 7,4 5 1	1 1 5,5 6 0	3 7 8	7 0	3 0 8	1 1 6
Wyoming .....	2 0 0	8 7	5 2,1 0 4	3 7,3 7 5	1 3,0 9 3	7 7	4 0	3 7	2 4 4

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$153,359) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in four States: California (\$109,306), Idaho (\$27,205), Illinois (\$14,449), and Vermont (\$2,399).
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961												1962
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Total, 52 States..	2,779,447	2,328,225	1,991,110	1,958,195	1,743,547	1,556,301	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084	2,414,624	2,218,087	1,830,509
Rate: $\frac{2}{1}$ Actual.....	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.5
Seas. adj. ....	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9
Alabama .....	3,8181	3,3008	2,9242	2,8443	2,4337	2,2479	2,2981	2,5871	2,8730	3,4840	3,0646	2,8091	2,5339
Alaska .....	6164	4,2111	2,6445	2,3266	1,6977	1,7533	2,6633	3,9544	4,9277	6,1677	6,2400	5,9277	5,5033
Arizona .....	1,2707	1,0696	9,2144	9,2477	8,8955	8,6200	9,2255	9,7356	1,1480	1,3148	1,2887	1,1375	8,9338
Arkansas .....	2,5785	2,0439	1,6657	1,6259	1,4339	1,2962	1,2318	1,5076	2,0918	2,9204	2,5283	2,1332	1,8564
California .....	2,86867	2,62144	2,32377	2,12913	1,90156	1,73458	1,69470	1,93543	2,24059	2,53267	2,86067	2,71917	2,18895
Colorado .....	1,3627	1,0130	7,8099	7,1344	6,6899	5,7155	5,9229	8,1699	1,0971	1,4439	1,5500	1,3620	1,0269
Connecticut .....	4,5962	3,8522	3,2510	3,5765	3,1105	2,5867	2,5427	2,4624	2,8979	3,6599	3,5686	3,2900	2,7101
Delaware .....	6123	4,6055	3,9755	3,7111	5,0088	3,4133	3,0588	3,3322	4,0744	7,2822	8,1600	6,4566	3,9644
Dist. of Col. ....	6423	5,2900	4,9688	5,0855	4,5699	4,0477	3,9222	4,1344	5,0533	6,7011	7,4955	6,6733	5,1222
Florida .....	4,5100	4,4118	4,2925	4,8005	4,5942	4,3100	3,8775	3,4679	3,3517	3,7290	3,5782	3,3189	2,9394
Georgia .....	4,7293	4,4972	3,7699	3,5074	3,0700	2,7604	2,6345	2,6310	2,8969	3,7640	3,2315	2,8862	2,6959
Hawaii .....	5110	4,6244	4,4444	5,2244	5,3800	6,3344	7,9033	8,5300	8,3822	8,0666	7,8088	7,8661	7,5444
Idaho .....	6870	4,9744	3,8577	4,4977	3,3366	3,6088	3,8599	6,7655	1,0318	1,0943	9,9644	7,8800	4,8228
Illinois .....	1,36954	1,15438	9,6753	9,2750	8,1624	7,1612	5,9518	7,8370	9,3179	1,26087	1,25941	1,15178	8,8617
Indiana .....	6,5413	4,9723	3,9734	4,0495	3,3688	2,7589	2,7341	3,0772	3,7358	5,0481	5,1107	4,4300	3,2740
Iowa .....	1,7075	1,2062	1,0664	1,1397	1,1618	1,0161	9,5011	1,1875	1,6476	2,0935	2,0923	1,9507	1,3142
Kansas .....	1,6352	1,2530	1,0018	9,8079	8,5500	7,1333	7,4144	9,4033	1,3577	1,8301	1,6576	1,3607	9,0511
Kentucky .....	4,8895	4,0627	3,2478	3,0067	2,6059	2,1562	2,0943	2,2147	2,5288	3,3074	3,4478	3,1092	2,7908
Louisiana .....	3,9921	3,5801	3,2140	3,3008	2,8468	2,7125	2,4610	2,5785	2,9061	3,8022	3,4478	3,0419	2,8517
Maine .....	2,3625	1,8543	1,3602	1,2842	1,1977	1,2380	1,0876	1,1342	1,3016	1,4277	1,3734	1,3092	1,4920
Maryland .....	4,3629	3,6079	3,1236	3,0734	2,6807	2,3185	2,2973	2,5597	3,0035	4,1835	4,3316	3,9110	3,1064
Massachusetts ..	1,0688	8,6780	4,2222	7,6087	6,4895	6,6455	6,1621	5,3775	7,9017	9,8631	9,6031	8,9758	7,6360
Michigan .....	1,82131	1,24304	9,9195	1,15592	1,13557	7,7555	6,7456	6,7064	8,3666	1,07946	1,14470	1,08897	8,2658
Minnesota .....	5,0771	3,4493	2,4899	2,2808	2,2112	1,7750	1,7732	2,4019	3,6362	4,9002	2,0337	1,7043	3,9641
Mississippi .....	2,3775	2,0118	1,7598	1,6267	1,3930	1,2313	1,1456	1,3108	1,7516	2,2996	2,0337	1,7043	1,4351
Missouri .....	5,7493	4,6824	3,8955	3,5946	4,0386	3,3699	3,4010	3,8677	4,6941	6,2759	5,8263	5,1657	4,0733
Montana .....	1,1224	7,5399	4,6544	3,4788	2,7788	2,8699	3,4144	5,6100	8,2877	1,1059	1,0808	1,0024	6,2664
Nebraska .....	7,8119	5,2288	3,9200	3,5688	3,2700	3,2033	3,2099	4,3944	1,7991	1,1639	1,2025	1,1667	6,3066
Nevada .....	5,4966	4,5577	3,5333	3,4711	3,2700	2,7666	2,9877	3,8988	4,6600	5,2133	5,9966	4,9966	3,7333
New Hampshire ..	1,0968	8,6399	6,8722	6,3633	6,0166	5,9811	4,9311	4,8553	5,5999	6,2833	5,9244	6,4944	6,4966
New Jersey .....	1,07987	9,6550	8,1569	7,8829	7,0667	6,5902	6,4549	7,1282	9,1003	1,14510	1,04598	9,5072	8,1147
New Mexico .....	1,0412	8,5122	7,2335	7,1088	6,4712	5,8133	5,8999	6,8220	8,1099	9,8377	9,4755	8,3900	6,9677
New York .....	3,34404	3,04817	2,74344	2,69022	2,21572	2,04188	1,91543	2,02801	2,70806	3,23464	2,98605	2,72613	2,38324
North Carolina ..	5,8816	5,0781	4,4455	4,2693	3,2264	2,8302	2,8928	3,3843	4,0805	5,2619	4,7176	4,4538	3,7857
North Dakota .....	5,6077	2,7422	1,6677	1,5466	1,4221	1,3555	1,6221	3,4244	5,7553	7,6667	7,8555	7,4441	5,4188
Ohio .....	1,86638	1,41917	1,13696	1,04611	9,0374	7,8414	7,6690	8,7521	1,04573	1,30790	1,28973	1,17634	9,4048
Oklahoma .....	2,5847	2,2022	1,9924	1,8671	1,6931	1,5616	1,4860	1,6652	1,9617	2,2942	2,1467	1,9396	1,7740
Oregon .....	3,2088	2,3825	1,7041	1,6135	1,3015	1,1488	1,4085	2,0090	2,7746	3,3891	3,1817	2,9965	2,2520
Pennsylvania .....	2,74682	2,42037	2,16395	2,08789	1,84155	1,75060	1,69843	1,77048	2,03570	2,34803	2,19246	2,02662	1,74694
Puerto Rico .....	1,3480	1,3329	1,3659	1,5994	1,7114	1,7095	1,5906	1,5047	1,5882	1,5398	1,3696	1,3182	1,13708
Rhode Island .....	1,8199	1,4463	1,2130	1,3912	1,0906	9,1477	8,4366	8,6011	1,2255	1,6086	1,5256	1,4517	1,2012
South Carolina ..	2,1651	1,8810	1,6566	1,7331	1,4384	1,3604	1,3024	1,3693	1,4906	1,8071	1,5976	1,4914	1,3259
South Dakota .....	2,4339	1,2922	1,9000	805	696	602	651	1,480	2,8331	4,5366	4,6744	4,256	2,539
Tennessee .....	5,4881	4,8225	4,1174	4,0947	3,4815	3,0927	2,9822	3,3295	3,6609	5,3385	4,6576	4,1193	3,6532
Texas .....	6,8868	6,0658	5,6061	5,4536	4,9060	4,4641	4,1920	4,6846	5,1214	5,8687	5,7274	5,3371	5,0268
Utah .....	7,912	5,645	4,529	4,676	5,168	5,116	3,682	4,796	7,006	9,998	1,1180	9,21	6,169
Vermont .....	6299	4,719	3,549	3,070	2,675	2,552	2,686	3,308	4,560	5,326	5,428	5,418	4,377
Virginia .....	2,8302	2,2477	1,9553	1,8739	1,4793	1,2431	9,818	1,0523	1,2893	2,515	2,5382	2,3993	1,6257
Washington .....	4,6929	3,4400	2,4684	3,1981	3,1899	3,1564	3,5161	4,479	6,4087	5,0215	5,1872	4,4357	3,1151
West Virginia .....	3,3774	2,7579	2,2861	2,2534	1,9533	1,7861	1,7226	1,8445	2,2558	2,8350	2,7274	2,5900	2,1426
Wisconsin .....	4,7566	3,3335	2,7857	2,6066	3,3378	2,3053	2,2043	2,8296	3,6793	4,3638	4,0165	3,5273	2,5436
Wyoming .....	4,232	3,072	2,064	1,766	1,475	1,272	1,379	2,399	3,967	5,235	5,517	5,273	3,740

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, April 1962

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total.....	1,830,509	4.5	29,386	45,126	23,007	21,530
Alabama.....	25,339	4.9	546	933	3,672	3,049
Alaska.....	5,503	16.8	436	128	582	6,649
Arizona.....	8,938	3.7	323	348	945	1,055
Arkansas.....	18,564	6.7	387	582	1,811	2,134
California.....	218,895	5.7	4,705	5,028	26,221	26,585
Colorado.....	10,269	2.8	342	366	749	11,726
Connecticut.....	27,101	3.6	161	243	3,773	3,127
Delaware.....	3,964	3.2	38	77	596	4,675
Dist. of Col.....	5,122	2.0	715	188	852	6,877
Florida.....	29,394	3.2	486	941	4,992	35,813
Georgia.....	26,959	3.6	540	720	4,675	32,894
Hawaii.....	7,544	4.3	316	167	1,275	9,302
Idaho.....	4,828	4.1	126	179	635	7,254
Illinois.....	88,617	3.4	1,401	1,590	12,424	108,855
Indiana.....	32,740	3.1	260	822	5,100	38,922
Iowa.....	13,142	3.0	86	407	1,499	15,134
Kansas.....	9,051	2.6	443	279	1,027	10,800
Kentucky.....	27,908	6.4	497	1,093	4,053	33,551
Louisiana.....	28,517	5.3	440	877	4,822	34,656
Maine.....	14,920	7.9	194	267	721	16,102
Maryland.....	31,064	4.6	618	579	3,548	35,809
Massachusetts.....	76,360	5.1	821	885	8,287	86,353
Michigan.....	82,658	4.8	490	2,960	12,980	99,088
Minnesota.....	39,641	5.6	427	1,151	3,338	44,557
Mississippi.....	14,351	5.3	491	380	1,824	17,046
Missouri.....	40,733	4.3	315	793	4,415	46,256
Montana.....	6,264	5.8	306	201	608	7,379
Nebraska.....	6,306	2.7	112	116	676	7,210
Nevada.....	3,733	4.4	81	85	415	4,314
New Hampshire.....	6,496	4.2	82	96	508	7,182
New Jersey.....	81,147	5.2	777	1,004	13,257	96,185
New Mexico.....	6,967	4.4	365	327	758	8,417
New York.....	238,324	4.8	2,446	2,450	23,553	266,773
North Carolina.....	37,857	4.2	468	812	5,262	44,399
North Dakota.....	5,418	8.1	106	257	333	6,114
Ohio.....	94,048	4.0	770	2,924	12,371	110,113
Oklahoma.....	17,740	4.8	391	659	2,137	20,927
Oregon.....	22,520	5.7	510	601	2,677	26,308
Pennsylvania.....	174,694	6.0	2,157	5,212	16,329	198,392
Puerto Rico.....	13,708	5.8	222	732	2,081	16,743
Rhode Island.....	12,012	5.1	182	219	1,490	13,903
South Carolina.....	13,259	3.1	221	391	2,370	16,241
South Dakota.....	2,539	3.3	83	99	197	2,918
Tennessee.....	36,532	5.6	925	1,222	5,750	44,429
Texas.....	50,268	2.8	1,099	1,561	7,824	60,752
Utah.....	6,169	3.3	288	190	540	7,187
Vermont.....	4,377	6.1	54	94	246	5,426
Virginia.....	16,257	2.3	364	505	2,265	19,391
Virgin Islands.....	(6/)	--	5	0	2	6/7
Washington.....	31,151	5.2	1,267	1,160	7,600	41,178
West Virginia.....	21,426	6.8	197	1,229	2,590	25,442
Wisconsin.....	25,436	2.8	210	916	2,989	29,551
Wyoming.....	3,740	5.5	97	81	431	4,349

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending September 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.

5/ Includes 17,970 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED) as follows: California (11,006), Idaho (1,486), Illinois (4,823) and Vermont (655).

6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 0 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> April 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	3 624 5	1 141 5	248 30	3 278 34	1 290 17	1 988 17	745 12
Alabama.....	875	396	479	6207	2299	3908	1479
Alaska.....	162	114	48	2566	1994	572	564
Arizona.....	441	180	261	2878	1388	1490	671
Arkansas.....	426	141	285	4099	1612	2487	969
California.....	3850	1176	2674	41969	20206	21763	9733
Colorado.....	319	108	211	3131	1518	1613	708
Connecticut.....	226	52	174	1674	641	1033	404
Delaware.....	53	13	40	512	164	348	115
Dist. of Col.....	477	320	157	4170	3352	818	903
Florida.....	886	240	646	6053	2089	3964	1427
Georgia.....	609	216	393	5411	2298	3113	1260
Hawaii.....	216	120	96	1958	1271	687	483
Idaho.....	121	25	96	1559	671	888	305
Illinois.....	1277	404	873	12872	6011	6861	2991
Indiana.....	645	156	489	5535	1260	4275	1082
Iowa.....	176	30	146	2288	383	1905	493
Kansas.....	253	80	173	3174	1910	1264	722
Kentucky.....	771	287	484	6734	2085	4649	1590
Louisiana.....	757	309	448	5545	1861	3684	1317
Maine.....	458	204	254	2020	790	1230	461
Maryland.....	709	232	477	5021	2603	2418	1197
Massachusetts.....	740	238	502	7320	3491	3829	1706
Michigan.....	1722	245	1477	16828	2630	14198	3450
Minnesota.....	595	112	483	6948	1910	5038	1578
Mississippi.....	503	299	204	3695	2046	1649	871
Missouri.....	767	245	522	4898	1436	3462	1108
Montana.....	185	76	109	3002	1969	1033	507
Nebraska.....	75	29	46	1093	519	574	228
Nevada.....	117	51	66	778	399	379	166
New Hampshire.....	114	45	69	777	357	420	178
New Jersey.....	998	371	627	8200	3542	4658	1781
New Mexico.....	363	146	217	2922	1620	1302	692
New York.....	2803	1063	1740	21145	10510	10635	4896
North Carolina.....	696	210	486	5793	2058	3735	1280
North Dakota.....	114	22	92	2114	632	1482	363
Ohio.....	1554	240	1314	15972	3366	12606	3694
Oklahoma.....	322	79	243	4542	1709	2833	1050
Oregon.....	550	176	374	5080	2344	2736	1111
Pennsylvania.....	3053	800	2253	30758	8880	21878	7369
Puerto Rico.....	465	101	364	4604	1096	3508	954
Rhode Island.....	219	70	149	1669	766	903	401
South Carolina.....	362	124	238	2609	960	1649	612
South Dakota.....	68	26	42	849	387	462	182
Tennessee.....	937	369	568	9251	4100	5151	2147
Texas.....	1775	512	1263	12469	5241	7228	2660
Utah.....	173	71	102	2220	1300	920	478
Vermont.....	72	14	58	763	270	493	148
Virginia.....	503	172	331	3772	1605	2167	869
Virgin Islands.....	4	2	2	20	20	0	5
Washington.....	1481	542	939	10359	5124	5235	2427
West Virginia.....	606	79	527	6049	862	5187	1426
Wisconsin.....	514	52	462	5038	1010	4028	1126
Wyoming.....	88	31	57	921	452	469	178

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, April 30, 1962 and April 30, 1961

(amount in thousands)

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available <sup>1/</sup>		For 12 months ending April 1962 percent of		Collection: and interest to taxable wages <sup>2/</sup>
	April 30, 1962	April 30, 1961	April 30, 1962	April 30, 1961	April 30, 1962	April 30, 1961	April 30, 1962	April 30, 1961	April 30, 1962	April 30, 1961	Benefits to taxable wages <sup>2/</sup>	Reserves to taxable wages <sup>2/</sup>	
Total, 52 States <sup>3/</sup>	<u>1/</u> \$83,236.92	<u>1/</u> \$1,213,018	\$53,402.9	\$46,081.4	<u>1/</u> \$2,958,667	<u>1/</u> \$3,335,567	\$2,716,081	\$2,467,841	\$5,355,123.8	\$5,631,902	2.5	4.5	2.3
Alabama .....	7151	10012	5171	3203	27041	31229	26387	19786	44123	44998	3.0	3.1	1.9
Alaska .....	2977	3020	1463	1625	7444	6145	7908	7920	<u>5/</u> 3366	<u>5/</u> 2902	3.3	1.5	3.5
Arizona .....	3325	4010	2274	2127	12443	11455	12908	11761	52294	59979	1.7	8.0	1.6
Arkansas .....	4562	5812	2593	2115	14658	14700	10986	9855	28577	32212	2.1	4.1	1.6
California .....	<u>1/</u> 23,472	<u>1/</u> 16,206.7	5485.7	4630.5	<u>1/</u> 42,773.1	<u>1/</u> 46,952.6	33747.4	31289.8	48127.3	63254.1	3.1	3.5	2.4
Colorado .....	6370	7242	2732	1647	17241	18493	14723	7988	14584.6	5468.7	1.6	4.9	1.4
Connecticut .....	1354.9	<u>1/</u> 2,601.5	1054.4	971.2	<u>1/</u> 55,017	<u>1/</u> 69,503	5268.1	5047.8	14584.6	14719.4	2.5	6.6	2.4
Delaware .....	3257	<u>1/</u> 4,215	1785	1775	9051	9164	8374	1021.1	6380.7	9192	2.2	2.1	2.1
Dist. of Col. ....	1804	2277	1581	1420	6069	6258	8226	7783	10179.1	61650	9	9.5	1.2
Florida .....	6974	10942	9024	8194	39392	38072	44050	34542	10179.1	9788.1	1.5	4.0	1.7
Georgia .....	7355	12637	6291	5941	32970	37185	30163	32490	13290.5	13614.8	1.7	6.8	1.5
Hawaii .....	3118	1815	1455	1345	10680	5374	5921	5740	2010.8	2486.8	2.5	4.7	1.4
Idaho .....	<u>1/</u> 3,807	<u>1/</u> 4,617	1960	1357	9604	<u>1/</u> 10,285	8976	6397	2338.6	2396.8	3.0	7.2	2.8
Illinois .....	<u>1/</u> 50,935	<u>1/</u> 66,920	25082	23103	<u>1/</u> 165,473	<u>1/</u> 74,933	17492.5	17456.7	30612.4	29670.0	2.1	3.9	2.2
Indiana .....	15441	29309	8346	6191	54692	73167	42479	45144	12610.8	13823.0	1.7	1.3	4.0
Iowa .....	6479	7420	1674	1447	18781	16687	11867	11196	10030.2	10853.6	1.5	8.0	9
Kansas .....	5707	7887	3311	2438	18361	20770	13441	12811	6083.4	6587.6	1.9	6.2	1.4
Kentucky .....	8321	13560	5153	4485	32173	36838	29024	27697	9061.3	9339.3	2.7	7.5	2.4
Louisiana .....	10512	14924	5863	6801	40473	42753	25407	29379	9538.5	11017.7	2.7	6.4	1.7
Maine .....	3438	5143	2400	2424	13264	14581	10409	9653	2210.8	2494.6	2.5	4.2	2.0
Maryland .....	1411	1941	935.6	1478	4722	5780.3	5892.0	5245.3	6461.9	5351.9	2.9	3.4	3.1
Massachusetts .....	3741.8	4746.9	2108.6	1975.4	12585.8	13459.0	9599.6	9016.8	15677.4	18154.9	2.9	3.7	2.2
Michigan .....	4027.7	8638.6	5431.8	5243.8	15385.0	21186.3	15268.1	15094.2	<u>5/</u> 16846.5	<u>5/</u> 16975.5	3.0	3.3	1.5
Minnesota .....	1499.8	1899.1	1011.5	3106	4131.1	4270.6	1891.9	1509.35	3321.1	4547.6	2.1	1.7	2.1
Mississippi .....	4131	6035	3055	3112	15276	16529	14361	13965	2817.1	2900.6	2.3	4.2	1.7
Missouri .....	15895	18392	13798	13229	49947	49061	46565	39303	19304.6	19618.2	1.8	7.1	1.7
Montana .....	3489	5327	1030	1633	9024	11446	7842	8310	20302	21423	2.8	6.4	2.5
Nebraska .....	4101	4146	1772	1766	9542	8292	8908	8087	3669.7	3743.3	1.4	5.5	1.3
Nevada .....	2149	3022	2432	1636	7151	7462	8579	7003	17299.9	1588.6	2.3	5.6	1.8
New Hampshire .....	1781	2842	1432	1371	7040	8324	7464	7665	2251.2	2210.0	1.7	5.4	2.9
New Jersey .....	4290.8	4894.4	1713.6	1619.2	14344.5	16214.5	13609.6	12401.3	27836.6	29129.4	3.1	5.9	1.5
New Mexico .....	2934	4009	1400	1283	10502	10658	7136	7296	3600.5	3898.3	2.3	7.8	1.3
New York .....	11741.1	16085.1	9290.5	6775.4	43492.5	46123.5	48073.6	37555.9	90145.7	85635.9	2.9	6.0	3.2
North Carolina .....	11081.5	1579.6	841.0	8999	4113.2	4298.7	4176.0	4327.0	17825.6	17762.8	1.7	7.5	1.8
North Dakota .....	2592	2537	959	627	5106	4779	4455	4035	4416	5067	2.8	2.4	2.4
Ohio .....	5450.6	10485.0	2817.7	1627.4	19858.6	28256.5	11635.2	11576.1	10342.6	19101.2	2.9	1.5	1.7
Oklahoma .....	5033	7289	4419	3061	18991	20141	16162	13758	3018.6	3184.6	1.8	1.5	1.5
Oregon .....	1110.9	1635.0	754.3	701.0	3227.9	3721.2	3786.8	3706.0	3920.8	3460.0	2.4	3.0	2.9
Pennsylvania .....	7167.9	11143.3	3687.5	3401.2	29146.1	32987.6	26528.8	24680.9	<u>5/</u> 6518.6	<u>5/</u> 6859.8	3.6	.8	3.3
Puerto Rico .....	1192	1355	295.3	283.2	6596	6190.2	1302.0	6381.3	<u>7/</u> 3701.4	<u>7/</u> 3065.3	--	--	--
Rhode Island .....	4773	7215	414.9	392.9	16306	19765	2014.5	1986.6	3210.2	2826.3	2.3	4.6	2.9
South Carolina .....	3795	5397	2999	2828	14902	15319	1514.7	1480.4	7357.3	7345.2	1.3	6.7	1.4
South Dakota .....	1428	1407	452	332	2675	2621	2733	2132	1405.0	1399.3	1.2	6.3	1.2
Tennessee .....	9966	14018	6760	6331	37752	39747	32865	32030	5909.0	6408.1	2.1	3.3	1.9
Texas .....	2007.0	2007.0	904.4	7619	55083	64101	55676	50507	23484.2	23420.3	1.1	4.7	1.1
Utah .....	3282	3917	2978	2668	8779	9193	8724	8724	3760.2	3679.2	1.1	7.2	1.8
Vermont .....	<u>1/</u> 1,880	<u>1/</u> 2,627	891	651	<u>1/</u> 5,559	<u>1/</u> 5,590	3654	3220	9586	1128.7	2.7	4.7	1.8
Virginia .....	5696	8858	5112	5377	17512	20816	2379.0	2076.7	9061.8	8439.9	9	4.7	1.2
Washington .....	1619.4	2384.8	1030.6	1134.1	5619.0	6703.3	5429.7	4648.9	18454.5	18454.5	3.0	9.9	2.9
West Virginia .....	5657	9652	4346	4544	20305	28885	2526.0	2539.2	3300.9	2805.4	2.3	3.7	2.8
Wisconsin .....	1544.9	2736.4	1308.5	1288.2	5467.5	6385.7	4524.7	4240.4	19313.1	19860.5	2.2	7.8	1.8
Wyoming .....	2684	2834	667	631	6627	5684	3254	3237	6403	9783	3.3	3.2	1.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

<sup>2/</sup> Taxable wages for 12 months ending September 1961.

<sup>3/</sup> Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

<sup>5/</sup> Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes data for January - April 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.

<sup>7/</sup> Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation,<sup>1/</sup> April 1962

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States .....	35,745	23,007.4	21,991.0	\$35,738,225	\$739,721,947	80,006	2,742,858	100,497	1,595,927
Alabama.....	149	3,672	3,478	375,779	9,680,699	920	54,644	1,537	3,6647
Alaska.....	104	582	488	118,955	1,391,161	269	4,663	241	1,886
Arizona.....	85	945	868	133,756	2,453,271	306	11,517	367	5,409
Arkansas.....	204	1,811	1,746	150,567	3,287,732	525	19,834	678	11,044
California.....	1,833	26,221	25,015	5,784,208	96,232,913	14,458	300,918	10,493	150,287
Colorado.....	233	749	705	127,733	2,408,924	288	8,060	426	5,286
Connecticut.....	390	3,773	3,746	629,515	12,931,958	812	36,420	1,574	27,047
Delaware.....	38	596	581	98,668	1,965,342	153	7,646	205	4,051
Dist. of Col.....	44	852	667	122,420	2,135,361	326	9,315	371	5,522
Florida.....	691	4,992	4,820	488,792	11,116,192	1,247	55,830	1,889	34,576
Georgia.....	558	4,675	4,437	577,387	12,456,439	1,736	65,035	2,162	42,465
Hawaii.....	151	1,275	1,168	221,610	2,042,550	355	7,428	326	2,380
Idaho.....	218	635	597	90,012	1,451,609	371	7,314	272	3,042
Illinois.....	760	12,424	12,100	2,427,453	50,792,377	3,645	180,529	6,332	110,949
Indiana.....	1,240	5,100	4,905	786,672	19,246,564	2,429	93,777	3,363	57,150
Iowa.....	213	1,499	1,457	235,751	3,780,910	532	18,638	857	10,535
Kansas.....	77	1,027	909	187,300	4,200,199	318	15,545	513	8,581
Kentucky.....	510	4,053	3,820	531,732	11,488,322	1,485	44,575	1,627	27,565
Louisiana.....	2,193	4,822	4,587	535,731	10,867,964	1,009	31,345	1,584	29,490
Maine.....	84	721	709	123,956	2,057,442	194	10,704	506	5,198
Maryland.....	135	3,548	3,421	516,942	12,252,100	812	40,497	1,366	21,513
Massachusetts.....	1,964	8,287	8,174	1,214,388	22,789,167	2,826	92,315	3,873	54,220
Michigan.....	2,728	12,980	12,251	2,187,400	54,117,461	4,307	184,428	6,752	115,928
Minnesota.....	368	3,338	3,171	447,747	8,958,033	1,161	36,608	1,302	18,952
Mississippi.....	259	1,824	1,745	189,831	4,114,176	566	21,486	757	12,625
Missouri.....	348	4,415	4,290	631,968	12,028,138	1,111	48,571	2,042	28,373
Montana.....	82	608	560	101,865	1,916,522	206	8,447	372	4,112
Nebraska.....	62	676	656	120,259	1,570,011	347	7,342	394	4,179
Nevada.....	66	415	401	76,340	1,357,784	158	5,276	146	2,354
New Hampshire.....	311	508	500	51,372	1,266,959	323	5,320	105	2,955
New Jersey.....	1,286	13,257	12,970	2,030,022	37,379,898	2,718	128,858	5,157	76,537
New Mexico.....	214	758	688	100,527	1,538,959	378	6,767	377	4,052
New York.....	658	23,553	22,859	4,315,881	92,264,257	6,510	278,471	7,848	129,712
North Carolina.....	1,255	5,262	5,066	580,290	10,453,629	1,342	51,734	1,882	25,025
North Dakota.....	90	333	294	39,300	709,534	89	2,934	153	1,354
Ohio.....	553	12,371	11,722	2,340,929	75,771,437	2,726	178,273	4,988	106,593
Oklahoma.....	723	2,137	2,050	209,064	3,932,948	1,044	20,774	831	13,710
Oregon.....	176	2,677	2,619	420,149	6,975,401	992	24,567	1,132	12,526
Pennsylvania.....	7,198	16,329	15,439	2,048,742	51,560,807	7,314	213,261	7,361	138,057
Puerto Rico.....	784	2,081	1,774	161,437	3,554,420	906	32,026	1,248	20,475
Rhode Island.....	42	1,490	1,420	191,860	4,420,992	233	17,203	618	10,078
South Carolina.....	444	2,370	2,271	272,604	5,109,715	903	27,924	1,048	18,345
South Dakota.....	46	197	177	37,435	431,682	165	2,528	174	1,382
Tennessee.....	676	5,750	5,471	642,792	13,796,415	1,269	61,315	2,454	38,205
Texas.....	306	7,824	7,407	847,685	16,757,175	2,467	98,045	3,601	59,797
Utah.....	143	540	490	77,103	1,442,175	278	7,482	317	4,471
Vermont.....	69	246	239	33,468	897,975	77	4,029	98	1,854
Virginia.....	621	2,265	2,117	277,535	5,243,771	1,466	34,425	1,471	23,320
Virgin Islands.....	0	2	--	108	944	0	8	0	4
Washington.....	2,092	7,600	7,235	970,737	9,100,323	3,394	45,582	3,790	20,132
West Virginia.....	420	2,590	2,352	249,617	6,813,266	750	32,951	806	17,816
Wisconsin.....	1,793	2,989	2,904	512,663	2,113,249	1,574	35,652	2,515	26,137
Wyoming.....	58	431	372	92,168	1,094,695	216	4,022	190	2,024

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



## Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs, January-March 1962

State	New claims disposed of		New insured claimants 1/					First payments		Disqualifications imposed 2/		Claimants involved in lower authority single claimant appeals 3/		Claimants who exhausted benefits 6/		
	Number	Percent with sufficient wage credits	Number	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount 2/	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount and duration2/	Average potential duration of benefits (weeks)	Jan. - Mar. 1962	Jan. - Mar. 1961	Number	Per-1,000 claimant contacts 4/	In cases received	In cases disposed of	Jan. - Mar. 1962	Jan. - Mar. 1961	Average number of weeks of benefits drawn	
Total, 52 States.....	2,894,558	83.7	2,383,727	44.3	33.7	27/23.7	2,158,411	2,877,289	571,799	17.2	76,217	76,353	505,319	633,305	7/21.6	
Alabama.....	44,756	70.8	29,962	46.1	36.7	23.4	24,675	37,041	4,009	9.5	830	833	8,239	14,214	20.7	
Alaska.....	7,052	66.4	4,683	51.1	35.7	25.1	4,659	4,923	1,112	11.7	111	111	1,111	668	24.5	
Arizona.....	15,009	81.3	12,207	63.1	46.4	22.3	10,835	11,900	3,656	23.3	487	463	2,596	2,349	19.3	
Arkansas.....	26,839	81.3	21,812	31.4	21.9	21.5	20,958	24,028	4,426	15.8	1,015	1,011	4,332	4,411	18.6	
California.....	345,797	83.6	289,224	40.6	37.0	23.8	254,952	290,822	65,666	17.3	9,430	8,855	50,600	62,669	22.8	
Colorado.....	22,585	85.3	19,256	46.4	37.5	28.2	13,891	14,241	6,766	30.6	719	685	1,996	2,211	20.8	
Connecticut.....	51,566	81.4	41,958	36.0	33.7	22.0	30,088	45,774	9,331	18.2	1,872	1,411	8,423	13,167	20.4	
Delaware.....	11,397	82.9	9,444	36.5	34.6	21.5	9,088	11,079	905	7.4	192	204	1,397	2,090	21.2	
Dist. of Col.....	8,789	85.7	7,533	62.2	43.0	21.5	6,021	8,151	223	26.4	144	135	1,804	1,892	18.5	
Florida.....	44,893	66.7	29,961	49.4	36.7	20.1	24,590	36,478	6,130	15.5	1,370	1,705	9,625	15,778	17.8	
Georgia.....	57,507	70.0	40,257	27.8	11.6	18.5	32,940	53,052	12,943	30.4	697	669	1,815	1,577	15.2	
Hawaii.....	8,452	93.1	7,772	25.0	25.0	26.0	7,149	5,337	1,943	16.9	115	126	1,649	489	26.0	
Idaho.....	7,170	80.5	5,773	59.7	11.0	18.9	6,372	6,948	1,267	10.7	156	137	3,566	3,253	15.3	
Illinois.....	164,662	77.9	128,264	68.1	43.9	21.0	122,625	162,271	38,969	21.5	5,005	4,586	31,692	37,125	19.0	
Indiana.....	76,112	90.1	68,552	61.7	43.9	17.5	54,922	94,812	6,186	9.0	930	911	17,122	27,091	14.4	
Iowa.....	26,685	83.0	21,126	81.8	29.7	20.1	20,070	22,357	2,282	7.8	528	475	5,182	4,755	17.1	
Kansas.....	20,982	80.7	16,922	45.3	32.6	22.0	17,301	20,714	4,385	19.4	450	400	3,236	3,735	19.4	
Kentucky.....	40,720	72.7	29,604	42.5	32.0	22.8	25,519	37,744	3,486	14.1	581	614	6,615	7,809	21.8	
Louisiana.....	49,543	66.5	32,925	61.1	38.1	22.7	28,224	42,564	4,405	10.1	1,497	1,617	9,595	9,872	21.5	
Maine.....	6,011	78.6	5,264	38.6	38.6	26.0	5,813	9,421	3,697	18.5	595	702	4,101	5,288	25.6	
Maryland.....	48,301	78.4	37,879	56.1	36.1	26.0	40,302	49,788	12,329	20.4	1,598	1,698	7,108	9,635	26.0	
Massachusetts.....	105,629	95.5	100,890	37.1	31.4	24.8	94,193	107,466	15,163	10.5	3,609	3,781	17,363	19,791	22.1	
Michigan.....	136,814	88.5	109,822	37.0	32.9	21.3	100,650	173,094	24,360	16.1	1,703	1,757	71,129	73,568	18.2	
Minnesota.....	51,254	87.4	44,791	45.0	45.0	22.4	40,655	49,987	9,854	16.8	758	757	71,29	73,533	23.2	
Mississippi.....	24,510	77.0	18,300	35.2	37.9	22.7	17,746	22,874	3,956	15.0	341	325	4,503	4,759	20.4	
Missouri.....	71,642	74.5	55,135	38.7	37.3	22.7	50,006	77,751	7,871	9.6	1,265	1,270	9,713	10,083	20.0	
Montana.....	13,761	74.5	10,255	70.4	37.3	21.0	9,394	13,311	2,091	13.6	256	214	2,226	2,651	19.7	
Nebraska.....	15,085	91.6	13,817	70.3	44.0	21.3	13,150	15,331	2,275	20.5	101	104	2,271	1,965	17.3	
Nevada.....	63,335	89.0	57,444	65.3	44.7	21.5	51,162	67,998	15,339	19.1	327	329	1,236	1,378	18.6	
New Hampshire.....	7,382	78.9	5,821	35.4	35.4	26.0	3,746	6,001	1,520	16.7	221	197	1,185	1,520	25.9	
New Jersey.....	13,000	89.8	11,564	32.0	24.1	23.2	10,213	12,519	2,018	14.0	513	587	2,439	2,886	20.7	
New Mexico.....	10,799	81.7	8,819	31.5	45.9	28.3	7,811	10,249	1,866	20.0	282	306	1,694	1,436	25.7	
New York.....	33,126	93.4	29,199	31.1	31.1	26.0	27,291	34,591	11,321	24.0	1,522	1,597	4,235	4,779	26.0	
North Carolina.....	76,225	78.0	58,910	13.9	13.9	26.0	65,988	79,162	8,470	12.2	489	492	9,444	9,980	24.4	
North Dakota.....	8,384	68.9	5,774	62.5	62.5	24.0	6,027	6,442	743	7.3	125	168	630	575	24.0	
Ohio.....	14,428	87.4	12,617	60.2	59.3	26.0	11,808	18,358	2,519	13.4	236	215	1,967	3,079	26.0	
Oklahoma.....	24,420	66.4	16,222	49.6	58.2	28.1	15,013	19,958	5,662	23.9	881	867	4,248	4,258	22.6	
Oregon.....	38,332	86.2	31,871	72.2	58.2	23.6	29,202	37,213	6,706	14.7	812	827	5,161	5,315	21.3	
Pennsylvania.....	222,058	83.6	182,580	42.8	42.8	30.0	183,781	247,295	52,003	16.0	7,079	6,849	38,797	49,106	30.0	
Puerto Rico.....	12,427	81.6	10,138	50.6	50.6	12.0	7,917	10,144	1,166	8.5	439	461	6,813	6,413	12.0	
Rhode Island.....	22,517	90.8	20,454	41.4	22.3	22.5	16,516	20,895	2,629	11.6	251	224	3,107	4,125	19.5	
South Carolina.....	25,309	73.7	18,651	21.2	20.1	20.4	14,800	24,189	6,901	29.9	421	430	5,059	6,041	19.6	
South Dakota.....	5,632	86.0	4,846	50.7	33.7	18.3	4,889	4,915	785	12.1	177	153	1,099	1,099	14.0	
Tennessee.....	6,628	79.7	5,284	25.2	25.2	22.0	3,936	5,213	6,424	11.9	987	1,065	1,053	1,154	22.0	
Texas.....	86,169	75.1	64,756	40.3	10.0	19.2	50,428	76,844	23,700	30.1	2,047	1,729	19,776	27,191	16.5	
Utah.....	12,639	91.4	11,551	55.7	17.2	24.2	10,170	10,712	2,098	14.5	53	51	1,769	2,053	17.8	
Vermont.....	6,587	76.8	4,447	34.8	34.8	26.0	5,221	6,696	734	10.2	47	47	825	778	26.0	
Virginia.....	41,018	79.9	32,767	39.7	24.5	16.1	25,768	40,673	4,947	21.1	497	552	8,127	11,194	13.1	
Washington.....	28,202	87.1	24,575	46.4	46.4	27.8	27,905	37,299	9,642	13.1	684	717	13,739	14,175	25.4	
West Virginia.....	28,976	87.2	25,281	32.8	32.8	26.0	24,494	33,372	2,914	13.7	508	493	4,891	9,293	24.4	
Wisconsin.....	48,345	76.4	44,561	36.2	32.7	21.2	40,838	47,026	8,863	15.3	834	1,285	11,707	11,269	22.0	
Wyoming.....	7,296	76.4	5,558	54.9	32.7	21.2	5,327	6,243	677	10.9	48	43	1,269	1,027	17.1	

<sup>1/</sup> Represents claimants who established a benefit year; in some States claimants with sufficient wage credits do not establish benefit years during the quarter because of other requirements. Wisconsin has no benefit-year concept, but establishes benefit rights on a "per employer" basis.

<sup>2/</sup> For 12 States paying dependents' benefits, data based on maximum benefit amount specified by State law for a particular number and type of dependents.

<sup>3/</sup> Represents disqualification on issues of voluntary quit, misconduct, refusal of suitable work, not able and unavailable for work, and miscellaneous disqualifications not uniformly applicable in all States. Excludes disqualifications due to labor dispute.

<sup>4/</sup> Claimant contacts represent new appeals of in-state unemployment, plus continued claims received as liable State.

<sup>5/</sup> Based on data of final payments. Some of the claimants shown therefore, actually experienced their final week of compensable unemployment during a previous quarter, but received their final payments in the reported quarter. Similarly, some claimants who served their last week of compensable unemployment during the reported quarter did not receive their final payment in this quarter and hence are not shown. A final week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year results in the exhaustion of benefit rights for that year. Claimants who exhaust their benefit rights in one benefit year may be entitled to further benefits in the following benefit year.

<sup>6/</sup> Excludes Wisconsin; comparable data not available.

<sup>7/</sup> In Alaska, represents only intrastate claimants at maximum; in Colorado, includes claimants entitled to maximum extended benefits.

<sup>8/</sup> Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Massachusetts' Director or his representative.

<sup>9/</sup> Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).

<sup>10/</sup> Represents data on a "per employer" basis which are not comparable to data for other States.



# Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

## Quarter Ended March 31, 1962

State	Number as of Dec. 31, 1961	Determined subject		Terminated and inactivated Jan. - Mar. 1962	Number as of Mar. 31, 1962	Net change from Dec. 31, 1961
		Successors to active accounts	Other			
Total, 52 States.....	2,323,937	345,111	61,799	96,127	2,324,120	183
Alabama .....	21,661	306	463	812	21,618	-43
Alaska .....	4,465	96	166	339	4,388	-77
Arizona .....	16,466	365	486	836	16,481	15
Arkansas .....	33,422	602	956	1,470	33,510	88
California .....	320,672	6,628	13,596	17,696	323,200	2,528
Colorado .....	16,310	281	429	795	16,225	-85
Connecticut .....	33,542	373	650	1,230	33,335	-207
Delaware .....	9,205	92	286	272	9,311	106
Dist. of Col. ....	18,609	202	579	556	18,834	225
Florida .....	47,039	905	1,516	2,525	46,935	-104
Georgia .....	28,936	310	645	1,136	28,755	-181
Hawaii .....	11,476	133	624	484	11,749	273
Idaho .....	14,363	182	675	601	14,619	256
Illinois .....	89,510	1,282	1,500	3,369	88,923	-587
Indiana .....	34,426	500	568	1,115	34,379	-47
Iowa .....	23,160	370	433	638	23,325	165
Kansas .....	18,366	294	438	690	18,408	42
Kentucky .....	22,584	318	623	1,113	22,412	-172
Louisiana .....	25,611	355	479	1,043	25,402	-209
Maine .....	8,762	85	182	207	8,822	60
Maryland .....	50,943	688	1,429	2,846	50,214	-729
Massachusetts .....	105,790	769	1,889	2,678	105,770	-20
Michigan .....	57,656	788	1,013	1,958	57,499	-157
Minnesota .....	43,521	728	1,037	1,553	43,733	212
Mississippi .....	13,219	165	295	678	13,001	-218
Missouri .....	36,275	601	770	1,579	36,067	-208
Montana .....	16,321	292	371	823	16,161	-160
Nebraska .....	12,610	232	249	447	12,644	34
Nevada .....	7,670	186	473	558	7,771	101
New Hampshire .....	6,933	44	176	179	6,974	41
New Jersey .....	64,895	844	1,443	2,207	64,975	80
New Mexico .....	17,107	291	830	956	17,272	165
New York .....	376,074	6,443	9,301	15,485	376,333	259
North Carolina .....	35,235	575	674	1,206	35,278	43
North Dakota .....	6,013	64	121	157	6,041	28
Ohio .....	100,795	1,147	2,225	3,014	101,153	358
Oklahoma .....	19,311	267	421	896	19,103	-208
Oregon .....	38,071	560	1,440	1,943	38,128	57
Pennsylvania .....	199,669	1,737	4,533	8,302	197,637	-2,032
Puerto Rico .....	7,883	68	359	213	8,097	214
Rhode Island .....	21,410	144	477	630	21,401	-9
South Carolina .....	14,548	171	258	435	14,542	-6
South Dakota .....	5,848	68	143	173	5,886	38
Tennessee .....	23,439	218	497	755	23,399	-40
Texas .....	76,326	955	2,303	2,806	76,778	452
Utah .....	17,960	347	493	1,198	17,602	-358
Vermont .....	4,907	58	108	213	4,860	-47
Virginia .....	28,851	377	603	1,029	28,802	-49
Washington .....	59,707	1,251	1,531	2,591	59,898	191
West Virginia .....	12,818	142	290	569	12,681	-137
Wisconsin .....	34,076	450	525	717	34,334	258
Wyoming .....	9,471	162	228	406	9,455	-16



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, April 1962

State and type of plan	April 1962			Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	37, 217	213, 444	1/ \$10, 418, 794	153, 610	844, 396	\$40, 754, 740	\$36, 590, 036
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ 22, 062	3/ 161, 337	1/ 1, 936, 044	2/ 86, 919	3/ 643, 698	7, 724, 376	6, 949, 284
Private plan.....	9, 595	(4/)	(4/)	40, 657	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	7, 398	48, 701	5/ \$1, 803, 530	31, 314	187, 014	\$6, 876, 592	\$4, 539, 763
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	2, 704	24, 055	\$685, 982	12, 056	97, 211	\$2, 790, 693	\$2, 693, 052
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	10, 689	6/ 51, 886	\$3, 109, 571	49, 454	6/ 246, 949	\$16, 079, 506	\$16, 461, 661
Maternity.....	164	7/ 1, 612	223, 221	764	7/ 6, 778	943, 702	1, 034, 443

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

1/ Total benefits of \$12,354,838 were distributed as follows: \$9,939,140 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,415,698 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.

2/ Represents the number of payments made.

3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.

4/ Data not available.

5/ Total benefits of \$1,803,530 were distributed as follows: \$1,307,071 to disabled employed workers, and \$496,459 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.

6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 103,772 compensated weeks of sickness in April.

7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,224 weeks of maternity benefits in April.



Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

MARCH 1962, JANUARY 1962, AND MARCH 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT										
	Number			Number			Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary							
	Mar. P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar. P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar. P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Number			Total				Manufacturing		
										Mar. P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar. P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar. P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	
																			( I N T H O U S A N D S )
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
Total - 150 Areas	45,290.2	45,276.1	45,275.0	2,661.6	2,899.5	3,443.8	XXX	XXX	XXX	42,628.6	42,376.6	41,831.2	36,704.2	36,521.5	35,848.9	11,568.7	11,485.6	11,163.3	
Alabama																			
*Birmingham	242.6	242.2	248.3	14.6	16.2	21.5	6.0	6.7	8.7	228.0	226.0	226.8	195.4	194.3	192.6	58.8	58.0	55.7	
*Mobile	117.5	117.4	120.2	7.4	7.8	8.7	6.3	6.6	7.2	110.1	109.6	111.5	90.0	90.1	89.8	15.0	15.6	15.5	
Arizona																			
*Phoenix	265.7	266.2	259.1	14.4	15.4	17.2	5.4	5.8	6.6	251.3	250.8	241.9	198.2	196.2	188.9	36.5	36.0	37.5	
Arkansas																			
*Little Rock-North Little Rock	105.4	102.6	105.2	4.0	5.8	5.4	3.8	5.7	5.1	101.4	96.8	99.8	81.8	79.3	79.6	16.0	15.2	14.4	
California																			
Fresno	159.9	165.5	161.1	18.4	16.7	20.4	11.5	10.1	12.7	141.5	148.8	140.7	81.4	82.0	80.0	12.5	12.4	12.4	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,005.4	2,987.1	2,948.5	179.8	179.3	221.1	6.0	6.0	7.5	2,825.6	2,807.8	2,727.4	2,438.2	2,420.3	2,342.8	799.3	786.8	763.5	
Sacramento	205.6	204.2	201.1	14.9	13.4	15.6	7.2	6.6	7.7	190.7	190.8	185.5	171.4	170.7	166.0	28.6	28.5	28.4	
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	282.5	278.0	280.5	19.2	17.0	24.5	6.8	6.1	8.7	263.3	261.0	256.0	196.6	194.8	189.3	35.2	35.3	33.1	
San Diego	339.1	341.1	337.1	28.2	25.7	28.2	8.3	7.5	8.4	310.9	315.4	308.9	259.3	263.1	258.6	64.9	67.7	70.5	
San Francisco-Oakland	1,230.8	1,221.6	1,211.2	71.3	70.1	84.7	5.8	5.7	7.0	1,159.5	1,151.5	1,126.5	1,015.8	1,006.8	984.6	196.0	193.0	190.1	
San Jose	275.9	269.6	260.2	20.6	17.7	22.9	7.5	6.6	8.8	255.3	251.9	237.3	214.7	210.6	197.4	76.3	74.0	70.4	
Stockton	105.7	106.6	107.3	13.1	13.2	14.7	12.4	12.4	13.7	92.6	93.4	92.6	62.4	61.5	60.7	11.1	10.4	11.2	
Colorado																			
**Denver	427.2	422.5	413.1	15.6	17.3	17.6	3.7	4.1	4.3	411.6	405.2	395.5	346.8	344.1	336.8	68.3	68.4	66.1	
Connecticut																			
*Bridgeport	146.5	147.8	148.3	10.0	10.8	12.9	6.8	7.3	8.7	136.5	137.0	135.4	121.5	122.2	119.7	65.1	65.3	64.1	
*Hartford	287.9	288.9	286.6	12.6	13.8	16.6	4.4	4.8	5.8	275.3	275.1	270.0	244.5	244.0	238.9	91.7	91.5	90.3	
*New Britain	45.2	45.9	45.8	3.4	3.5	4.8	7.5	7.6	10.5	41.8	42.4	41.0	38.3	38.6	37.5	22.3	22.6	21.7	
*New Haven	147.0	147.1	148.4	7.3	8.1	9.8	5.0	5.5	6.6	139.7	139.0	138.6	124.2	123.7	122.7	44.3	43.8	43.1	
*Stamford	80.6	81.1	80.1	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.4	77.3	77.5	76.6	61.8	61.9	60.7	24.2	24.4	24.4	
*Waterbury	79.4	79.9	79.9	6.2	6.5	8.0	7.8	8.1	12.4	73.2	73.4	71.9	66.0	66.4	64.4	37.2	37.5	36.1	
Delaware																			
*Wilmington	163.1	159.5	165.2	10.7	9.4	12.4	6.6	5.9	7.5	152.4	150.1	152.8	128.7	127.9	127.8	52.1	52.0	52.4	
District of Columbia																			
*Washington	887.8	882.9	868.4	24.2	26.3	25.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	863.6	856.6	842.5	765.7	759.1	746.3	34.8	34.7	34.2	
Florida																			
*Jacksonville	187.9	188.0	190.1	7.6	8.1	9.2	4.0	4.3	4.8	180.3	179.9	180.9	148.6	148.2	146.5	21.1	21.0	20.0	
*Miami	452.4	445.7	450.5	24.5	27.9	29.9	5.4	6.3	6.6	427.9	417.8	420.6	325.7	319.9	314.4	44.5	43.9	42.7	
*Tampa-St. Petersburg	297.3	294.4	296.0	15.6	17.7	21.4	5.2	6.0	7.2	281.7	276.7	274.6	210.5	208.4	200.4	36.9	36.6	35.7	
Georgia																			
*Atlanta	466.2	465.5	462.0	17.6	19.7	25.2	3.8	4.3	5.5	448.6	445.8	436.8	378.8	377.5	364.9	86.9	86.5	79.2	
Augusta	82.4	82.1	82.6	3.3	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.5	79.1	78.6	78.1	61.2	61.2	59.3	23.9	23.7	22.9	
Columbus	65.6	65.5	66.1	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.8	5.4	6.0	62.5	62.0	62.1	49.7	49.6	48.7	17.0	17.0	16.6	
Macon	74.5	74.2	75.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	71.5	70.9	71.5	57.7	57.4	56.8	11.7	11.7	11.5	
*Savannah	69.2	69.1	73.2	3.9	4.4	5.8	5.6	6.3	7.9	65.3	64.7	67.4	51.0	50.9	51.9	14.1	14.1	14.5	







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# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

MARCH 1962, JANUARY 1962, AND MARCH 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT																														
	Number				Number				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary																						
													Total				Manufacturing																						
	Mar.P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar.P/ 1962	Mar.P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar.P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar.P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar.P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar.P/ 1962	Jan. 1962	Mar. 1961																				
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																				( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
North Carolina	51.8	52.1	51.4		3.2	3.8	4.7		6.2	7.2	9.2	48.6	48.3	46.7	40.8	40.6	38.9	16.1	14.4																				
Asheville	139.1	139.4	133.2		4.8	6.3	5.3		3.5	4.5	4.0	134.3	133.1	127.9	113.5	113.2	109.5	28.4	27.4																				
Charlotte	48.8	49.3	50.0		3.1	3.1	3.3		6.4	6.2	6.5	45.7	46.2	46.7	39.4	40.0	40.2	11.8	12.3																				
Durham	123.0	122.8	122.5		4.0	5.8	6.4		3.3	4.7	5.2	119.0	117.0	116.1	101.4	100.9	98.7	44.1	42.8																				
Greensboro-High Point	86.9	87.7	87.0		4.3	4.5	5.0		5.0	5.1	5.8	82.6	83.2	82.0	71.6	72.4	71.7	36.7	37.1																				
Winston-Salem																																							
Ohio	202.2	201.7	205.3		11.3	12.0	19.0		5.6	5.9	9.3	190.9	189.7	186.3	169.8	169.2	164.1	78.6	75.7																				
*Akron	132.6	131.9	133.3		9.3	10.3	15.4		7.0	7.8	11.6	123.3	121.6	117.9	107.3	106.3	101.5	52.4	48.1																				
*Canton	466.0	467.7	472.6		21.7	23.5	32.3		4.7	5.0	6.8	444.3	444.2	440.3	390.9	392.6	384.2	144.6	143.3																				
*Cincinnati	801.7	802.3	820.7		42.8	46.8	79.1		5.3	5.8	9.6	758.9	755.5	741.6	675.2	674.0	653.9	268.0	252.6																				
*Cleveland	312.0	310.5	307.7		12.0	13.0	17.0		3.8	4.2	5.5	300.0	297.5	290.7	262.4	261.1	251.9	71.5	67.5																				
*Columbus	291.6	290.3	290.4		13.1	13.7	18.7		4.5	4.7	6.4	278.5	276.6	271.7	244.0	244.6	237.6	101.5	97.2																				
*Dayton	69.9	69.9	70.7		5.6	6.0	7.7		8.0	8.6	10.9	64.3	63.9	63.0	56.1	56.1	54.5	27.9	27.2																				
Hamilton-Middletown	71.5	70.2	70.6		4.5	5.1	8.5		6.3	7.3	12.0	67.0	65.1	62.1	58.2	55.9	53.1	28.6	27.0																				
Lorain-Elyria	63.1	63.2	62.9		2.6	3.9	4.8		4.1	6.2	7.6	60.5	59.3	58.1	53.6	52.8	51.0	32.3	30.3																				
Steubenville-Weirton	187.4	188.7	187.2		16.3	17.1	18.5		8.7	9.1	9.9	171.1	171.6	168.7	150.2	152.2	147.5	56.7	53.6																				
*Toledo	193.7	194.2	196.3		12.2	14.1	23.1		6.3	7.3	11.8	181.5	180.1	173.2	159.7	159.8	152.6	74.8	69.3																				
*Youngstown-Warren																																							
Oklahoma	222.2	221.2	218.0		8.5	9.8	10.5		3.8	4.4	4.8	213.7	211.4	207.5	181.3	179.3	175.6	22.1	20.4																				
*Oklahoma City	168.8	168.5	168.1		8.6	9.8	11.0		5.1	5.8	6.5	160.2	158.7	157.1	131.9	130.7	128.7	26.7	26.2																				
*Tulsa																																							
Oregon	343.4	342.9	342.6		21.7	25.5	28.9		6.3	7.4	8.4	321.7	317.4	313.7	262.6	260.9	255.5	61.9	59.2																				
*Portland																																							
Pennsylvania	219.7	221.6	219.6		12.6	16.3	18.9		5.7	7.4	8.6	207.1	205.3	200.7	181.8	180.8	175.2	95.6	90.6																				
*Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	52.8	53.0	53.0		5.0	5.7	6.8		9.5	10.8	12.8	47.8	47.3	46.2	41.5	41.0	39.9	12.3	11.1																				
Altoona	95.7	96.6	96.9		8.7	10.5	12.6		9.1	10.9	13.0	87.0	86.1	84.3	75.1	74.2	72.4	35.4	33.1																				
*Erie	166.2	167.0	165.8		10.5	11.5	10.6		6.3	6.9	6.4	155.7	155.5	155.2	139.1	139.2	138.7	31.2	32.3																				
*Harrisburg	92.5	94.6	95.2		14.3	17.0	19.5		15.5	18.0	20.5	78.2	77.6	75.7	66.7	66.2	64.5	22.8	20.7																				
*Johnstown	120.6	120.7	120.2		4.4	5.5	6.5		3.6	4.6	5.4	116.2	115.2	113.7	94.3	93.3	91.5	47.0	45.4																				
*Lancaster	1,863.9	1,861.2	1,858.5		132.1	139.4	150.5		7.1	7.5	8.1	1,731.8	1,721.8	1,708.0	1,503.0	1,493.9	1,481.7	548.0	540.6																				
*Philadelphia	927.0	930.8	942.1		88.3	95.6	119.2		9.5	10.3	12.7	838.7	835.2	822.9	744.8	744.2	729.3	275.5	262.7																				
*Pittsburgh	124.6	125.5	124.2		5.5	6.7	9.2		4.4	5.3	7.4	119.1	118.8	115.0	103.0	102.8	99.0	53.1	49.6																				
*Reading	98.6	100.5	100.3		12.8	14.3	14.9		13.0	14.2	14.9	85.8	86.2	85.4	74.5	75.0	74.2	30.5	30.1																				
*Scranton	128.6	130.6	134.7		14.2	17.1	18.6		11.0	13.1	13.8	114.4	113.5	116.1	100.0	99.5	101.2	41.2	41.8																				
*Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	105.2	105.4	105.6		6.7	7.0	7.2		6.4	6.6	6.8	98.5	98.4	98.4	82.5	82.9	82.7	41.0	41.5																				
*York																																							
Puerto Rico	29.0	29.5	28.9		3.6	4.1	3.2		12.4	13.9	11.1	25.4	25.4	25.7	15.8	15.8	16.1	7.2	6.5																				
Mayaguez	42.3	42.3	41.4		5.0	4.8	4.0		11.8	11.3	9.7	37.3	37.5	37.4	24.1	24.3	24.2	7.8	7.2																				
Ponce	224.8	225.2	211.4		14.5	16.0	11.9		6.5	7.1	5.6	210.3	209.2	199.5	165.1	164.0	153.5	29.4	27.2																				
San Juan																																							
Rhode Island	348.1	348.1	349.1		26.6	27.4	33.1		7.6	7.9	9.5	321.5	320.7	316.0	289.1	288.3	283.6	128.0	123.5																				
**Providence-Pawtucket																																							



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

MARCH 1962, JANUARY 1962, AND MARCH 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
	Number			Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/									
								Number									
	Mar.P/1962	Jan.1962	Mar.1961	Mar.P/1962	Jan.1962	Mar.1961	Mar.P/1962	Mar.P/1962	Jan.1962	Mar.1961	Mar.P/1962	Jan.1962	Mar.1961	Mar.P/1962	Jan.1962	Mar.1961	Mar.1961
	( I N T H O U S A N D S )							( I N T H O U S A N D S )									
South Carolina	79.2	77.1	79.3	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.8	6.1	74.5	58.6	57.5	57.0	9.6	9.2	9.7	
*Charleston	95.2	94.5	94.3	4.1	4.4	5.6	4.3	4.7	5.9	88.7	75.4	75.0	72.3	33.6	33.3	32.1	
*Greenville																	
Tennessee	117.8	119.1	119.3	10.2	10.6	9.5	8.7	9.0	8.0	109.8	90.9	91.6	93.1	38.4	38.9	40.7	
*Chattanooga	141.2	142.4	145.3	8.7	10.4	12.8	6.2	7.3	8.8	132.0	110.9	110.4	110.9	40.7	40.7	40.2	
*Knoxville	248.5	247.0	251.4	12.5	13.7	15.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	235.5	190.8	189.7	188.2	44.6	43.7	42.6	
*Memphis	172.5	171.9	172.0	8.0	8.4	8.5	4.6	4.9	4.9	163.5	142.6	141.6	141.6	39.6	39.9	40.0	
*Nashville																	
Texas	88.0	85.9	83.8	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.0	4.3	4.4	80.1	68.1	65.0	62.9	5.4	5.4	5.3	
Austin	116.4	118.6	117.3	7.5	9.1	8.9	6.4	7.6	7.6	108.4	96.1	96.6	95.2	34.5	34.3	33.3	
Beaumont-Port Arthur	71.1	70.6	74.7	4.0	4.2	6.1	5.6	6.0	8.1	68.6	54.6	54.5	54.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	
Corpus Christi	478.4	479.0	475.4	18.3	23.9	26.5	3.8	5.0	5.6	448.9	395.2	392.1	384.7	99.9	98.3	93.2	
*Dallas	101.5	100.9	100.1	5.0	4.8	6.0	4.9	4.8	6.0	94.1	82.2	81.4	78.8	14.3	14.0	13.3	
El Paso	237.6	235.7	231.1	11.7	12.8	13.3	4.9	5.4	5.8	217.8	183.7	181.1	177.1	49.5	49.9	52.8	
*Fort Worth	542.2	542.6	544.8	22.7	24.3	26.4	4.2	4.5	4.8	518.3	447.5	446.4	446.4	92.5	92.7	90.3	
*Houston	222.4	221.8	221.6	11.0	11.6	12.0	4.9	5.2	5.4	209.6	180.7	179.4	179.1	22.8	22.5	23.1	
*San Antonio																	
Utah	170.0	169.0	165.1	6.7	7.3	8.8	3.9	4.3	5.3	156.3	145.6	144.3	138.3	27.7	27.0	24.3	
*Salt Lake City																	
Virginia	82.0	81.8	78.1	2.7	2.7	4.0	3.2	3.3	5.1	74.1	69.4	69.5	64.8	25.2	25.1	21.5	
Newport News-Hampton	183.8	182.5	178.7	6.8	7.5	9.4	3.7	4.1	5.3	169.3	154.0	152.8	147.6	16.9	16.1	16.0	
**Norfolk-Portsmouth	204.5	204.7	202.3	5.6	5.7	9.0	2.7	2.8	4.5	193.3	170.5	170.7	164.6	42.9	42.9	41.2	
**Richmond	69.7	69.9	69.8	3.9	4.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	8.0	64.2	58.1	58.1	56.0	14.2	14.1	13.6	
**Roanoke																	
Washington	478.4	474.0	455.4	28.0	32.5	37.2	5.9	6.9	8.2	418.2	390.3	382.8	360.3	126.2	122.4	109.5	
*Seattle	95.9	96.6	97.6	8.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	9.7	10.1	87.2	71.9	71.9	72.2	11.5	11.4	12.1	
*Spokane	100.4	98.5	101.5	6.7	7.7	9.1	6.7	7.8	9.0	92.4	76.5	75.5	75.2	16.5	16.0	16.3	
*Tacoma																	
West Virginia	93.1	94.3	95.4	7.6	8.6	9.5	8.2	9.1	10.1	85.9	74.9	75.4	75.2	21.9	22.1	21.7	
*Charleston	88.2	88.9	89.4	9.7	11.9	13.4	10.9	13.4	15.0	76.0	65.5	64.3	63.3	22.6	21.8	20.8	
*Huntington-Ashland	70.8	72.0	74.3	9.2	11.1	13.0	13.0	15.4	17.4	61.3	49.4	48.7	49.1	15.8	15.0	15.5	
*Wheeling																	
Wisconsin	39.5	39.6	39.2	1.5	1.4	3.4	3.8	3.6	8.7	35.8	33.2	33.5	31.1	20.0	19.8	17.9	
*Kenosha	100.3	100.1	98.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.4	4.0	94.5	77.2	77.0	74.9	12.9	13.2	12.5	
*Madison	514.6	517.4	518.7	22.0	25.8	33.0	4.3	5.0	6.4	485.7	442.5	441.5	436.4	186.1	183.7	180.0	
*Milwaukee	52.2	51.9	51.9	2.7	3.3	4.0	5.2	6.4	7.7	47.9	42.5	41.6	40.8	20.4	19.7	19.2	
*Racine																	

## NOTES:

\*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the current employment statistics program operated jointly by State employment security agencies, the Bureau of Employment Security, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

\*\*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the BLS employment statistics program jointly with an agency other than the State employment security agency.

P/Data for March 1962 are preliminary.

1/Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force.

Unemployment rates shown are not seasonally adjusted.

2/Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MAY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			EMPLOYMENT											
		Number			Number			Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary							
		Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Total		Manufacturing						
											Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago
Total		5,694,900	XXX	XXX	542,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	3/ 5,075.4	3/ 3,779.8	XXX	3/ 1,271.4	XXX	XXX	XXX		
Alabama																			
Anniston	Apr. '62	32,900	33,300	33,800	2,250	2,850	3,400	6.9	8.6	10.0	30.4	25.7	25.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6		
Gadsden	Apr. '62	29,300	29,400	31,600	2,400	3,600	4,850	8.1	12.2	15.4	26.9	21.8	21.0	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.6		
Jasper	Apr. '62	14,600	14,800	16,100	1,600	1,800	2,100	11.1	12.3	13.0	13.0	9.3	9.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3		
Selma	Apr. '62	18,000	16,900	18,700	1,150	1,300	1,500	6.4	7.7	8.2	16.9	10.7	10.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0		
Talladega	Apr. '62	20,700	20,400	21,300	1,400	1,650	2,200	7.0	8.1	10.4	19.3	15.2	15.1	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.8		
Alaska																			
Anchorage 4/	Apr. '62	22,500	22,200	21,800	1,750	1,800	2,000	7.7	8.1	9.2	INA	20.8	20.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Arkansas																			
Camden	Dec. '61	12,300	12,400	INA	750	700	INA	6.1	5.6	INA	11.5	8.0	7.7	3.7	3.8	INA	INA		
California																			
Eureka	Feb. '62	39,300	40,600	INA	4,800	4,400	INA	12.2	10.8	INA	34.5	26.8	28.5	10.3	11.0	INA	INA		
Modesto	Feb. '62	67,900	67,100	67,000	11,000	8,800	9,750	16.2	13.1	14.6	56.9	31.8	33.5	7.1	8.2	7.0	7.0		
Oxnard	Apr. '62	78,000	76,700	INA	4,000	6,600	INA	5.2	8.6	INA	74.0	50.4	48.0	7.8	7.3	INA	INA		
Redding	Mar. '62	21,600	5/22,300	22,000	2,500	5/3,600	3,500	11.6	5/16.3	15.8	19.1	14.7	5/14.4	2.9	5/2.9	3.0	3.0		
Ukiah	Feb. '62	19,100	18,600	19,700	3,000	2,300	3,700	15.7	12.4	18.8	16.1	10.8	11.4	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8		
Colorado																			
Pueblo	Apr. '62	41,000	41,000	INA	2,850	2,800	INA	6.9	6.9	INA	38.1	33.4	33.6	10.0	10.6	INA	INA		
Connecticut																			
Ansonia	Feb. '62	14,600	14,800	INA	1,700	1,600	INA	11.6	10.8	INA	12.9	11.5	11.8	6.4	6.3	INA	INA		
Bristol	Feb. '62	20,000	20,100	INA	2,000	1,800	INA	10.0	9.0	INA	18.0	15.8	16.0	10.0	9.9	INA	INA		
Danielson	Apr. '62	17,000	16,800	INA	900	1,200	INA	5.3	7.1	INA	16.1	14.4	14.0	8.7	8.6	INA	INA		
Meriden	Feb. '62	39,700	40,900	INA	3,100	3,000	INA	7.8	7.3	INA	36.6	33.6	34.6	19.6	19.6	INA	INA		
Middletown	Feb. '62	30,300	30,700	INA	2,500	2,100	INA	8.2	6.7	INA	27.8	25.2	26.1	10.6	10.6	INA	INA		
Norwich	Apr. '62	20,800	20,700	INA	1,600	2,100	INA	7.7	10.1	INA	19.2	17.1	16.7	5.6	5.6	INA	INA		
Torrington	Apr. '62	24,900	24,700	INA	2,100	2,600	INA	8.4	10.5	INA	22.8	19.6	19.1	9.5	9.5	INA	INA		
Willimantic	Apr. '62	16,300	16,300	INA	850	1,200	INA	5.3	7.4	INA	15.4	13.1	13.1	4.7	4.8	INA	INA		
Delaware																			
Dover	Feb. '62	23,300	6/23,800	23,200	1,850	6/1,000	2,100	7.9	6/4.2	9.1	21.5	16.8	6/17.4	3.8	6/4.1	4.0	4.0		
Florida																			
Daytona Beach	Jan. '62	47,000	7/46,600	45,500	3,500	7/3,600	3,400	7.4	7/7.7	7.5	43.5	30.0	7/29.7	3.2	7/3.1	3.0	3.0		
Fort Lauderdale-																			
Hollywood	Feb. '62	132,900	6/117,900	135,200	9,500	6/9,200	12,700	7.1	6/7.8	9.4	123.4	85.4	6/76.2	9.8	6/9.2	8.7	8.7		
Georgia																			
Carrollton	Apr. '62	13,300	13,400	13,900	1,050	1,250	1,900	7.8	9.5	13.8	12.2	9.1	9.1	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5		
Cedartown-Rockmart	Apr. '62	10,500	10,700	INA	750	900	INA	7.1	8.3	INA	9.8	7.3	7.4	3.9	3.9	INA	INA		
Toccoa	Apr. '62	18,200	18,100	17,700	1,150	1,350	1,250	6.4	7.4	7.0	17.1	13.1	12.9	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.4		
Waycross	Apr. '62	15,200	14,900	15,800	1,200	1,200	1,250	8.0	8.0	7.8	14.0	9.7	9.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9		



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MAY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT											
		Number			Rate 1/2	Number			Rate 2/3	T O T A L 2/3					Nonagricultural Wage and Salary						
		Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago		Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago		Number		Total		Manufacturing							
										Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago			
		( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
Illinois	Apr. '62	15,700	15,400	INA	800	950	INA	4.9	6.2	INA	14.9	14.5	9.4	9.1	2.8	2.6	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	24,700	25,400	INA	2,300	3,050	INA	9.3	11.9	INA	22.4	22.3	15.3	15.2	3.1	3.1	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	36,600	36,900	INA	2,200	3,350	INA	6.0	9.1	INA	34.4	33.5	27.4	27.0	11.2	11.1	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	47,400	47,500	INA	3,450	3,850	INA	7.3	8.1	INA	43.9	43.6	36.6	36.3	13.1	13.3	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	38,000	6/36,600	INA	2,500	6/2,600	INA	6.6	6/7.1	INA	35.5	6/34.0	24.1	6/23.2	6.8	6/5.7	INA	INA	INA	INA	
Harrisburg-West	Apr. '62	35,600	43,200	INA	5,400	9,300	INA	15.1	21.5	INA	30.2	33.9	24.4	25.0	5.1	5.8	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	28,400	28,600	INA	1,700	1,900	INA	6.1	6.6	INA	26.7	26.7	21.3	21.4	8.9	8.9	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	20,400	20,500	INA	1,300	1,900	INA	6.5	9.3	INA	19.1	18.6	13.6	13.3	4.5	4.4	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	81,100	75,900	INA	5,050	5,800	INA	6.2	7.6	INA	76.1	70.1	51.0	49.7	19.0	18.5	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	20,900	2/22,000	INA	1,150	2/1,500	INA	5.6	2/6.7	INA	19.8	2/20.5	13.0	2/13.6	6.0	2/6.4	INA	INA	INA	INA	
Indiana	Apr. '62	35,300	5/35,300	INA	3,300	5/3,550	INA	9.2	5/10.0	INA	32.0	5/31.7	27.4	5/27.1	12.8	5/12.4	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	43,700	44,500	INA	3,000	3,400	INA	6.9	7.6	INA	40.7	41.1	35.3	35.8	16.0	16.7	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	14,200	14,700	INA	1,200	1,700	INA	8.3	11.7	INA	13.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	4.2	4.2	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	15,000	15,100	INA	1,100	1,250	INA	7.4	8.4	INA	13.9	13.8	9.9	10.0	2.5	2.6	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	26,300	25,700	27,500	2,500	2,250	2,700	9.5	8.8	9.9	23.8	23.5	17.6	18.4	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.0	
Kansas	Feb. '62	20,400	20,500	20,600	2,000	1,650	2,100	9.8	8.1	10.1	18.4	18.8	13.3	13.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
	Feb. '62	22,500	23,000	22,900	1,850	2,000	2,450	8.2	8.6	10.7	20.6	21.0	9.7	10.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
	Feb. '62	27,000	26,700	27,600	2,750	2,050	3,450	10.2	7.7	12.5	24.2	24.7	13.5	14.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
	Feb. '62	24,200	24,200	24,400	2,450	1,850	2,800	10.1	7.6	11.5	21.8	22.4	12.4	13.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
	Dec. '61	16,700	17,100	16,900	2,000	1/2,350	1,500	12.0	7/13.8	8.9	14.7	7/14.7	10.0	7/10.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Kentucky	Dec. '61	35,700	36,000	35,900	2,950	3,550	2,900	8.3	7/9.9	8.1	32.7	32.4	22.2	21.9	9.0	7/8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
	Dec. '61	26,100	26,200	26,500	2,300	2,600	1,800	8.8	9.9	6.8	23.8	23.6	17.6	17.4	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	Feb. '62	14,600	13,200	15,800	2,400	1,800	3,350	16.4	13.7	21.2	12.2	11.4	7.9	7.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
	Feb. '62	20,500	20,300	21,000	2,750	1,950	3,250	13.4	9.6	15.5	17.8	18.4	7.6	8.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
	Apr. '62	45,300	6/45,400	44,000	3,850	6/3,700	4,200	8.5	6/8.1	9.6	41.4	6/41.7	29.3	6/29.1	4.4	6/4.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Louisiana	Apr. '62	21,700	17,300	21,800	1,200	1,600	1,900	5.5	9.3	8.8	20.5	15.7	9.8	9.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
	Apr. '62	43,700	6/44,900	45,400	3,600	6/3,800	4,100	8.3	6/8.4	9.0	40.1	6/41.1	33.3	6/34.3	8.2	6/8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
	Apr. '62	40,000	40,400	39,800	2,500	3,200	2,850	6.3	8.0	7.1	37.5	37.2	28.3	28.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	
	Apr. '62	23,100	22,400	23,200	1,900	2,250	2,700	8.3	10.0	11.7	21.2	20.1	11.0	10.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
	Feb. '62	24,100	24,500	INA	1,900	1,800	INA	7.9	7.3	INA	22.2	22.7	17.8	18.3	9.5	9.6	INA	INA	INA	INA	
Maine	Feb. '62	32,200	32,900	32,600	3,200	2,900	2,800	9.9	8.8	8.6	29.0	30.0	25.9	26.9	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	
	Feb. '62	32,200	32,900	32,600	3,200	2,900	2,800	9.9	8.8	8.6	29.0	30.0	25.9	26.9	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MAY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			Rate %			EMPLOYMENT									
		Number			Number			2			T O T A L 2/									
		Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary			Manufacturing						
											Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	
Maryland	Feb. '62	12,200	12,200	INA	1,800	1,500	INA	14.6	12.5	INA	10.4	10.7	INA	7.2	7.4	INA	3.8	3.8	INA	
Cambridge	Feb. '62	39,400	7/40,400	39,000	4,150	7/3,400	5,500	10.5	7/8.5	14.2	35.2	7/37.0	33.5	29.9	7/31.2	27.9	13.3	7/13.3	12.0	
Hagerstown	Feb. '62	38,400	7/37,000	36,100	5,000	7/3,500	5,700	13.1	7/9.4	15.7	33.4	7/33.5	30.4	26.6	7/25.7	23.7	10.9	7/9.5	8.9	
Massachusetts	Apr. '62	13,400	13,300	13,600	1,000	1,100	1,500	7.5	8.2	11.0	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.0	10.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	
Milford	Apr. '62	12,700	12,800	13,500	1,250	1,600	1,850	9.8	12.5	13.6	11.5	11.2	11.7	9.3	9.1	9.5	4.9	5.0	4.7	
Newburyport	Apr. '62	15,800	16,000	INA	1,300	1,650	INA	8.2	10.3	INA	14.5	14.3	INA	12.7	12.6	INA	7.1	7.0	INA	
Michigan	Feb. '62	25,700	26,700	27,300	2,600	2,400	3,500	10.1	9.0	12.8	23.1	24.3	23.8	17.1	18.3	17.8	8.8	9.6	9.6	
Adrian	Feb. '62	35,500	35,700	INA	5,300	4,000	INA	14.9	11.2	INA	30.2	31.7	INA	23.0	24.4	INA	8.6	9.1	INA	
Benton Harbor	Feb. '62	61,100	60,600	INA	6,200	3,700	INA	10.1	6.1	INA	54.9	56.9	INA	42.4	44.4	INA	21.6	22.6	INA	
Holland-Grand Haven	Dec. '61	31,100	30,900	31,300	1,800	1,200	2,000	5.8	3.9	6.4	25.8	26.1	25.8	23.8	24.1	23.8	13.2	13.3	13.3	
Iron Mountain	Feb. '62	14,600	14,900	14,800	2,500	2,500	2,300	17.1	16.8	15.5	12.1	12.4	12.5	9.6	9.8	10.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Jackson	Feb. '62	49,600	14,700	INA	3,500	2,800	INA	7.1	5.6	INA	44.4	45.4	INA	36.5	37.5	INA	13.8	14.4	INA	
Marquette	Apr. '62	18,100	18,300	20,000	2,600	2,700	4,100	14.4	14.8	20.5	15.5	15.6	15.9	13.5	13.7	13.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	
Monroe	Feb. '62	22,900	7/23,600	23,400	2,500	7/2,800	4,100	10.9	7/11.9	17.5	20.4	7/20.8	19.3	15.1	7/15.0	14.5	6.9	7/6.6	6.4	
Mount Pleasant	Feb. '62	16,900	16,700	INA	2,000	1,400	INA	11.9	8.4	INA	14.9	15.3	INA	9.4	9.8	INA	1.2	1.3	INA	
Port Huron	Feb. '62	35,400	35,800	INA	3,700	3,000	INA	10.5	8.4	INA	31.7	32.8	INA	24.2	25.3	INA	8.9	9.0	INA	
Traverse City	Feb. '62	15,000	15,200	14,900	2,300	1,900	2,400	15.3	12.5	16.1	12.7	13.3	12.5	9.1	9.7	8.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	
Minnesota	Feb. '62	26,000	24,700	INA	3,000	2,500	INA	11.5	10.1	INA	23.0	22.2	INA	15.1	14.5	INA	INA	INA	INA	
Brainerd	Feb. '62	14,700	14,800	INA	2,900	2,800	INA	19.7	18.9	INA	11.8	12.0	INA	9.1	9.3	INA	INA	INA	INA	
Grand Rapids	Feb. '62	48,700	48,900	INA	5,600	5,800	INA	11.5	11.9	INA	43.1	43.1	INA	37.4	37.3	INA	INA	INA	INA	
Hibbing-Virginia	Apr. '62	32,600	32,900	INA	1,650	2,150	INA	5.1	6.6	INA	30.9	30.7	INA	25.6	25.3	INA	3.0	2.8	INA	
Biloxi-Gulfport	Apr. '62	23,900	24,000	INA	1,150	1,650	INA	4.7	6.8	INA	22.7	22.4	INA	14.3	13.9	INA	4.1	4.0	INA	
Greenville	Apr. '62	22,300	22,600	INA	1,550	1,950	INA	7.0	8.6	INA	20.7	20.6	INA	15.2	15.2	INA	6.0	6.0	INA	
Laurel	Apr. '62	22,000	22,100	INA	1,350	1,800	INA	6.1	8.0	INA	20.7	20.3	INA	16.4	16.1	INA	9.6	9.4	INA	
Pascagoula 8/	Apr. '62	18,900	19,000	INA	1,250	1,500	INA	6.7	7.7	INA	17.6	17.5	INA	12.6	12.6	INA	5.3	5.3	INA	
Tupelo	Feb. '62	16,800	6/17,000	17,000	1,750	6/1,100	2,300	10.7	6/6.4	13.5	15.1	6/15.9	14.7	10.8	6/10.8	10.4	3.4	6/3.5	3.3	
Cape Girardeau	Apr. '62	21,400	21,200	22,700	1,950	2,450	2,400	9.1	11.5	10.6	19.5	18.8	20.3	14.1	14.2	14.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	
Jefferson City	Feb. '62	16,600	16,500	INA	1,450	1,250	INA	8.8	7.6	INA	15.1	15.3	INA	11.3	11.3	INA	5.7	5.7	INA	
Washington	Apr. '62	15,000	14,800	INA	1,250	1,850	INA	8.3	12.5	INA	13.8	13.0	INA	12.0	11.2	INA	1.2	1.1	INA	
Montana	Butte																			



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MAY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			EMPLOYMENT												
		Number			Number			Rate %		T O T A L										
		Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	2		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary								
										Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Total		Manufacturing			
										( I N )	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	U S A	N D S	Months Ago	Year Ago		
New Jersey	Feb. '62	49,200	48,600	48,000	4,900	4,200	5,300	10.0	8.6	11.0	44.3	44.4	42.7	34.8	34.7	32.8	18.1	17.9	17.3	
Bridgeton Lakewood-	Feb. '62	35,000	34,900	34,400	3,900	3,500	4,800	11.1	10.0	14.0	31.1	31.4	29.6	20.7	20.9	19.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	
Long River	Mar. '62	106,800	107,500	107,200	9,200	11,200	11,100	8.6	10.4	10.4	97.6	96.3	96.1	73.6	72.1	71.4	15.8	15.1	15.9	
Newton	Apr. '62	16,200	16,300	INA	850	1,300	INA	5.2	8.0	INA	15.4	15.0	INA	9.8	9.5	INA	2.9	3.0	INA	
Ocean City-	Feb. '62	19,700	19,600	17,800	3,400	3,000	3,350	17.3	15.3	18.8	16.3	16.6	14.5	10.3	10.6	9.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	
Wildwood-Cape May	Feb. '62	21,300	22,200	INA	2,800	2,400	INA	13.1	10.9	INA	18.5	19.8	INA	14.9	16.1	INA	8.5	9.1	INA	
Amsterdam	Feb. '62	25,300	25,300	INA	2,200	1,900	INA	8.7	7.5	INA	23.1	23.4	INA	16.6	16.9	INA	6.5	6.4	INA	
Auburn	Feb. '62	21,500	21,300	INA	2,200	1,900	INA	10.2	8.9	INA	19.3	19.4	INA	14.3	14.4	INA	5.8	5.4	INA	
Batavia	Apr. '62	38,500	39,000	INA	2,800	3,600	INA	7.3	9.4	INA	35.7	35.4	INA	30.5	30.2	INA	13.5	13.4	INA	
Elmira	Apr. '62	41,400	41,800	INA	2,900	3,800	INA	7.0	9.1	INA	38.5	38.0	INA	28.1	27.7	INA	7.7	8.0	INA	
Glens Falls-	Feb. '62	35,100	35,500	35,200	3,400	2,900	3,700	9.8	8.2	10.5	31.7	32.6	31.5	23.9	24.8	23.7	9.6	9.6	9.4	
Hudson Falls	Feb. '62	21,100	21,000	INA	3,800	2,300	INA	18.0	11.0	INA	17.3	18.7	INA	13.5	14.4	INA	7.7	8.3	INA	
Gloversville	Feb. '62	59,300	59,600	59,500	5,600	4,700	7,800	9.4	7.9	13.2	53.7	54.9	51.7	42.4	43.3	40.3	20.2	20.2	19.0	
Jamestown-Dunkirk	Feb. '62	79,600	82,200	INA	6,600	4,750	INA	8.3	5.8	INA	73.0	77.4	INA	58.0	62.0	INA	19.5	19.6	INA	
Newburgh-	Feb. '62	47,700	48,100	INA	6,200	5,600	INA	13.0	11.7	INA	41.5	42.5	INA	28.7	29.9	INA	8.8	8.3	INA	
Middletown-Beacon	Feb. '62	30,800	31,100	INA	2,300	1,800	INA	7.5	5.8	INA	28.5	29.3	INA	21.9	22.7	INA	8.1	8.4	INA	
Ogdensburg-Massena-	Apr. '62	17,000	17,100	INA	1,100	1,700	INA	6.5	9.9	INA	15.9	15.4	INA	9.7	9.3	INA	1.4	1.4	INA	
Malone	Feb. '62	20,900	20,900	INA	2,300	1,700	INA	11.0	8.2	INA	18.6	19.2	INA	14.1	14.7	INA	2.7	2.7	INA	
Olean-Salamanca	Feb. '62	32,300	32,700	32,600	3,900	3,100	4,300	12.1	9.5	13.2	28.4	29.6	28.3	20.2	21.3	20.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	
Oneonta	Feb. '62	12,900	13,100	13,100	1,100	900	1,300	8.6	6.9	9.8	11.8	12.2	11.8	8.3	8.6	8.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	
Plattsburgh	Apr. '62	13,900	14,100	14,100	800	1,100	1,100	5.6	8.0	7.7	13.1	13.0	13.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Watertown	Apr. '62	41,100	41,300	40,700	2,800	3,550	3,350	6.8	8.6	8.2	38.3	37.7	37.3	28.6	28.0	27.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	
Wellsville	Apr. '62	14,900	15,000	INA	700	900	INA	4.6	6.1	INA	14.2	14.1	INA	11.4	11.4	INA	7.5	7.5	INA	
North Carolina	Apr. '62	25,300	25,000	25,100	1,500	1,700	1,600	5.9	6.8	6.4	23.8	23.3	23.5	11.0	11.0	10.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	
Elizabeth City	Apr. '62	28,000	27,900	30,000	1,800	2,000	4,150	6.4	7.0	13.9	26.2	25.9	25.8	13.5	13.5	13.1	4.7	4.6	4.3	
Fayetteville	Apr. '62	12,600	12,500	INA	600	950	INA	4.6	7.7	INA	12.0	11.6	INA	8.5	8.2	INA	4.1	4.0	INA	
Forest City-	Apr. '62	28,100	26,100	28,200	2,650	3,600	2,650	9.5	13.8	9.4	25.4	22.5	25.5	10.5	10.4	10.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	
Rutherfordton	Apr. '62	29,100	27,300	28,800	1,800	2,300	2,400	6.3	8.5	8.3	27.3	25.0	26.4	17.6	17.0	16.7	10.1	9.8	9.5	
Greenville	Apr. '62	13,100	12,900	13,000	800	1,050	1,100	6.3	8.1	8.4	12.3	11.9	11.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	
Henderson-Oxford	Apr. '62	28,600	27,600	28,500	1,350	2,100	1,700	4.7	6.6	6.0	27.3	25.5	26.8	15.0	14.7	14.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	
Hendersonville	Apr. '62	13,400	13,100	13,500	800	800	1,100	6.1	7.0	8.1	12.6	12.3	12.4	9.7	9.6	9.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	
Lumberton	Apr. '62	39,900	38,000	40,000	2,450	2,650	2,850	6.2	7.0	7.1	37.5	35.3	37.2	21.5	21.7	21.2	7.7	7.9	7.2	
Mount Airy	Apr. '62	18,600	19,200	19,800	850	1,500	1,650	4.7	7.8	8.4	17.8	17.7	18.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	
North Wilkesboro	Apr. '62	20,000	19,600	20,000	1,400	1,850	1,500	7.0	9.4	7.4	18.6	17.7	18.5	11.2	10.8	11.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	
Roanoke Rapids	Apr. '62																			
Rockingham-Hamlet	Apr. '62																			
Rocky Mount	Apr. '62																			
Waynesville	Apr. '62																			
Wilson	Apr. '62																			



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MAY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT												
		Number				Rate 1/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary												
		2				2				2												
		Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																						
Ohio																						
Ashtabula-Conneaut	Feb. '62	29,800	29,800	30,600	3,100	2,700	4,900	10.4	9.1	16.0	26.7	27.1	25.7	20.4	20.8	19.5	7.7	7.8	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.0
Athens	Feb. '62	15,900	16,000	16,400	1,300	1,100	1,600	8.2	6.8	9.8	14.6	14.9	14.8	11.1	11.4	11.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Batavia-Georgetown	Feb. '62	24,800	24,400	27,400	4,900	3,800	7,300	19.8	15.6	26.6	19.9	20.6	20.1	9.6	10.1	9.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Cambridge	Feb. '62	18,300	18,200	18,900	1,600	1,400	3,300	8.7	7.7	17.5	16.7	16.8	15.6	11.3	11.4	10.1	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.9	3.8	2.8
East Liverpool-																						
Salem	Apr. '62	36,100	36,000	37,700	2,300	2,900	4,300	6.4	8.0	11.4	33.8	33.1	33.4	25.3	25.0	24.8	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.3
Fremont	Feb. '62	18,200	18,600	19,300	2,000	1,100	2,100	11.0	5.9	10.9	16.2	17.5	17.2	12.3	13.4	12.8	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.9
Kent-Ravenna	Apr. '62	26,500	26,600	27,700	2,500	3,200	4,100	9.6	12.1	14.9	24.0	23.4	23.6	18.1	17.9	17.7	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8
Mount Vernon	Feb. '62	13,800	14,100	14,500	900	800	1,900	6.5	5.7	13.1	12.9	13.3	12.6	9.3	9.6	8.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7
New Philadelphia-																						
Dover	Feb. '62	27,500	27,500	28,100	2,300	2,000	3,600	8.4	7.3	12.8	25.2	25.5	24.5	19.7	20.2	19.0	8.4	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.5	7.9
Portsmouth	Feb. '62	25,500	26,600	26,200	2,600	2,300	3,800	10.2	8.6	14.5	22.9	24.3	22.4	19.0	20.2	18.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0
Sandusky	Feb. '62	24,900	25,200	25,300	2,400	2,100	3,300	9.6	8.3	13.0	22.5	23.1	22.0	18.7	19.2	18.1	9.2	9.4	8.8	9.2	9.4	8.8
Zanesville	Apr. '62	40,000	39,300	41,700	2,300	3,100	4,500	5.8	7.9	10.7	37.7	36.2	37.2	28.4	27.6	27.8	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.3	10.3
Oklahoma																						
McAlester	Feb. '62	11,200	11,800	INA	1,050	1,150	INA	9.4	9.8	INA	10.2	10.6	INA	6.6	6.9	INA	0.9	0.9	INA	0.9	0.9	INA
Muskogee	Feb. '62	21,400	22,300	21,700	2,450	2,350	2,750	11.5	7/10.4	12.7	18.9	19.9	19.0	14.2	15.0	14.2	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1
Okmulgee-Henryetta	Feb. '62	12,400	10/12,500	12,200	1,000	1,950	1,600	8.1	10/7.8	13.1	11.4	10/11.6	10.6	8.3	8.3	7.5	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.2
Shawnee	Feb. '62	13,000	13,200	INA	1,300	1,150	INA	10.2	8.6	INA	11.7	12.0	INA	8.2	8.4	INA	1.4	1.4	INA	1.4	1.4	INA
Oregon																						
Albany	Feb. '62	20,900	20,900	INA	1,550	1,500	INA	7.5	7.3	INA	19.3	19.4	INA	13.4	13.6	INA	5.8	6.1	INA	5.8	6.1	INA
Klamath Falls	Feb. '62	17,200	17,500	INA	1,750	1,300	INA	10.1	7.5	INA	15.5	16.2	INA	11.8	12.8	INA	3.0	3.8	INA	3.0	3.8	INA
Medford	Feb. '62	24,100	24,700	INA	2,200	1,650	INA	9.2	6.7	INA	21.9	23.0	INA	16.3	17.9	INA	4.4	4.8	INA	4.4	4.8	INA
North Bend-Coos Bay	Feb. '62	19,300	19,600	20,000	1,750	1,550	2,550	9.1	11/8.0	12.9	17.5	18.0	17.4	13.7	14.2	13.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5
Pendleton	Feb. '62	16,900	16,700	INA	1,600	1,400	INA	9.4	8.2	INA	15.3	15.3	INA	10.1	10.4	INA	2.1	2.3	INA	2.1	2.3	INA
Roseburg	Feb. '62	23,400	11/23,000	23,200	2,350	1,600	3,900	10.0	11/7.0	16.7	21.1	11/21.4	19.3	16.6	16.9	15.2	7.7	7.9	6.5	7.7	7.9	6.5
Pennsylvania																						
Berwick-Bloomsburg	Apr. '62	22,400	22,700	22,500	1,800	2,300	3,100	8.0	10.1	13.8	20.6	20.4	19.4	16.6	16.5	15.4	10.1	10.1	8.8	10.1	10.1	8.8
Bradford	Apr. '62	22,600	22,800	23,000	1,900	2,100	2,500	8.4	9.2	10.0	20.7	20.7	20.5	16.9	16.9	16.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.1
Butler	Apr. '62	35,000	34,700	35,100	2,700	3,400	5,000	7.7	9.8	14.2	32.3	31.3	30.1	24.8	24.4	23.2	9.7	9.4	8.4	9.7	9.4	8.4
Clearfield-Du Bois	Feb. '62	35,700	10/35,500	INA	4,600	10/4,400	INA	12.9	10/12.4	INA	31.1	10/31.1	INA	25.6	25.3	INA	8.7	8.1	INA	8.7	8.1	INA
Gettysburg	Apr. '62	20,000	20,000	20,900	1,500	1,600	1,500	7.5	8.0	7.2	18.5	18.4	19.4	14.1	14.3	14.2	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.3
Indiana	Feb. '62	22,300	22,400	INA	2,600	2,600	INA	11.7	11.6	INA	19.7	19.8	INA	15.2	15.3	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Kittanning-																						
Ford City	Apr. '62	21,500	22,200	INA	2,900	3,300	INA	13.5	14.9	INA	18.6	18.9	INA	14.5	14.8	INA	5.1	5.4	INA	5.1	5.4	INA
Lewistown	Apr. '62	22,100	22,200	22,300	1,700	2,200	2,300	7.7	9.9	10.3	20.4	20.0	20.0	15.5	15.3	14.9	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Lock Haven	Apr. '62	15,200	15,100	INA	1,600	2,000	INA	10.6	13.2	INA	13.6	13.1	INA	11.5	11.1	INA	5.9	5.7	INA	5.9	5.7	INA
Meadville	Apr. '62	22,200	22,100	22,300	2,300	2,500	3,000	10.4	11.3	13.5	19.9	19.6	19.3	15.5	15.2	14.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.5	6.3	5.8
New Castle	Apr. '62	37,100	36,900	39,300	3,500	4,200	6,100	9.4	11.4	15.5	33.6	32.7	33.2	27.9	27.5	27.6	11.2	11.3	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.6
Oil City-Franklin-																						
Titusville	Apr. '62	30,000	30,300	30,400	2,300	2,900	3,300	7.7	9.6	10.9	27.7	27.4	27.1	23.5	23.3	22.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6
Pottsville	Feb. '62	71,600	72,900	INA	9,700	5/11,700	INA	13.5	5/16.0	INA	61.9	5/61.2	INA	50.7	5/50.0	INA	23.8	23.3	INA	23.8	23.3	INA
St. Marys	Feb. '62	15,000	15,200	INA	1,300	9/1,600	INA	8.7	9/10.5	INA	13.7	9/13.6	INA	12.3	12.2	INA	7.8	7.5	INA	7.8	7.5	INA
Sayre-Athens-																						
Towanda	Apr. '62	19,800	19,900	INA	1,400	2,000	INA	7.1	10.1	INA	18.4	17.9	INA	11.8	11.6	INA	4.3	4.2	INA	4.3	4.2	INA



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MAY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			EMPLOYMENT										
		Number			Number			Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary						
		Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Number 2		Total		Manufacturing		Year Ago	Year Ago
											Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	Months Ago	Year Ago	Current		
Pennsylvania (Cont'd)																		
Sharon-Farrell Sunbury-Shamokin- Mt. Carmel Uniontown- Connellsville Warren Williamsport	Feb. '62	49,000	48,500	INA	4,000	3,700	INA	8.2	7.6	INA	44.8	45.0	38.9	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	62,400	62,800	INA	5,100	6,800	INA	8.2	10.8	INA	56.0	57.3	45.7	INA	20.2	19.9	INA	
	Apr. '62	42,900	44,100	46,800	7,100	9,400	12,200	16.6	21.3	26.1	34.7	35.8	28.5	7.8	7.3	7.0	7.0	
	Apr. '62	15,400	16,400	16,600	1,100	1,100	1,500	6.7	6.7	9.0	15.3	15.3	12.3	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	
Williamsport	Apr. '62	44,100	44,500	INA	2,900	3,600	INA	6.6	8.1	INA	40.9	41.2	34.8	18.0	18.2	18.2	INA	
	Feb. '62	14,900	15,000	INA	2,200	2,700	INA	14.8	18.0	INA	12.3	12.7	5.6	0.9	1.0	INA	INA	
	Feb. '62	32,200	31,200	INA	6,700	6,700	INA	20.1	21.5	INA	24.5	25.5	10.4	3.2	2.8	INA	INA	
	Feb. '62	47,300	49,300	INA	8,200	10,900	INA	17.3	22.1	INA	38.4	39.1	18.0	10.9	10.2	INA	INA	
Carolina	Jan. '62	21,400	INA	INA	4,050	INA	INA	19.0	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Feb. '62	17,100	14,600	INA	3,300	1,050	INA	19.3	7.2	INA	13.5	13.8	4.9	1.8	1.4	INA	INA	
	Jan. '62	18,800	INA	INA	1,900	INA	INA	10.0	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	
	Jan. '62	20,600	INA	INA	3,100	INA	INA	15.1	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	
South Carolina Conway	Apr. '62	22,300	20,800	22,700	1,200	1,600	1,650	5.5	7.7	7.3	19.2	21.1	10.5	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.5	
Tennessee Bristol- Johnson City- Kingsport Cleveland Greeneville Harriman-Rockwood Morristown	Jan. '62	101,600	6/99,900	INA	8,500	6/6,750	INA	8.4	6/6.7	INA	6/93.2	93.1	74.4	35.0	6/33.0	INA	INA	
	Dec. '61	17,100	17,100	INA	1,150	1,350	INA	6.7	7/7.8	INA	15.7	15.9	12.2	7.9	7/7.5	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	16,800	16,700	16,200	1,700	1,500	3,350	10.1	9.0	20.6	15.2	15.1	8.9	4.3	3.9	2.2	2.2	
	Dec. '61	17,500	17,400	16,800	1,400	1,500	1,400	8.0	8.6	8.2	15.9	16.1	12.0	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	
Texas Galveston- Texas City Laredo Texarkana	Feb. '62	25,800	2/26,300	INA	2,100	2/2,950	INA	8.1	2/11.2	INA	2/23.3	23.7	14.0	8.3	2/6.9	INA	INA	
	Feb. '62	58,300	57,900	INA	4,750	4,300	INA	8.1	7.4	INA	53.6	53.5	45.5	10.7	10.6	INA	INA	
	Apr. '62	21,900	22,900	22,400	1,650	2,400	2,500	7.4	10.5	11.8	20.5	20.3	16.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	
	Apr. '62	37,000	37,000	36,600	2,400	3,000	2,800	6.4	8.1	7.7	34.0	34.6	25.2	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.6	
Utah Provo-Orem	Feb. '62	33,100	6/34,800	33,000	3,900	6/2,100	4,300	11.7	6/6.0	13.0	6/32.7	29.2	24.2	6.9	6/8.0	6.6	6.6	
Virginia Chincoteague Covington- Clifton Forge	Apr. '62	17,100	16,800	17,000	1,650	1,800	1,600	9.6	10.7	9.4	15.0	15.5	8.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	
	Apr. '62	12,400	12,600	12,900	600	1,150	1,300	4.8	9.1	10.1	11.5	11.8	9.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	
	Feb. '62	21,100	21,300	INA	2,000	1,950	INA	9.5	9.0	INA	19.4	19.1	15.0	7.2	7.1	INA	INA	
	Feb. '62	18,500	19,100	19,800	2,750	2,650	4,100	14.8	13.9	20.6	16.5	15.8	10.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	
Washington Aberdeen Anacortes Bellingham Centralia Wenatchee Yakima	Feb. '62	25,400	25,900	INA	2,600	2,600	INA	10.3	9.9	INA	23.3	22.8	15.5	3.6	3.6	INA	INA	
	Feb. '62	15,800	16,200	16,000	1,900	1,850	2,750	12.0	11.5	17.3	14.3	13.9	9.6	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.1	
	Feb. '62	22,600	21,500	INA	3,850	2,800	INA	17.0	13.0	INA	18.7	18.8	11.8	1.6	1.9	INA	INA	
	Feb. '62	50,800	50,700	49,000	7,700	6,650	8,000	15.1	13.1	16.3	44.0	43.1	27.4	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.5	



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

MAY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			Rate 1/2		EMPLOYMENT										
		Number			Number					T O T A L 2/					Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
		Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Total					Manufacturing				
											Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	Current	2 Months Ago	Year Ago	
										( I N U S A )										
West Virginia	Feb. '62	19,200	19,800	21,100	3,900	4,100	5,250	20.2	20.8	24.9	15.3	15.7	15.9	12.4	12.7	12.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	
	Apr. '62	18,800	18,600	19,800	2,300	2,550	3,300	12.4	13.8	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.5	13.6	13.4	13.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	
	Apr. '62	33,800	33,500	34,000	3,400	3,800	3,700	10.0	11.3	10.9	30.4	29.7	30.3	24.4	24.1	24.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	
	Apr. '62	21,600	21,800	22,400	2,600	2,850	2,800	12.2	13.1	12.5	19.0	18.9	19.6	16.7	16.6	17.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	
	Feb. '62	21,600	22,000	23,100	3,750	4,100	5,000	17.4	18.5	21.6	17.8	17.9	18.1	15.1	15.2	15.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	
	Feb. '62	20,100	19,900	19,600	3,200	2,200	3,550	15.9	11.1	18.2	16.9	17.7	16.0	12.7	13.6	12.0	4.6	4.6	4.3	
	Feb. '62	19,000	18,800	18,600	2,750	2,150	3,150	14.4	11.5	17.0	16.3	16.7	15.4	14.1	14.6	13.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	
	Feb. '62	15,700	15,400	INA	1,450	1,100	INA	9.2	7.0	INA	14.3	14.3	INA	8.2	8.3	INA	3.5	3.6	INA	
	Oak Hill-																			
	Montgomery	Apr. '62	15,100	15,500	16,200	2,650	3,150	4,000	17.7	20.5	24.7	12.4	12.3	12.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	2.4	2.4	2.1
Parkersburg	Apr. '62	35,500	35,000	36,000	2,750	3,300	3,750	7.8	9.4	10.5	32.8	31.7	32.3	26.5	25.9	25.9	10.7	10.7	10.3	
	Ronceverte-White																			
	Sulphur Springs	Apr. '62	13,900	14,100	14,600	2,100	3,000	2,350	15.2	21.1	16.0	11.8	11.1	12.2	7.4	6.9	7.9	1.1	1.2	
	Welch	Apr. '62	17,000	16,900	18,700	2,800	2,750	4,250	16.5	16.3	22.3	14.2	14.2	14.4	12.4	12.4	12.7	0.3	0.3	
Wisconsin																				
	La Crosse	Jan. '62	30,400	7/31,000	30,100	2,500	7/2,100	2,900	8.2	7/6.8	9.6	27.9	7/28.9	27.2	22.4	7/22.7	21.6	7.6	7/7.6	7.3
	Marquette-																			
Menominee	Feb. '62	20,200	7/20,300	20,000	1,550	7/1,250	1,700	7.7	7/6.1	8.4	18.6	7/19.1	18.3	11.7	7/12.1	11.5	5.6	7/5.8	5.5	

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INA Information not available.
- 1/ Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force. Unemployment rates shown are not seasonally adjusted.
- 2/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.
- 3/ Total excludes areas reporting INA.
- 4/ Data relate to Insured Employment and Unemployment.
- 5/ Data relate to 1 month ago.
- 6/ Data relate to 4 months ago.
- 7/ Data relate to 6 months ago.
- 8/ Change of area definition.
- 9/ Data relate to 7 months ago.
- 10/ Data relate to 5 months ago.
- 11/ Data relate to 3 months ago.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, 92 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA...	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA.....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, American National Building, Oklahoma City 2
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2110, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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JULY 1962

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# LABOR MARKET

*and*  
**Employment  
Security**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, *Director*

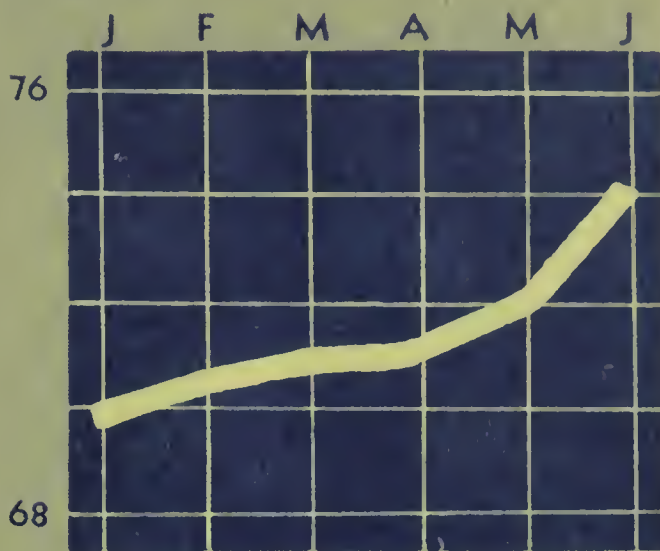
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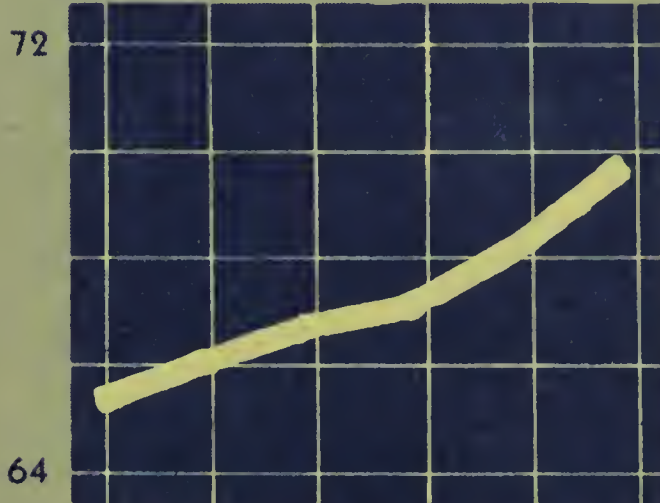
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## LABOR FORCE TRENDS

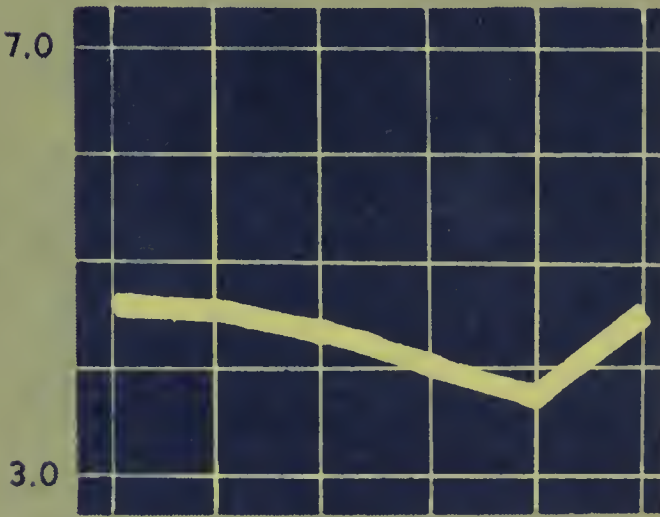
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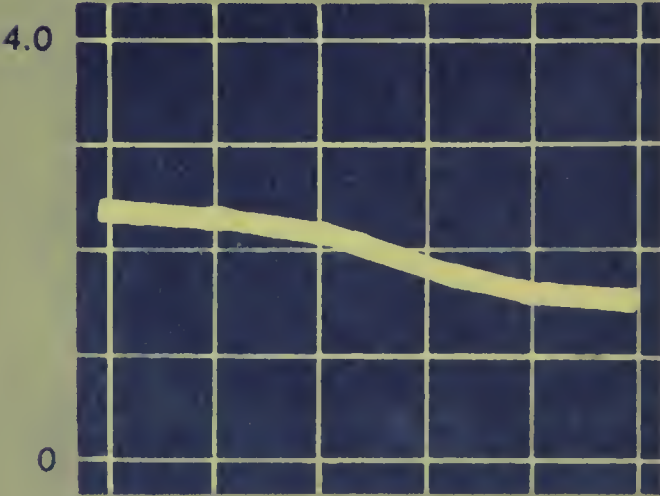
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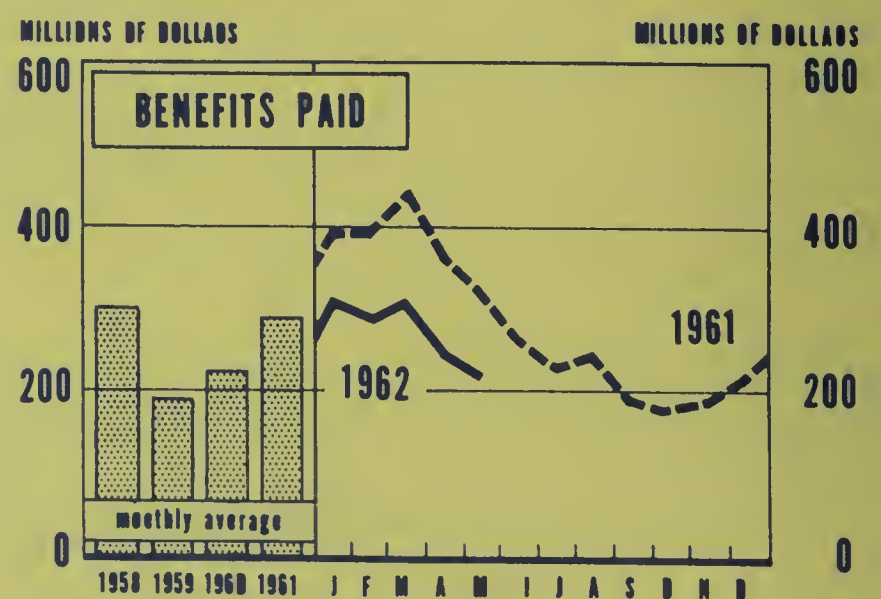
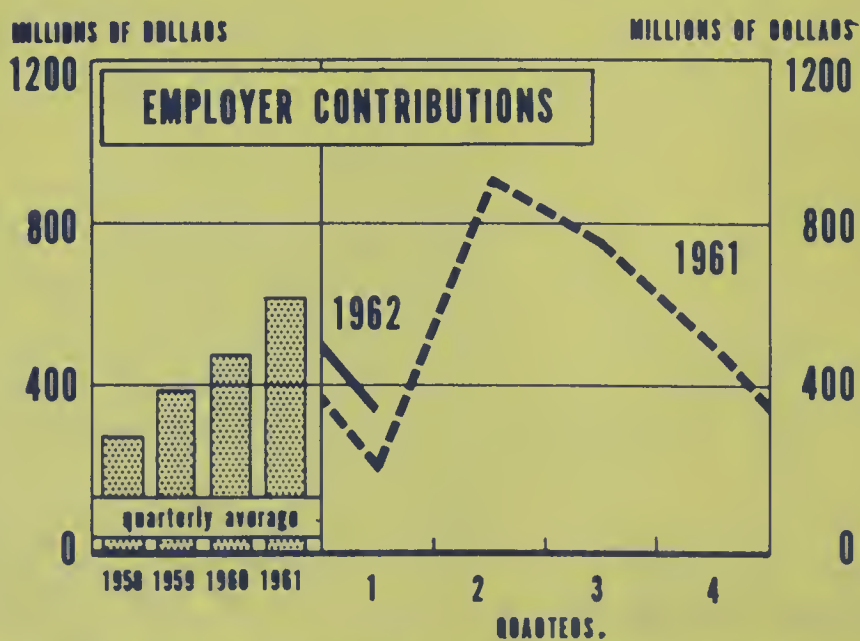
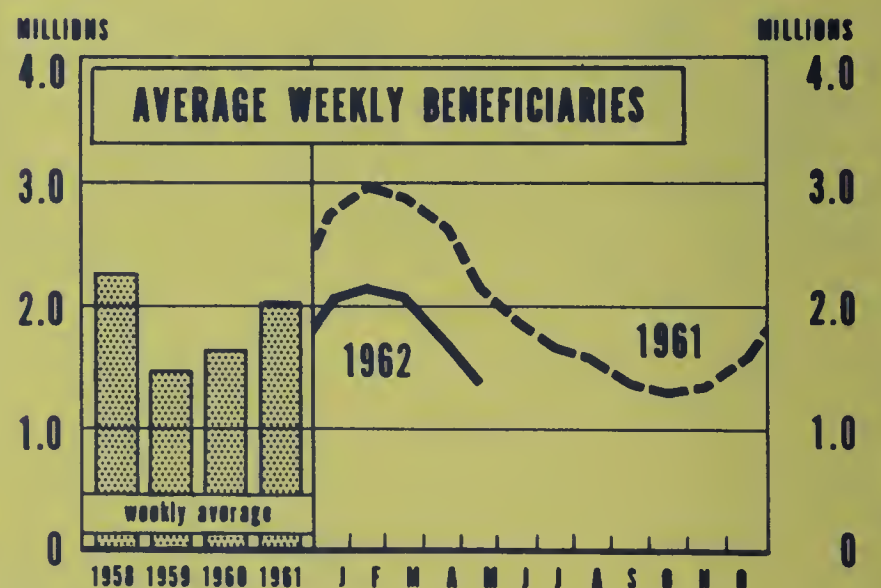
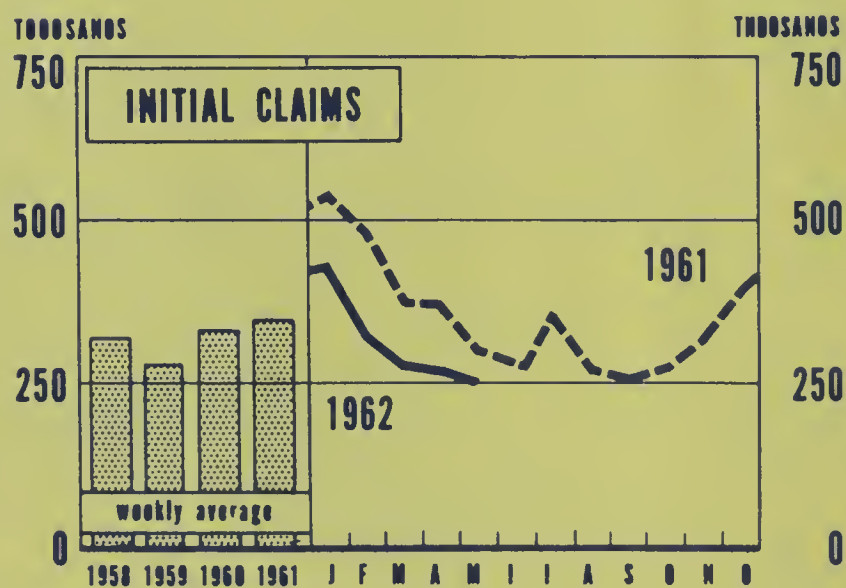
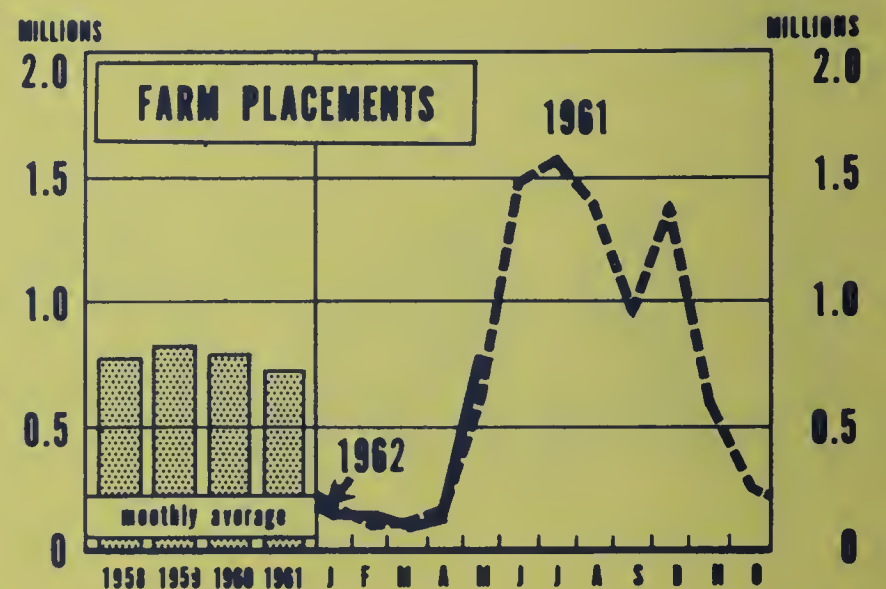
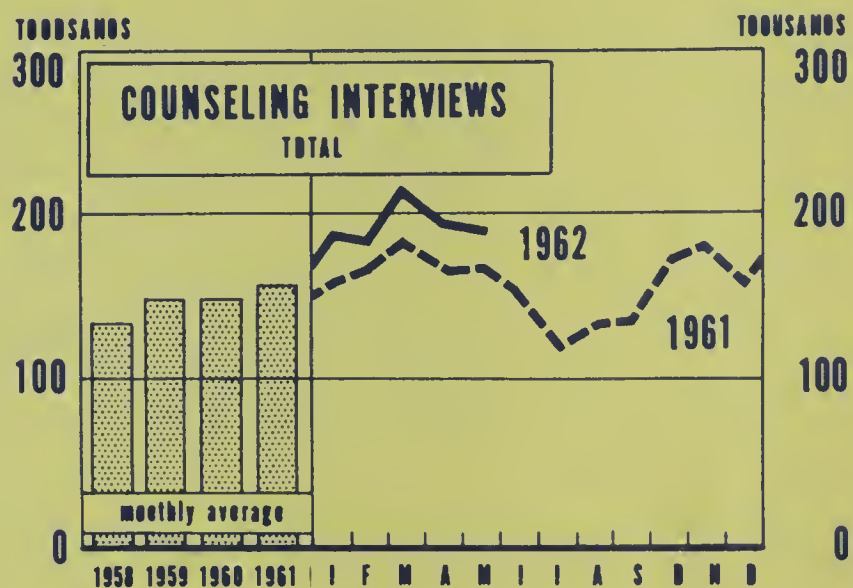
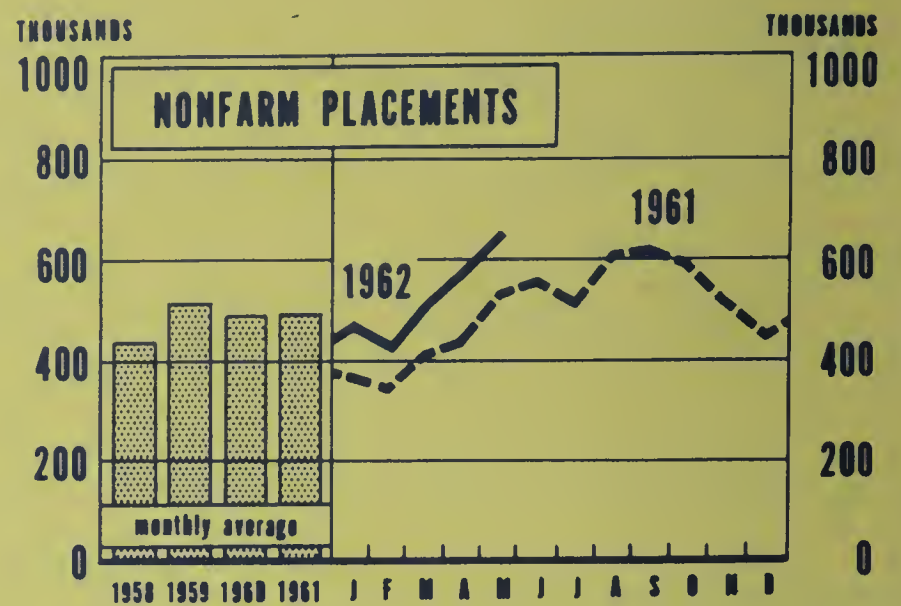
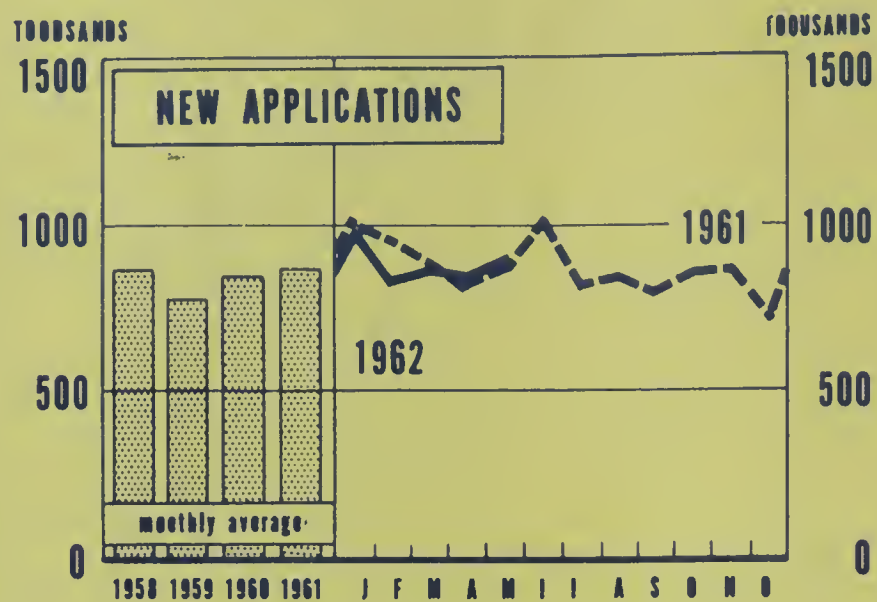


INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

JANUARY 1962-JUNE 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions are \$4.00.

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*A class of nurse aides--the first group of persons to be trained under the ARA training program received their completion certificates from D.W. Fox, Jr., supervisor of vocational training for the Huntington, W. Va. Trade School, on December 31, 1961.*



## Training Under the Area Redevelopment Program Moves Into High Gear

**T**HE Area Redevelopment Act, signed into law on May 1, 1961, as P.L. 87-27, provides in its Declaration of Purpose that "...the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States, should help areas of substantial and persistent unemployment to take effective steps in planning and financing their economic redevelopment; that Federal assistance to communities, industries, enterprises, and individuals in areas needing redevelopment should enable such areas to achieve lasting improvement and enhance the domestic prosperity by the establishment of stable and diversified local economies and improved local living conditions."

The Act provides loans to commercial and industrial enterprises, loans and grants for community facilities and urban renewal, all designed to increase employ-

ment opportunities in redevelopment areas. In addition, the Act provides for the training and retraining of unemployed and underemployed residents of these areas, and for the payment of subsistence allowances while in training.

Responsibility for the overall administration of the Act rests with the Secretary of Commerce, assisted by an Area Redevelopment Administrator. However, several other Federal agencies have specific responsibilities under the Act or perform functions delegated by the Secretary of Commerce. The Department of Labor has several broad areas of responsibility under the Act, most of which involve the participation of the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State agencies.



Activities of the employment security system under the Act include: (1) obtaining the facts needed for designating areas for redevelopment; (2) reviewing the manpower aspects of the overall economic plans for those areas; (3) determining additional needs for trained workers, by occupation and number; (4) selecting and referring individuals for training; and (5) paying subsistence allowances to eligible workers in training. Among the services performed by the local employment security offices are: making surveys of manpower supply and demand by industry and occupation to uncover occupations for which additional trained manpower is needed; screening and test selection of candidates for training; determining the training needs of unemployed and underemployed individuals; and placing in jobs those who have satisfactorily completed training.

#### Designation of Redevelopment Areas

The Act establishes two sets of criteria by which areas may qualify for assistance. An industrial area may qualify under Section 5(a) if the Secretary of Labor finds that the rate of unemployment from other than seasonal causes currently exceeds 6 percent and that the annual average rate of unemployment has been at least:

(a) 50 percent above the national average for 3 of the preceding 4 calendar years, or

(b) 75 percent above the national average for 2 of the preceding 3 calendar years, or

(c) 100 percent above the national average for 1 of the preceding 2 calendar years.

Section 5(b) of the Act provides that the Secretary of Commerce may also designate those areas which he finds are among the highest in numbers and percentages of low-income families, and are experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment. These are largely rural-farm areas.

In selecting the areas eligible for aid, care was required to insure that the limited resources provided under the Act

would be used where the need and the possibilities for improvement were greatest. The Employment Service had considerable experience in the preparation of area work force data and in the classification of areas on the basis of the extent and persistence of unemployment. However, for ARA purposes, it was necessary to extend the scope of these activities to hundreds of less populous areas which had not previously been included in the regular BES program of classifying the Nation's major production and employment centers. State employment security agencies conducted studies of worker commuting patterns, covering approximately 2,000 counties, to determine or verify appropriate labor market boundaries. Reports on labor market conditions and on the unemployment situation over the preceding 4 years were then prepared by the State agencies and to date they cover about 1,000 areas. By the end of June 1962, the BES had recommended to the Secretary of Commerce, for designation as redevelopment areas, a total of 525 labor market areas in 41 States and Puerto Rico. Other counties were recommended for designation by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior on the basis of low income or other eligibility standards. In total, 882 areas plus 50 Indian Reservations, in 47 States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, with a population of 34.3 million have been designated for redevelopment.

#### Overall Economic Development Programs

The Act requires each redevelopment area to submit an Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) for approval by the Secretary of Commerce prior to extension of financial assistance. Most redevelopment planning and action are conducted on a long-range basis by the communities themselves. Community leaders are expected to examine the current and potential resources and needs of their areas, develop reasonable economic goals, and plan practical steps to achieve these goals. While Federal aid is provided by ARA, it is only one of the resources available to local development groups.

Since better utilization of human resources is a fundamental purpose of the



Act, knowledge of the area work force and of its manpower problems is essential for preparing the OEDP's. Such information is also necessary for developing individual redevelopment projects after the OEDP has been approved. The Employment Service has the responsibility for making area work force and other labor market data available to local redevelopment groups, and for providing these groups with technical assistance for identifying manpower needs and for developing plans and projects.

Because the approval of OEDP's is a prerequisite for obtaining ARA grants, loans, and training programs, there was a need for speed in their submission and approval as the program got underway in the fall of 1961. The Secretary of Commerce, therefore, has been approving OEDP's on a preliminary basis, with the requirement that more complete final documents be submitted at a later date. As of the end of June OEDP's have been submitted for 592 areas and 25 Indian Reservations, of which 497 areas and 19 Reservations have tentative approval.

#### ARA Training Programs

The Act assigns directly to the Secretary of Labor the functions of determining area and individual training needs, selecting and referring individuals for training, and paying retraining subsistence benefits to eligible trainees. The State employment security agencies administer the training programs at the local level on the basis of special agreements between the Secretary of Labor and the States.

Although the State agencies have a wide background of experience in related manpower programs, the ARA training program poses some new challenges. It is a statutory requirement that the program for training unemployed or underemployed people in redevelopment areas be geared to occupations in which there is a reasonable expectation of employment. Meeting this objective is complicated by the existence of several problems. Job opportunities in redevelopment areas are limited because these areas are characterized by long-term economic distress. The Act restricts the payment of training benefits to a 16-week period for any one individual, thereby placing a fur-



*Aptitude test batteries are administered by the local employment office to assist in the selection of candidates for ARA training.*

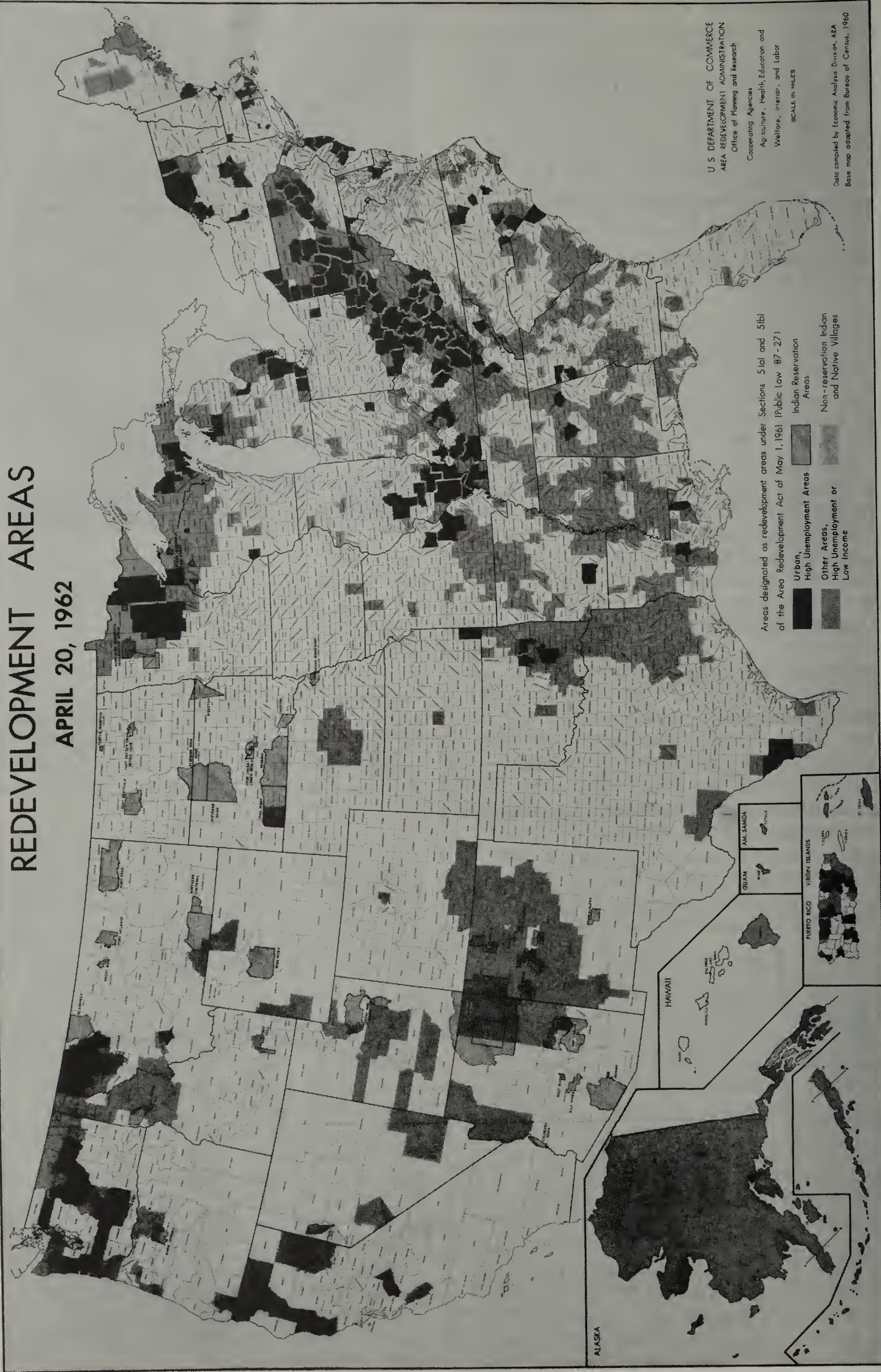
ther limitation on the range of occupations for which training is feasible. The occupational range may be restricted further by the personal characteristics of the workers available for training, and by the training facilities provided by the area.

It was intended, under the Act, that the training courses be geared to the jobs developed in the area by new or expanding business enterprises stimulated by ARA grants and loans. However, the process of developing suitable projects, obtaining approval, and getting them underway has proved to be a slow and painstaking procedure. Consequently, ARA training, during the first half-year of the program's operation, has been almost entirely keyed to existing occupational shortages in the area. Using abbreviated techniques, local employment security offices have been making surveys of area labor supply and demand to estimate shortages in selected occupations and to determine the supply of potentially qualified trainees. They have been assisted by the more than 100 local advisory committees on training established in redevelopment areas. Training needs surveys have been made for over 200 areas scattered over most of the States.



# REDEVELOPMENT AREAS

APRIL 20, 1962





By the end of June 1962, 147 training projects had been approved for 114 redevelopment areas in 34 States and American Samoa. These projects authorized the training of 9,074 persons in 286 separate courses. These figures reflect the progress that has been made during recent months in expediting approval action.

Retraining subsistence payments are based upon the average weekly unemployment insurance benefits payable to unemployed individuals in the State for a week of total unemployment. Average retraining allowances for individual States range from a low of \$22 to a high of \$42 per week. As of April 1962, 16 States had begun retraining payments. Eighteen States have specific statutory provisions which permit qualified unemployed workers to draw unemployment compensation benefits while receiving approved training. In these States, it may be possible for trainees exhausting the maximum of 16 weeks of ARA subsistence payments to continue longer term training with weekly payments under regular UI laws.

### Training Program Is Accelerating

The ARA training program began in November 1961 with three courses--one each in Providence, R. I.; Huntington, W. Va.; and Ansonia, Conn. By the end of April 1962, nearly 3,500 unemployed workers in 35 States had entered training classes, some 1,000 of them in April. During this same period, 820 persons completed their courses, over half of them in the last month. By the end of April, 446 graduates were at work in training-related jobs.

The gap between the total number of trainees who had completed training and those who had secured employment by the end of the April reporting period is attributable to several causes. Since some courses were completed immediately prior to the cut-off date for the report, there was not sufficient time within the reporting period for the placement of graduates. In other instances, the delay in placement was attributable to difficulties originating with the prospective employers, such as

Personal Characteristics of ARA Trainees  
Cumulative November 1961--April 1962

Characteristics	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,474	100.0	2,061	59.3	1,413	40.7
Age, total	3,474	100.0	2,061	100.0	1,413	100.0
Less than 20 years	509	14.7	261	12.7	248	17.6
20-34 years	1,869	53.7	1,230	59.6	639	45.2
35-44 years	735	21.2	379	18.4	356	25.2
More than 44 years	361	10.4	191	9.3	170	12.0
Education, total	3,474	100.0	2,061	100.0	1,413	100.0
Less than 9 years	387	11.1	324	15.8	63	4.5
9-12 years	2,777	79.9	1,590	77.1	1,187	84.0
More than 12 years	310	9.0	147	7.1	163	11.5
Duration of unemployment, total	3,474	100.0	2,061	100.0	1,413	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	435	12.5	284	13.8	151	10.7
5-14 weeks	702	20.2	544	26.4	158	11.2
15-26 weeks	553	15.9	407	19.7	146	10.3
27-39 weeks	360	10.4	238	11.5	122	8.6
40-52 weeks	271	7.8	171	8.3	100	7.2
More than 52 weeks	1,054	30.3	405	19.7	649	45.8
Underemployed	99	2.9	12	.6	87	6.2



Personal Characteristics of ARA Trainees Enrolled in Selected Occupation Training Courses  
(Cumulative November 1961 through April 1962)

Occupation	Total Percent Number		Age (years)				Education (years)			Duration of Unemployment (weeks)						Under em- ployed
			Under 20	20-34	35-44	Over 44	Under 9	9-12	Over 12	Under 5	5-14	15-26	27-39	40-52	Over 52	
Total	100.0	2,599	394	1,373	575	257	229	2,111	259	323	488	429	264	208	818	69
Machine operators	25.8	670	70	386	142	72	118	510	42	97	207	144	67	70	84	1
Stenographers	15.7	409	90	202	82	35	---	317	92	38	56	44	44	31	172	24
Typists	15.5	403	78	160	113	52	4	357	42	52	41	61	38	27	177	7
Auto mechanics	9.5	247	42	150	37	18	45	193	9	28	61	35	35	22	66	--
Clerks, general	7.3	189	32	97	38	22	4	155	30	24	14	16	22	11	78	24
Welders	6.1	159	18	90	35	16	24	128	7	25	36	42	12	8	36	--
Nurse aides	5.8	151	22	63	45	21	16	128	7	12	8	9	9	16	97	--
Riveters	5.4	141	29	98	14	--	--	123	18	31	38	32	21	1	18	--
Sewing machine operators	4.8	126	8	64	38	16	18	105	3	4	14	9	4	6	76	13
Electronic mechanics	4.0	104	5	63	31	5	--	95	9	12	13	37	12	16	14	--

Personal Characteristics of ARA Trainees Enrolled in Selected Occupation Training Courses by Percentage  
(Cumulative November 1961 through April 1962)

Total	100.0	2,599	15.2	52.8	22.1	9.8	8.8	81.2	10.0	12.4	18.8	16.5	10.2	8.0	31.5	2.7
Machine operators	100.0	670	10.4	57.6	21.2	10.7	17.6	76.1	6.3	14.5	30.9	21.5	10.0	10.4	12.5	0.1
Stenographers	100.0	409	22.0	49.4	20.0	8.6	---	77.5	22.5	9.3	13.7	10.8	10.8	7.6	42.1	5.9
Typists	100.0	403	19.4	39.7	28.0	12.9	1.0	88.6	10.4	12.9	10.2	15.1	9.4	6.7	43.9	1.7
Auto mechanics	100.0	247	17.0	60.7	15.0	7.3	18.2	78.1	3.6	11.3	24.7	14.2	14.2	8.9	26.7	---
Clerks, general	100.0	189	16.9	51.3	20.1	11.6	2.1	82.0	15.9	12.7	7.4	8.5	11.6	5.8	41.3	12.7
Welders	100.0	159	11.3	56.6	22.0	10.1	15.1	80.5	4.4	15.7	22.6	26.4	7.5	5.0	22.6	---
Nurse aides	100.0	151	14.6	41.7	29.8	13.9	10.6	84.8	4.6	7.9	5.3	6.0	6.0	10.6	64.2	---
Riveters	100.0	141	20.6	69.5	9.9	---	---	87.2	12.8	22.0	27.0	22.7	14.9	0.7	12.8	---
Sewing machine operators	100.0	126	6.3	50.8	30.2	12.7	14.3	83.3	2.4	3.2	11.1	7.1	3.2	4.8	60.3	10.3
Electronic mechanics	100.0	104	4.8	60.6	29.8	4.8	---	91.3	8.7	11.5	12.5	35.6	11.5	15.4	13.5	---

production bottlenecks, delayed deliveries of equipment, labor-management disputes, etc.

As indicated above, the pattern of training offered during the early months of the program was limited to a relatively small number of occupations. About 90 percent of the women trainees were concentrated in five occupations, and approximately 65 percent of the men were engaged in a similar number by the end of April. With the general acceleration of the program, however, a broader spectrum of occupations was emerging as the fiscal year came to a close.

#### Personal Characteristics of Trainees

Men accounted for 59 percent of the trainees enrolled in the ARA program at the end of April 1962. The women trainees were more concentrated in the younger and older age brackets than the men, and, in general, attained a higher level of education and had experienced longer periods of unemployment.

A majority of the trainees, 54 percent, were between 20 and 34 years of

age. Some 60 percent of the men fell in this age group, but only 45 percent of the women. Of the women trainees, 37 percent were 35 or over, compared with 28 percent of the men. At the lower end of the range, 18 percent of the women and 13 percent of the men were under 20 years of age.

Only 5 percent of the women enrolled in the training program had less than 9 years of schooling, compared with 16 percent of the men. The varying educational backgrounds reflect, in part, the requirements for the different occupations. For example, in the predominately female stenography courses, 23 percent had over 12 years of schooling, and none had less than 9 years. In the sewing machine operator courses, however, 14 percent of the trainees had less than 9 years of education.

Among all trainees enrolled in the program, 30 percent had been unemployed for 52 weeks or longer. Over 45 percent of the women trainees were in this category, but only 19 percent of the men were unemployed for at least a full year.



Increasing Number of  
Instruments But . . .

## *Telephone Industry Continues Long-Term Employment Decline*

**E**MPLOYMENT in the telephone communication service industry continued its downtrend of recent years. Job totals in reporting establishments surveyed by State employment security agencies declined by 7,600, or about 2 percent, to a total of 414,300 during the year ending December 1961. Further expansion of telephone service in this period was insufficient to preclude manpower curtailments resulting from technological improvements, which continue to affect virtually every phase of the industry's operations. The downturn in the telephone industry was in significant contrast to overall nonfarm employment trends as payroll levels in the Nation rose by 1.5 percent during this year of industrial recovery. Although overall employment totals will probably continue to contract, sizable employment opportunities are expected to result from the need to replace workers leaving the industry, particularly female telephone operators and clerks, who



Photos courtesy American Telephone and Telegraph

comprise about half of the industry's total work force.

About one-fifth of the surveyed telephone communication establishments indicated some difficulty in obtaining needed manpower, with telephone operators, qualified clerks and stenographers most frequently cited as presenting recruitment problems. Many of the hard-to-fill vacancies for telephone operators were in jobs involving split shifts. The industry's services, however, were reportedly not

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This survey covers the telephone communication industry (Wire or Radio, 1957 Standard Industrial Classification Code 481), and includes companies engaged primarily in telephone communication service. The analysis is based largely upon individual establishment reports gathered in December 1961 by local offices of State employment security agencies affiliated with the Bureau of Employment Security. The 247 reporting units surveyed--each employing 250 or more workers--had an aggregate employment of 414,300, about 60 percent of the industry's total employment.

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being retarded by lack of qualified personnel. Telephone craftsmen, professional workers, and business and sales personnel represent increasingly significant segments of the industry's work force while telephone operators, although constituting about one-third of total employment, are declining in relative importance. Clerical employment in recent years has remained relatively stable. Industry employment curtailments have been accomplished primarily by labor force attrition rather than layoffs. Many of the workers in jobs eliminated by improved technology are being trained for other suitable employment in the industry.

#### Industry Background

The telephone service industry--with its average of 695,000 workers in 1961--dominates the communication field, accounting for about 84 percent of all workers in this activity. The majority of telephone workers are employed in the larger metropolitan areas. Three out of five employees are women, most of whom are employed as telephone operators and clerks. Male employees are usually employed in installing, repairing, and maintaining telephone equipment.

In addition to telephone service, telephone facilities also provide a variety of

related services such as secretarial answering, teletype, telemetering, data processing and transmission, and private exchange (PBX) systems. Telephone cables and relay systems are also used to transmit radio and television programs over great distances.

The industry is constantly expanding its services and increasing the efficiency of its operations. In 1961 alone, the industry spent an estimated \$3.1 billion in constructing, replacing, and otherwise improving its network of lines and telephone exchanges. Technological developments within the industry, aided by annual research expenditures of millions of dollars, play a major role in shaping the course of the industry's operations and services.

#### Long-Term Job Loss Despite Growth in Industry's Services

Employment in telephone communication service has failed to keep pace with the industry's general growth in recent years. While telephone services continue to increase, expansion of the industry's market has not been sufficient to preclude some curtailment in manpower requirements resulting from technological improvements.

Table 1

Trends in Employment, Utilization and Plant Investment in the Telephone Communications Service Industry, 1957-1961

Year	Average number of employees <u>1/</u> (000)	Telephones in service <u>2/</u> (000)	Average daily conversations <u>2/</u> (000)	Cumulative investment in plant <u>3/</u> (000)
1957	768.2	63,624	238,300	\$22,453,800
1958	732.1	66,645	250,800	24,409,900
1959	707.1	70,558	266,500	26,393,200
1960	706.0	75,058	282,100	28,726,000
1961	694.8	77,200 <u>4/</u>	302,300 <u>4/</u>	31,043,754 <u>4/</u>
Net change 1957-1961	-73.4	+13,576	+64,000	\$8,589,925
Percent change 1957-1961	-9.6	+21.3	+26.9	+38.3

1/ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Source: Department of Commerce: data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

3/ Source: United States Independent Telephone Association, Washington, D. C.; data exclude Puerto Rico.

4/ Estimates prepared by indicated sources.



During the 4 years from 1957 (period of peak industry employment) to 1961, the number of telephones in service increased by one-fifth, from 63.6 million to an estimated 77.2 million and average daily conversations rose slightly over one-fourth to an estimated 302.3 million. In addition, investment in plant and facilities during the period increased by nearly two-fifths to a total of over \$31 billion through 1961. Despite this record of substantial growth, employment in the same period dropped by close to 10 percent, from the high of 768,200 in 1957 to 694,800 in 1961 (table 1).

A variety of technological changes have contributed to reduce industry manpower needs in recent years. Most telephones are now dial operated and central office exchanges are being increasingly automated. In 1951, 74.1 percent of all telephones were dial operated; as of 1961, about 98 percent of the Nation's telephones were converted to a dial system. Direct dialing is also being rapidly extended beyond local areas by direct-distance dialing. Under this system, a "party" may be dialed directly in many metropolitan areas throughout the country. With the expansion of direct-distance dialing, increasing use is made of accounting equipment which automatically records telephone data for billing purposes, thereby eliminating many clerical operations of telephone operators as well as office workers.

Technological improvements in the installation and maintenance of line equipment have also been extensive, including a device for splicing cable without removal of insulation, an instrument to identify the types of wires in cables, mechanical drills for digging, mechanical sky buckets which provide greater mobility than stationary platforms for line maintenance, mechanical testing of group line insulation, and dehydrator equipment operated from central offices to provide gas pressure to cables.

In the accounting and other phases of the industry, automatic processing of data is being applied increasingly. Computers maintain accounts of shareholders, calculate construction requirements, summarize maintenance performance, prepare financial statements, and process telephone bills and payments.

Table 2

Employment Trends in the Telephone  
Communication Service Industry  
October and December 1957-1961

Year	Industry total (000)		Total class A carriers 1/ (000)
	December	October	October
1957	765.0	766.8	681.6
1958	708.9	713.5	631.5
1959	702.8	704.4	621.3
1960	701.3	705.6	620.4
1961	685.5	689.2	n. a.
Net change:			
1957-1960	-63.7	-61.2	-61.2
1957-1961	-79.5	-77.6	n. a.
Percent change:			
1957-1960	-8.3	-8.0	-9.0
1957-1961	-10.4	-10.1	n. a.

1/ Based on data derived from reports to the Federal Communications Commission.

n. a. --not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In addition to increasing efficiency, these and other developments have also contributed to changes in the types of workers required to operate and maintain the industry's facilities.

#### Occupational Patterns Changing Within the Industry

The following analysis of the changing occupational pattern of industry employment in recent years is based on data derived from reports submitted to the Federal Communications Commission by class A telephone carriers 1/ and tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (table 2). In accordance with total industry employment trends, employment in class A telephone carriers also declined significantly from the peak reached in 1957. (Between October 1957 and October 1960, total industry employment fell 8 percent while employment in class A carriers declined by 9 percent.) Employment changes in this period varied significantly by occupation.

The most marked change in class A carrier employment between October 1957

1/ Class A carriers represent telephone operating companies with revenues in excess of \$250,000. Employment among such carriers in October 1960 represented nearly 90 percent of all employment in the industry.





*Installers are in greater demand because of expanding telephone service.*



*Fewer cable splicers, shown working at a main distributing frame, are employed because of technological improvements, but some establishments still have difficulty in filling openings.*

and October 1960 occurred in the demand for telephone operators (table 3). Close to seven-tenths of the net decrease of 61,200 workers during the 3 year period was accounted for by the decline in telephone operators. In October 1957, telephone operators employed by class A carriers totaled 235,700 and comprised 34.6 percent of all employment in class A carriers. By October 1960, telephone operators had dropped to 192,000 representing 30.9 percent of all employment. The substitution of dial for manually operated exchanges as well as other improvements in central exchange equipment contributed substantially to this reduction.

The decline in clerical employment during the years 1957-1960 accounted for more than one-sixth of the overall industry employment decline during the period. Clerical employment, which totaled 144,500 in October 1957, declined by 9.1 percent to 131,300 in 1959 and then rose slightly (1.7 percent) to 133,500 in 1960. Employment in clerical jobs represented somewhat over 21 percent of total employment in each of the years 1957-1960. While there is a continuing need for clerical workers, much of the demand, as in the instance of telephone operators, is for replacements due to turnover among female workers.

Employment in building services declined by 7.8 percent during the October 1957-October 1960 period. The number of these service employees totaled 28,300 in 1957 and 26,100 in 1960. In relation to all workers, building service employees constituted over 4 percent of total employment in each of the years 1957-1960.

While there was a modest decline of 4.3 percent in the number of employed telephone craftsmen during the 3 year period (from 182,800 to 175,000), the relative significance of this group of workers has increased. In 1957 telephone craftsmen constituted 26.8 percent of the telephone industry's work force and in 1960 such craftsmen represented 28.2 percent of total employment. These telephone craftsmen perform a variety of jobs. Many maintain and repair central office equipment; a good number place, splice, and maintain telephone wires and cables; while others install and repair telephones in private residences, government, and



business. Technological developments in the industry as well as expansion of the industry's facilities have increased the demand for central office craftsmen. These improvements, however, have lessened the need for linemen and cable splicers despite continued expansion of the industry's services. The demand for installers and repairmen is increasing as a result of the expansion of telephone service.

Population and income growth, as well as the expanding specialized communication needs of residential customers, industry, and government, have resulted in a rising demand for telephone business service and sales representatives. Between October 1957 and October 1960, the number of these representatives increased by 3.4 percent to a total of 45,700. In relation to total employment in class A carriers, telephone business service and sales representatives accounted for 6.5 percent of all employment in 1957 and 7.4 percent in 1960.

The employment of professional and semiprofessional workers--such as accountants, engineers, draftsmen, and physicists--increased by 4.4 percent to a total of 47,200 during the 1957-1960 period. These workers represented 6.6 percent of all employment in 1957 and 7.6 percent of the total in 1960.

#### Employment Downtrend Continues in Past Year

The employment downtrend of recent years continued between December 1960 and December 1961 as payroll levels in 247 reporting telephone service establishments--comprising about three-fifths of the industry total--dropped by about 7,600 (1.8 percent) to about 414,300. Installation of new and improved equipment contributed significantly to employment losses in the past year. Many establishments reported that the extension of direct-distance dialing and conversion of manually operated exchanges to dial systems resulted in curtailments in employment. Other increases in operating efficiency, as well as slackened demand for telephone service in some localities, also contributed to staff reductions in a number of establishments.



*Substitution of dial for manually operated exchanges reduced employment of telephone operators. However, high turnover results in continuing demand for these workers.*



*Service representative takes orders and handles other business matters. Such employees represent an increasingly significant segment of the industry's workforce.*



Table 3

Employees in Class A Telephone Carriers by Occupational Groups October 1957-October 1960  
Number of employees  
(000)

Year	Total	Telephone operators	Clerical workers	Telephone craftsmen	Professional and semi-professional	Business and sales representatives	Building services	Other
1957	681.6	235.7	144.5	182.8	45.2	44.2	28.3	0.9
1958	631.5	206.0	133.6	175.8	44.5	42.8	27.9	0.9
1959	621.3	198.5	131.3	174.8	45.3	43.4	27.0	1.0
1960	620.4	192.0	133.5	175.0	47.2	45.7	26.1	0.9
Percent distribution								
1957	100.0	34.6	21.2	26.8	6.6	6.5	4.2	0.1
1958	100.0	32.6	21.2	27.8	7.0	6.8	4.4	0.1
1959	100.0	31.9	21.1	28.1	7.3	7.0	4.3	0.2
1960	100.0	30.9	21.5	28.2	7.6	7.4	4.2	0.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (data derived from reports to the Federal Communications Commission).

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

#### One-Fifth of Industry Establishments Indicate Some Recruitment Problems

Despite the overall employment downward trend, many thousands of workers need to be recruited for seasonal purposes and to replace those who voluntarily leave their jobs. About one-fifth of the reporting establishments indicated some difficulty in filling job vacancies. Manpower shortages, however, were reportedly not impeding work schedules in these establishments. Telephone operators, clerks, and stenographers were most frequently cited as presenting recruitment problems. Many of the hard-to-fill vacancies for telephone operators were in jobs involving split shifts. Positions for sales and service representatives were also frequently listed as difficult to fill. Other occupations in which a few establishments reported some difficulty in recruiting included: installers, cable splicers, electrical draftsmen and other technicians, electrical engineers, and civil engineers.

Inexperienced workers are generally recruited by the industry for most jobs and upgraded through in-plant training. High school graduation and a pre-employment physical examination are usually required. Younger workers are preferred, with some establishments confining re-

cruitment to workers under 45 years of age. Vacancies in clerical and telephone operator jobs are frequently filled by direct industry recruitment of high school and vocational school graduates; these and other industry jobs are also filled through recommendations of employees, newspaper advertisements, direct application, and public employment offices. Many technicians are promoted to higher positions through in-service training programs.

#### Telephone Workers Earnings Show Significant Rise

Average weekly earnings of nonsupervisory workers in the telephone communication service industry increased appreciably over the 4-year period, 1957-1961 (table 4). In 1957, the average weekly wage of the nonsupervisory telephone worker was \$76.05 while in 1961 his weekly wage averaged \$93.38, about 23 percent above the 1957 average. This rise in weekly earnings resulted primarily from advances in hourly earnings over the 4-year period and was aided, to some extent, by changes in the occupational composition of the industry's nonsupervisory work force. Hourly earnings increased

(continued on page 25)



## *Quarterly Survey of Local Occupational Shortages*

### **Clearance Demands Hit Five-Year High**

**J**OB openings placed in interarea clearance by State employment security agencies rose sharply to a total of 30,300 in June, the highest total reported in the past 5 years. The March to June increase of 6,100 was the largest quarterly gain since clearance needs began climbing last fall. Increased needs in all major occupational groups--particularly the professional category which accounted for more than half of the net increase in clearance openings--reflected favorable labor market developments in most of the Nation's principal industrial centers. As a result of recent gains, June clearance openings were one-fourth above March and four-fifths higher than the year-ago level.

Professional and managerial job openings, accounting for about three-fifths of all clearance needs, rose to a total of 17,600 in June, an increase of 3,300 over the March figure. Sharply increased clearance needs for engineers accounted for three-quarters of the added demand in this category, with stepped-up recruitment of social and welfare workers, social scientists, natural scientists, and medical personnel also contributing appreciably to the marked advance. Almost two-thirds of the increase of 700 openings in clerical occupations was for stenographers and typists, as clearance needs in this group reached 3,500, the highest total since June 1957. Hard-to-fill job vacancies for skilled workers rose by 850--largely for construction craftsmen, various types of mechanics and repairmen, machinists, sheet-metal workers, and welders--to a total of 5,600. Clearance needs for service workers jumped about 800, more than doubling the March total, while demands for semiskilled workers

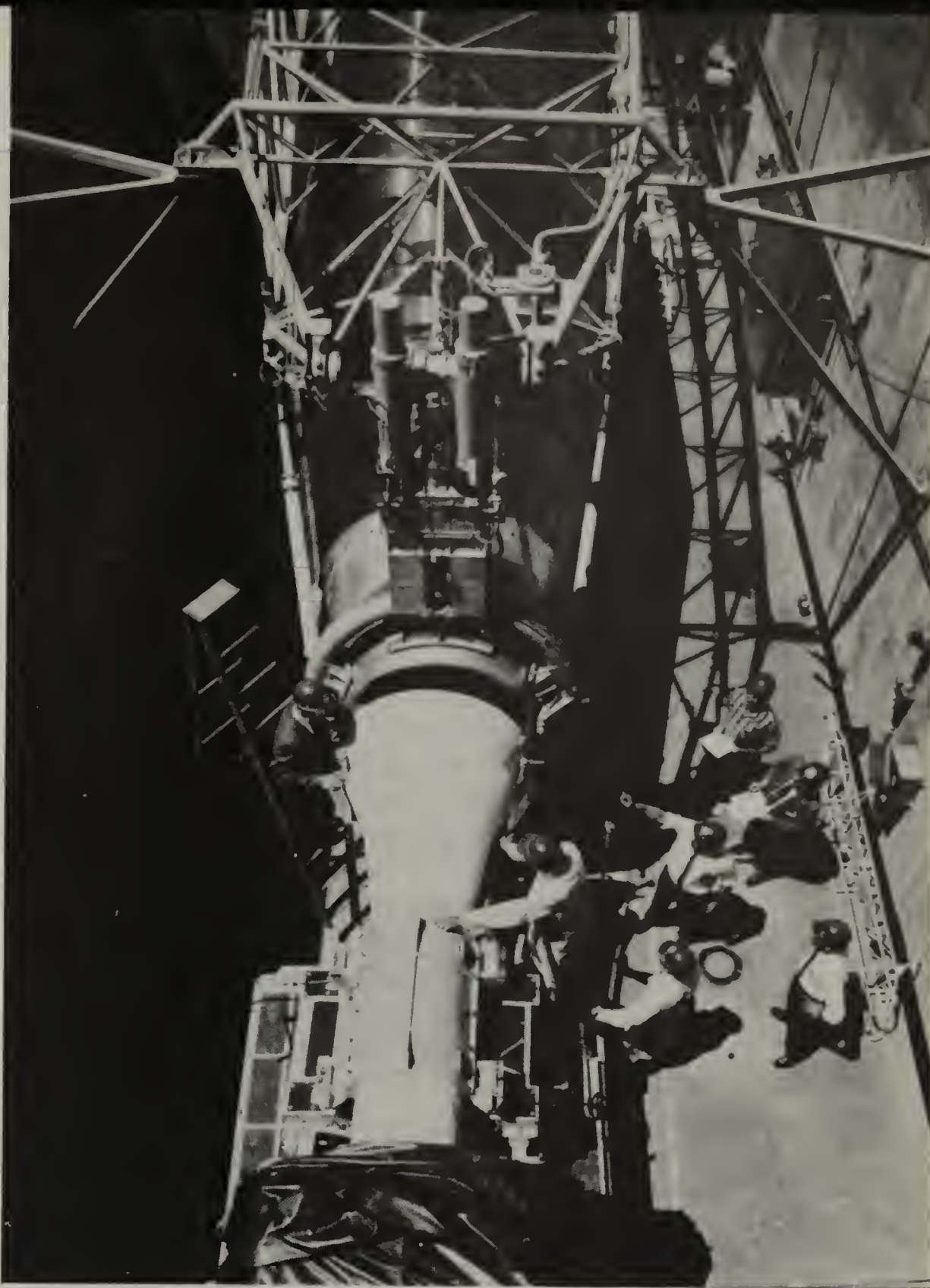


Photo courtesy General Electric Co.  
*Emphasis on the missile and spacecraft programs is reflected in a large upturn in demand for electrical and mechanical engineers.*

rose by 300, largely in the apparel industry, to a total of 1,900.

Over the past year, clearance openings have risen by nearly 13,500, or 80 percent, in line with the marked improvement in national labor market conditions. Substantial increases in hard-to-fill job vacancies occurred in all occupational groups, particularly the professional and managerial category. Three-fifths of the increased professional needs were for engineers and social and welfare workers; others were for draftsmen, technicians, and social and natural scientists. In other occupational groups, the sharpest increases were for stenographers and typists and skilled metalworkers.



This analysis, now prepared quarterly, is based on inventories of job openings placed in clearance (a process of matching workers in one area with jobs in other areas) by State employment security agencies. Job openings are placed in clearance when: (1) there is not an adequate supply of local workers, (2) employers are willing to recruit out-of-area applicants, (3) wages and working conditions are not substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work, minimum compensation is specified, and (4) housing is available in the area. Although not all local occupational shortages are reflected in the clearance inventories, they do provide an indication of the volume, trend, and types of current occupational shortages.

### Sharp Quarterly Upturn in Vacancies for Engineers

Expanding industry needs increased hard-to-fill vacancies for engineers by 2,450 since March leading the quarterly upturn in professional openings. The June total of over 6,400 clearance openings for engineers was the highest since January 1957. The largest upturn in demand was for electrical, mechanical, and civil engineers, although there were also significant increases for other specialties. The missile and electronics industries were the major sources of increased openings in all specialties except civil engineering.

Openings for electrical and mechanical engineers, the largest engineering specialties, advanced by over 1,400 since March. Over half of these vacancies were located in California, Alabama, and Washington, centers of missile and spacecraft activities. Relatively large numbers of openings were also reported in New Jersey, Kansas, Florida, and Louisiana,

where both private and government establishments were seeking such specialists for communications, missile, space, and computer activities.

Civil engineering vacancies more than doubled during the past 3 months, totaling 900 in June. Demands for engineers to work on highway and other public projects in California and Alaska, continued requirements for structural and highway engineers for the aircraft industry and State government in Washington, and job opportunities in missile and space programs in Alabama and Louisiana accounted for about three-quarters of the openings for civil engineers.

Clearance demands for natural scientists jumped from 600 to 850 since March. While significant needs for scientists were reported in various specialties, there were particularly large demands for chemists, physicists, and mathematicians prepared to work in the relatively new fields of missile and space technology, nuclear

Table 1

Number of Nonagricultural State Inventory Job Openings  
June 1962, March 1962, and June 1961

Occupational group	State inventory job openings			Change to June 1962 from:			
	June 1962	March 1962	June 1961	March 1962		June 1961	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	30,333	24,212	16,854	+6,121	+25.3	+13,479	+80.0
Professional and managerial.....	17,641	14,295	10,279	+3,346	+23.4	+7,362	+71.6
Clerical and sales.....	3,505	2,766	1,822	+739	+26.7	+1,683	+92.4
Service .....	1,534	703	987	+831	+118.2	+547	+55.4
Skilled.....	5,646	4,799	2,879	+847	+17.6	+2,767	+96.1
Semiskilled.....	1,931	1,612	649	+319	+19.8	+1,282	+197.5
Unskilled.....	76	37	238	+39	*	-162	*

\* Too few to report percent of change.



science, and electronic data processing. Needs for natural scientists in these fields were sizable in California, Washington, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

The marked advance in demand for personnel working in support of engineers and scientists since last fall was arrested during the past 3 months. Clearance openings for draftsmen remained at about 500 while vacancies for other technicians dropped from 850 to 650, primarily as a result of reduced needs reported for electronics technicians. About 400 openings in these technician groups were located in ordnance, space, missile, and electronics activities in California. Another 200 were in aerospace technology in Huntsville, Alabama, while 100 openings were listed by the Maryland employment security agency for electronics technicians to test, install, and operate communication equipment in various parts of the free world.

#### Seasonal Factors Affect Demands for Teachers, Group Workers

Among other professional occupations, seasonal factors were primarily responsible for the quarterly changes in demand for teachers and social and welfare workers. Total listings for teachers declined by 900 or about 30 percent, primarily as a result of the withdrawal of 2,700 teacher openings at overseas military establishments from the Washington and District of Columbia inventories. On the other hand, significant domestic needs for teachers for the coming academic year were newly reported, with three-fifths of the 2,300 teachers sought through the public employment service clearance system needed for grammar and high school assignments in the State of Washington. Appreciable needs were also indicated in New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Louisiana.

The upturn in demand for social and welfare workers--sparked annually by job opportunities for group workers in summer camp and recreation programs--raised total openings in this category to over 2,000 in June. Clearance openings increased by 900, or 80 percent, during the second quarter. Illinois reported nearly 400 openings for summer camp

counselors and directors, while California and Massachusetts each listed 200. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maine also sought sizable numbers of camp counselors. Other significant demands for social and welfare workers were reported in California and the District of Columbia. The need continued for the 200 recreation leaders for overseas assignments listed in the March inventory for the District of Columbia, while California required an equally large number of social workers for assignments in State and local government institutions and for welfare programs as group, case, and psychiatric social workers.

Despite a decline of over 100 openings, the significant national shortage of trained nurses was again reflected in the high level of clearance needs for these medical workers. More than 1,250 hard-to-fill vacancies, largely in public and private hospitals, mental institutions, and health agencies, were listed in 37 State inventories in June. Demands for trained nurses in California dropped by almost half, totaling less than 300. New Jersey has had openings for over 100 nurses since September, while Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Minnesota, Alaska, and Colorado each reported needs for between 50 and 100 nurses. Clearance openings for other medical personnel were concentrated in a few States. Over 100 licensed practical nurses were sought in Illinois and nearly as many practical nurses and nurse aides were required in Alaska. New York listed openings for 100 medical technicians in Rochester hospitals and 50 doctors for seasonal employment in summer camps. California sought over 50 psychiatrists, physicians, and surgeons for State government facilities, while the District of Columbia reported openings for 150 veterinarians in the Federal Government.

Social scientists were also in relatively heavy demand. The recruitment of labor economists and other manpower specialists for positions with the Department of Labor in Washington and in regional offices in other parts of the country was principally responsible for the appreciable increase in openings in this occupational group.



Table 2

Nonagricultural Job Openings on State Inventories by Selected Occupational  
Fields 1/ June 1962, March 1962, and June 1961

Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/			Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/		
	June 1962	March 1962	June 1961		June 1962	March 1962	June 1961
Total.....	30,333	24,212	16,854	Kitchen workers in hotels, restaurants, railroads, steamships, etc.....	57	16	2
Professional and managerial..	17,641	14,295	10,279	Midwives and practical nurses.	91	50	93
Accountants and auditors.....	245	178	134	Attendants, hospital and other institutions, n.e.c.....	62	92	41
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	178	142	90	Guards and watchmen, except crossing watchmen.....	115	25	19
Chemists.....	300	222	170	Other.....	185	88	240
College presidents, profes- sors, and instructors.....	67	45	57	Skilled.....	5,646	4,799	2,879
Engineers, professional				Weavers, textile.....	63	44	55
Total.....	6,428	3,985	3,226	Tailors and tailoresses.....	53	51	102
Chemical.....	268	173	133	Machinists.....	819	682	196
Civil.....	889	408	309	Toolmakers, die sinkers, and setters.....	358	353	362
Electrical.....	2,367	1,624	1,511	Machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c.....	656	732	323
Industrial.....	569	429	193	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheetmetal workers.....	325	188	84
Mechanical (except aero- nautical).....	1,565	883	613	Structural and ornamental metalworkers.....	68	38	95
Aeronautical.....	626	397	425	Welders and flame cutters...	351	207	227
Librarians.....	127	112	78	Electricians.....	103	137	85
Pharmacists.....	54	46	43	Pattern and model makers, except paper.....	273	193	44
Physicians and surgeons.....	180	150	156	Brick and stove masons and tile setters.....	158	9	20
Social and welfare workers...	2,044	1,141	778	Carpenters.....	77	8	12
Teachers, primary school, and kindergarten.....	1,072	1,074	1,294	Plasterers.....	104	0	4
Teachers, secondary school and principals.....	958	2,007	1,022	Plumbers.....	194	48	26
Teachers and instructors, n.e.c.	280	157	222	Mechanics and repairmen-- airplane.....	146	186	3
Trained nurses.....	1,257	1,378	1,199	Mechanics and repairmen-- motor vehicle.....	223	120	126
Veterinarian.....	151	15	1	Mechanics and repairmen except electronic techni- cians.....	663	310	178
Natural scientists, n.e.c.....	552	380	253	Electronic technicians....	368	614	338
Social scientists.....	537	301	226	Foremen, manufacturing..	155	100	66
Professional occupations, n.e.c.	192	182	162	Other.....	489	779	533
Aviators.....	53	21	7	Semiskilled.....	1,931	1,612	649
Draftsmen.....	546	539	179	Occupations in manufacture of textiles, n.e.c.....	158	156	114
Laboratory technicians and assistants.....	370	347	158	Occupations in fabrication of textile products, n.e.c.	725	577	180
Healers and medical service occupations, n.e.c.....	265	143	56	Machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c.....	346	284	113
Surveyors.....	76	47	11	Occupations in manufacture of radios, phonographs, and accessories.....	61	31	0
Technicians, engineering and physical.....	274	231	1	Occupations in manufacture of miscellaneous electri- cal equipment, n.e.c....	100	101	35
Semiprofessional occupations, n.e.c.....	661	671	354	Occupations in laundry, cleaning, dying, and press- ing of apparel and other articles.....	169	69	1
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.....	62	69	7	Other.....	372	394	206
Public officials, n.e.c.....	92	49	13	Unskilled.....	76	37	238
Managers and officials, n.e.c.	280	290	132	n.e.c. --not elsewhere classified.			
Other.....	340	373	250	1/ Individual occupational fields (3 digit Dictionary of Oc- cupational Titles code groups) with totals of 50 or more openings on the State inventories are shown separately for all major occupational groups except unskilled.			
Clerical and Sales.....	3,505	2,766	1,822	2/ Excludes openings in Guam and Puerto Rico.			
Office machine operators....	100	81	42				
Secretaries.....	226	158	172				
Technical clerks, n.e.c.....	56	36	10				
Stenographers and typists....	2,473	1,990	1,229				
Telephone operators.....	75	103	71				
Salesmen and sales agents, (except to consumers).....	150	124	46				
Other.....	425	274	252				
Service.....	1,534	703	987				
Housekeepers, private family.	121	5	11				
Maids, general.....	144	131	148				
Housekeepers, stewards and hostesses.....	160	128	201				
Cooks, except private family.	164	56	95				
Waiters and waitresses, except private family.....	435	112	137				



## More Jobs for Skilled and Semiskilled Workers

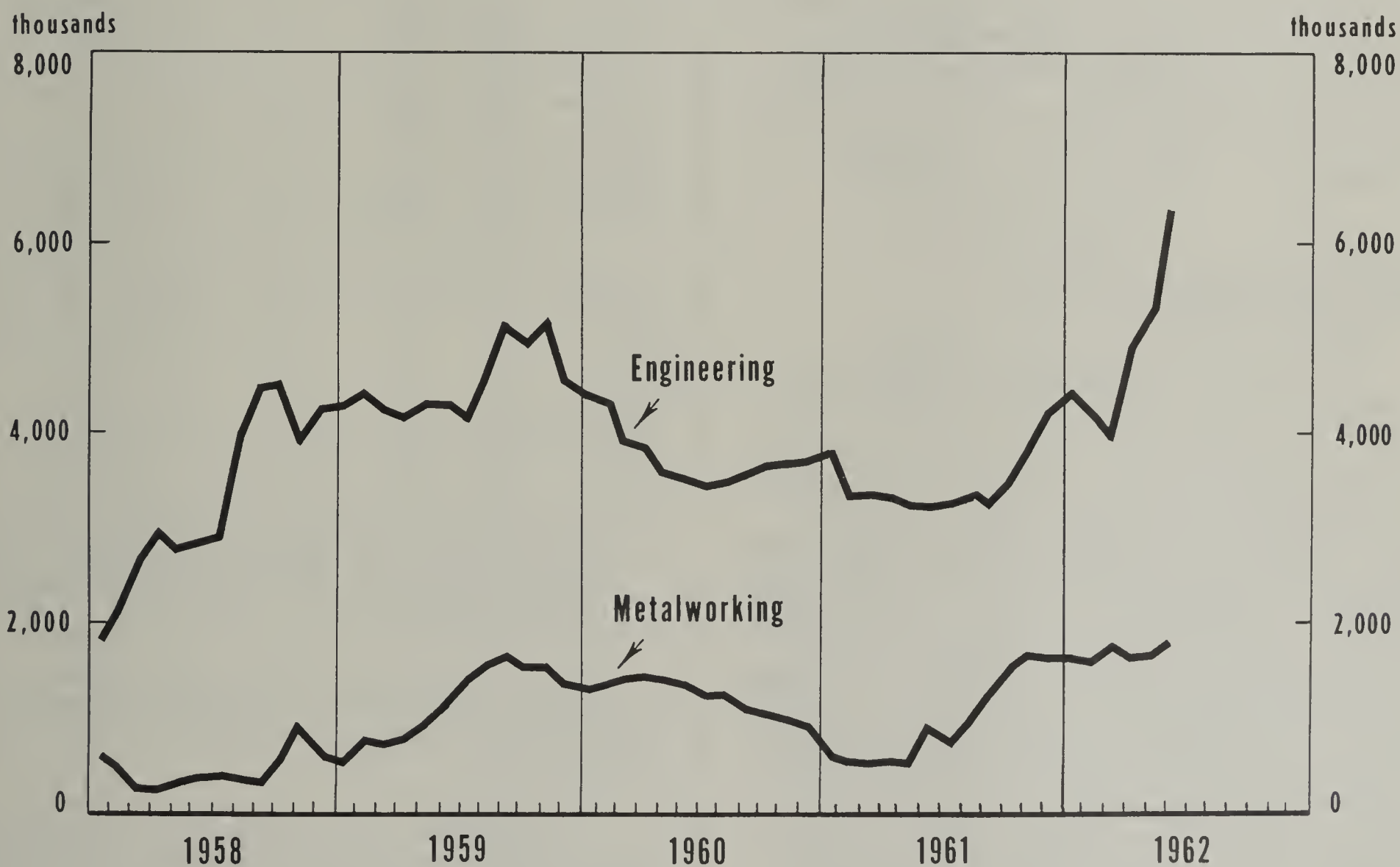
In June, clearance needs for skilled and semiskilled workers were at their highest levels since September 1957. Metalworking needs were particularly prominent as openings for machinists, tool and diemakers, and other skilled workers in machine shop and related occupations reached a total of more than 1,800 (almost one-third of the 5,600 openings for skilled workers). Needs were largest in California, Minnesota, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, New Mexico, Georgia, and Tennessee. Clearance openings for mechanics and repairmen (excluding aircraft) more than doubled, rising to nearly 900 in June. Vacancies were scattered widely, with listings for these hard-to-find specialists reported by 49 States.

Local shortages of other skilled workers were concentrated in relatively few

States. Over half of the more than 300 openings for aircraft and other sheetmetal workers were located in Florida, California, and North Carolina, while a similar proportion of the nearly 300 vacancies for pattern and mold makers were in Missouri and Washington. Clearance orders for arc welders from Minnesota and Wisconsin employers accounted for over two-fifths of the 350 openings in this occupational group. Demands for bricklayers and plasterers were centered in New York, which listed 100 openings in each of these crafts, while New Jersey, Maryland, and Mississippi reported 150 vacancies for pipefitters.

Jobs for sewing machine operators--accounting for nearly two-fifths of June clearance openings for semiskilled workers--increased by 150 since March to a total of over 700. Demand was concentrated in the apparel industry, primarily for the manufacture of women's garments,

CLEARANCE OPENINGS IN ENGINEERING AND SELECTED METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS <sup>1/</sup>  
1958-1962



<sup>1/</sup> Includes machinists, tool and die makers, and machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c.



with the most prominent needs reported in Alabama, Florida, Utah, California, Massachusetts, Illinois, and South Carolina. About 100 additional semiskilled workers were needed in the laundry and drycleaning industry in Illinois. Listings were also continued for sizable numbers of semiskilled workers for machine shop occupations in Connecticut and Indiana and for electronic accessories assemblers in New Hampshire.

#### Demands for Stenographers and Typists Boost Clerical Openings

Among clerical and sales workers, demands for secretaries, stenographers, and typists continued to dominate openings placed in interarea clearance, accounting for over three-quarters of the 3,500 openings in this category. Federal agencies in the District of Columbia listed over 1,300 openings, while more than 700 job vacancies were located in government, commercial, and industrial establishments in California and Minnesota.

Clearance openings for service workers exceeded 1,500 in June. Almost a quarter of these jobs were for waiters and waitresses, largely in Illinois, Arizona, Florida, and Maine. There were also 100 or more openings each for airplane hostesses in California, guards for institutions in Springfield (Ill.), and maids in Chicago.

#### Largest Gains in Alabama, California, Illinois

Nearly three-fifths of the quarterly advance in clearance openings was concentrated in three States--Alabama, California, and Illinois. Increased demands for engineers and technicians, skilled metalworkers and semiskilled sewing machine operators boosted hard-to-fill vacancies in Alabama by over 1,300 since March. California's clearance needs jumped by nearly 1,200, primarily reflecting additional job opportunities for engineers, secretaries, stenographers, and typists and stepped-up recruitment of summer camp counselors. Over 1,000 new job openings for professional and managerial, service, and semiskilled workers were reported in Illinois; season-

Table 3

Nonagricultural Inventory of Job Openings by State and Occupational Groups <sup>1/</sup> June 1962

State	Total	Professional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Service	Skilled	Semi-skilled
U. S...	30,333	17,641	3,505	1,534	5,646	1,931
Ala....	1,651	1,277	9	0	136	229
Alaska..	344	223	12	82	25	2
Ariz...	364	114	2	147	58	42
Ark....	169	76	1	0	90	2
Calif...	4,603	3,274	521	138	529	139
Colo...	249	206	15	4	23	1
Conn...	892	376	23	20	313	156
Del....	151	120	3	2	26	0
D. C....	2,833	1,326	1,478	20	9	0
Fla....	771	403	6	55	211	96
Ga....	461	209	50	2	196	4
Hawaii..	5	1	0	2	2	0
Idaho...	14	3	1	2	8	0
Ill.....	1,764	804	87	418	186	225
Ind....	439	160	9	5	146	119
Iowa...	328	142	68	31	72	15
Kans...	297	266	5	0	26	0
Ky.....	19	15	0	0	4	0
La.....	597	578	0	0	19	0
Maine...	318	90	3	165	44	16
Md....	520	242	0	0	263	15
Mass... 1,	227	675	52	42	327	108
Mich...	224	112	5	4	81	22
Minn...	963	194	346	29	337	56
Miss...	177	33	4	16	124	0
Mo....	584	266	104	26	167	21
Mont...	32	14	4	0	13	1
Nebr...	171	33	59	26	46	7
Nev...	120	28	35	55	2	0
N. H...	453	159	9	8	88	189
N. J.... 1,	383	899	16	34	374	60
N. Mex..	198	78	1	28	87	4
N. Y.... 1,	208	918	2	2	271	15
N. C.... 1,	285	120	5	14	120	26
N. Dak..	98	20	20	42	14	1
Ohio....	658	406	65	14	165	8
Okla....	100	62	11	4	20	3
Oreg...	74	50	3	2	15	4
Pa.....	428	317	5	31	69	6
R. I....	184	17	16	2	74	75
S. C....	73	6	1	0	10	56
S. Dak..	75	18	18	19	18	2
Tenn...	83	14	0	0	55	14
Tex....	139	59	3	4	58	15
Utah...	251	128	41	4	13	65
Vt.....	117	60	14	8	35	0
Va.....	543	290	51	14	123	65
Wash... 3,	090	2,540	206	4	322	18
W. Va..	36	10	0	0	20	6
Wis....	476	174	89	1	189	23
Wyo....	94	36	27	8	23	0

<sup>1/</sup> Job openings for unskilled workers totaled 76 and were distributed as follows: Arizona 1, California 2, Connecticut 4, Illinois 44, Massachusetts 23, Minnesota 1, and North Dakota 1.

al needs for summer camp workers accounted for almost two-fifths of the overall advance.

Two States, Louisiana and Massachusetts, reported gains of between 500 and 600 openings. In Louisiana, a recently

(continued on page 21)



## Ten Areas Show Major Job Improvement

THE June area classification listing showed 10 changes from May in the classification of 150 major labor market areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. All of the changes this month were in the direction of lower unemployment; however, all but three of them were primarily due to seasonal employment gains.

Three of the 10 changes in area classifications this June involved movement out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to Group C, a classification denoting relatively moderate unemployment. The areas affected included the relatively large Kansas City area as well as San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, and Trenton.

Three other areas shifted from Group C to the Group B (low unemployment) rating as a result of recent expansions--in large part seasonal--in local industries. Uptrends in construction and farm machinery production (Des Moines) photo-optical goods (Rochester), and roadbuilding equipment (Cedar Rapids), accompanied by continuing nonseasonal gains in electrical equipment in the latter area, reduced unemployment to relatively low levels in these areas.

There were also four area classification changes in June within the substantial unemployment categories (Group D, E, and F) to reflect a somewhat improved unemployment situation in several areas where joblessness still remains relatively high. Two areas--Duluth-Superior and Altoona--shifted from Group E (normally indicating unemployment ranging from 9 to 12 percent of the local work

force) to Group D (unemployment usually in the 6 to 9 percent group), while two others--Scranton and Wheeling--moved from Group F (unemployment in excess of 12 percent of the work force) to Group E. Recent advances in durables and non-durables manufacturing and seasonal upswings in such nonmanufacturing activities as construction, trade, and transportation accounted for the unemployment reductions in these areas.

A summary of the major area classification changes from May to June follows:

D to C

San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Trenton, N. J.

F to E

Scranton, Pa.,  
Wheeling, W. Va.

C to B

Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Rochester, N. Y.

E to D

Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.  
Altoona, Pa.

As a result of these changes, the number of major areas classified as having relatively substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F) dropped to 51 in June--the lowest total for these categories since November 1960. The number of areas in Group F--the highest unemployment category--declined to three; two of these areas are located in Puerto Rico. On the other hand, 99 of the 150 major areas are now designated as having relatively low or moderate unemployment (Groups B and C), as compared with 62 in June 1961.

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

JUNE 1962

GROUP A.

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Mobile, Ala.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.

GROUP C (cont.)

Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Wichita, Kans.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.

GROUP C (cont.)

Portland, Oreg.  
Allentown-Bethlehem-  
Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.

GROUP D (cont.)

Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
Arthur, Tex.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Fall River, Mass.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.-  
Ashland, Ky.  
Wheeling, W. Va.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.



A summary of the June 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas, along with corresponding figures for April and May 1962 and June 1961, is shown below.

Labor Supply Group	June 1962	May 1962	April 1962	June 1961
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150
Group A	0	0	0	0
Group B	10	7	3	0
Group C	89	89	85	62
Group D	42	43	47	63
Group E	6	6	10	17
Group F	3	5	5	8

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, five smaller areas--Oxnard, Calif., Benton Harbor and Holland-Grand Haven, Mich., Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Covington-Clifton Forge, Va.

--were removed from the "substantial unemployment" list in June as local employment conditions improved. The number of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" was thereby reduced from 203 in May to 198 in June. In June 1961, some 225 areas were classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

In 19 of the 51 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 104 of the 198 smaller areas, high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years. Six "very small" areas were added to the list of areas with substantial and persistent unemployment in June. There are now 19 major centers, 104 "smaller" centers, and 382 "very small" areas officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

## Survey of Local Occupational Shortages

(continued from page 18)

established aerospace program encountered a local shortage of professional scientists and engineers; in Massachusetts, where most of the increased demand was among professional and managerial occupations, the bulk of these vacancies were for summer camp counselors, engineers, and technicians.

Other States with increases of between 200 and 500 openings included Alaska, Arizona, Maine, New Jersey, and New York. The added demands were largely in the professional and managerial and service groups.

Substantial declines between March and June were limited to the District of Columbia and the State of Washington. Total clearance openings reported by the District of Columbia dropped nearly 700, and clearance needs in the State of Washington decreased by close to 300 as annu-

al listings of overseas teaching positions were withdrawn.

### Clearance Placements Show Uptrend

Over 39,700 nonagricultural clearance placements were made in all States during the 3-month period March through May 1962, compared with 37,200 during the previous 3 months and 31,500 during the same period a year earlier. California reported more than twice as many placements (10,600) as the next leading State, Pennsylvania (2,500), during the most recent period. Four States--Illinois, New York, Michigan, and Maryland--each reported between 2,000 and 3,500 nonagricultural clearance placements. These States, together with California and Pennsylvania, accounted for over two-thirds of all clearance placements during the period.



# *Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits*

## AVAILABILITY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

"Going to college has not affected my availability one bit. Yes, I'm available for work. I'm looking for a job and I'm ready, willing, and able to take any suitable job I can find."

Notwithstanding the sincerity of self-serving statements like this, the availability of the full-time college student still is suspect. Ordinarily, a college student's attendance at class interferes with his ability to work the hours most employers expect of their employees. Such a claimant cannot work the same hours that he expects to be in school.

When this question was presented to the Superior Court of Hoke County, North Carolina, in August 1961, the Court found that the claimant's classroom schedule frequently conflicted with the hours of the work the claimant was seeking. The claimant, a sophomore in college, was discharged by his last employer, a textile mill, because of absenteeism. The evidence showed he was unable to work the agreed hours because of his studies. The claimant had classes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 8:20 a.m. until 1 p.m. He had afternoon classes on Tuesday that sometimes lasted until 5 p.m. He also had class for approximately 1 hour on Thursday and Saturday mornings. The claimant obviously could not work the first shift and would not have been able to work the second shift without making some special arrangements with his employer. In concluding that the claimant was not available for work, the Court said that "he would not be able to work on the third shift, secure needed rest, and pursue his studies with reasonable diligence. It is also doubtful that employers would be willing to hire the claimant to work third shift

under the circumstances considering the requirements of his school attendance." (In the matter of Robert M. Weaver, CCH, U. I. Reporter, page 36,704, para. 8397.)

The issue raised by a claimant's full-time attendance at college becomes a little more difficult to resolve, however, when the claimant states that he can and will adjust his classroom hours to accommodate any job requirement and that, if this adjustment cannot be made with the school, he will give up his schooling in order to take the job. Many claimants are able to corroborate this self-serving statement by showing that such an accommodation or adjustment had been made prior to and sometimes even subsequent to the claim period in question.

In concluding that a claimant was not available for work, within the meaning of the law, as long as he was a college student, a Delaware referee said:

"Full-time employment contemplates a full 8-hour day 5 days a week. While it is possible that the claimant may be fortunate enough to secure a job that would permit him to go to school, it is not sufficient for purposes of the Unemployment Compensation Law. It is obvious from the claimant's own statements that, notwithstanding strenuous efforts on his part to find employment, he could not find work which was available for him during the hours when he was not at school.

"We have given this case careful consideration because we recognize the fact that the claimant is a good student and that he obtained his current job on his own initiative. We are somewhat con-

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cerned by the statement made by the claimant which indicates that unless he finds night-time work he will not return to school to complete his senior year, yet this very decision made by the claimant indicates the difficulty confronting the claimant in going to school and obtaining full-time employment at the same time." (Decision 11284-A, 6/2/61; affirmed, on appeal by the Delaware Unemployment Compensation Commission 8/21/61, CCH, U. I. Reporter, page 11,573, para. 8121.06.)

Several other States have indicated a similar reluctance to have the Unemployment insurance program assume the risk that, notwithstanding a college student's allegation of availability for any job and his demonstration of an active independent search for work, he may not be in the labor market sufficiently to meet the availability requirement. For example, in the case of June J. Weber v. Commr. and Sheet Metal Workers Local Union No. 11, the Circuit Court of Multnomah County, Oregon, in November 1961, affirmed Appeal Board Decision 61-AB-109 that the claimant "did not meet the test of availability and active seeking during the weeks claimed."

The claimant in this case was a 45-year-old woman who had the equivalent of the status of a "junior" while working for a college degree. She had attended night classes for the 1959-1960 school year, during which time she also was in a benefit-claims status. She continued her college education in the fall of 1960, carrying 13 hours of day-time classes and filed a claim again in September for benefits. The claimant had classes scheduled on Monday and Wednesday from 11:15 a.m. until after 3 p.m. On Friday she had classes from 11:15 a.m. until after 2 p.m. The claimant carried this schedule from September 18, 1960, until January 20, 1961, with the exception of a 2-week period commencing October 17, 1960, when she took a short-time job. The claimant abandoned her claim in December 1960, a week after the employment office became aware of her school attendance and inquired at the college to determine just how extensively she was attending classes. In reply to the claimant's argument that she was available for the weeks in

question since she was willing to drop her school courses at any time and accept any suitable job offer and that she did, in fact, accept a job for a 2-week period, the Board said:

"The claimant may meet the availability test, however, it is our opinion that the actively seeking work clause used in the law presupposes that a claimant will not only hold herself unequivocally available for work but that she should also direct her main efforts towards the task of securing a suitable job. Students who are engaged in full-time high school and college courses cannot, in our opinion, be so engaged because of the requirements of class attendance and study. Students involved in 12 or more hours of college study are really carrying on a full-time outside activity. \* \* \*

"From all the evidence in the case before us, we must conclude that this claimant has not met the test of availability and activity during weeks claimed." (CCH--U.I. Reporter, Page 40,704; para. 8158.)

Several State laws have special disqualification provisions which reflect this unwillingness to assume the risk presented by full-time college students. (See the "Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws," issued biennially by the Bureau of Employment Security.)

Many States, on the other hand, decide each case on its own individual merits. For example, the Pennsylvania Superior Court, in June 1961, reversed the decision of the Board of Review (No. B-59570) that held the claimant, a 28-year-old senior at the University who had a wife and two children, was not available for work. The court said:

"The record discloses that appellant was and is realistically and genuinely attached to the labor market. He does not fall into the category of an ordinary college student whose primary purpose is to obtain an education, and who is available for work only conditionally or on a limited basis.

"Attendance at college was not this appellant's primary purpose. His work record and his sincere efforts to obtain employment substantiate the fact that his



chief responsibility is the support of his family. His conduct unquestionably meets the requirement of good faith. In the absence of proof that appellant refused suitable employment, he should not be denied benefits.

"We were confronted with a similar situation in Douty Unemployment Compensation Case, 194 Pa. Superior Ct. 220, 166 A. 2d 65, wherein benefits were denied. To the extent that there is any inconsistency, the decision in the Douty case is overruled. As stated in the dissenting opinion in that case, a claimant 'should not be penalized merely because he has the commendable desire, in keeping with the great American tradition, to further his education by attending classes during hours which do not interfere with his job.' " (Wiley v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review 171 A. 2d 810; AA-40-67, BSSUI.)

An Arizona referee held that attending day-time classes did not necessarily cause a college student, who regularly worked at night throughout the year at various jobs, to be deemed unavailable for work. The claimant in this case was married and had one child. The referee found that it was necessary for the claimant to work in order to continue his schooling and that he had made a determined, active, independent search for work. As authority for his conclusion, the referee quoted from the Arizona agency's Manual of Policy as follows:

"Full-time attendance at an institution for academic learning creates a presumption that a claimant is unavailable for work. Similarly, a claimant who has attended an institution of academic learning on a full-time basis during the most recent regular term is a 'student' and presumed unavailable for work unless there is a substantial showing that he will not return to school during the current or next regular term. To overcome such presumptions the claimant must have established a definite pattern of regular full-time work within his base period quarters during regular school terms and vacation periods showing that school attendance will not in itself interrupt full-time employment."

The referee then concluded:

"The evidence shows that during his entire base period and during summer vacation periods the claimant was employed full time. In addition, the evidence also shows that he has reasonable opportunities of securing full-time work while continuing in his schooling. In line with the policy quoted above, the tribunal finds that the claimant, although a student, is available for work." (Appeal Tribunal Decision No. 9237, dated January 1961; AA-40-65, BSSUI.)

It does not necessarily follow, however, that a college student must have a family to support in order to prove that he is in the labor market. For example, a claimant was held to be available for work although he was carrying a full day-time schedule of 16 credit hours as a student at a junior college. He showed, by a statement from the school registrar's office, that he would be able to shift his day classes to the evening session and demonstrated that he could work on a full-time basis while attending college by finding the job at which he was still employed at the time of the hearing. (Michigan Referee Decision No. UCX-60-5555 dated December 5, 1960; AA-40-63, BSSUI.)

Similarly, a Vermont referee held that where the claimant "would have discontinued school at anytime if he could have obtained a job, and that claimant was seeking work and would accept the prevailing wages in the area for whatever type of work he could obtain," he concluded that the claimant was available for work. (Appeal No. 3349 (1/12/61), CCH, U. I. Reporter, page 48,563, para. 8104.05.)

An increasing number of States are distinguishing between the availability of claimants who pursue academic studies at a college and claimants who pursue approved vocational training or retraining. These States conclude that the claimant is daily demonstrating his availability and active search for work in the situation where his usual occupation has become obsolete and he is taking an employment service approved vocational retraining course for an active occupation.

A more difficult question is presented by the claimant who argues that his academic studies are designed to have an im-



mediate beneficial effect on his value as an employee and to enhance his present prospects for finding a job. For example, this might obtain where an office worker is attending classes in Accounting, Economics, English, Business Administration, Commercial Law, or Statistics, or where an investigator or claims adjudicator takes various law courses. It might also obtain where a laboratory worker is studying the sciences or a social worker is studying the social sciences.

Our present economy is continually adjusting to an accelerated rate of technological change. The adjustment to this

For a discussion of the availability of claimants who attend training courses, see the February 1959 issue of LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, page 45. See also "Vocational Retraining and Eligibility for Unemployment Insurance Benefits" issued by the Bureau of Employment Security on November 13, 1961 as UIPL No. 631.

charge often is attended by prolonged periods of unemployment as well as by the constant need for new skills. Does the worker who uses this period of unemployment to take the academic schooling he needs to acquire these skills necessarily take himself out of the labor market or does he, by so doing, demonstrate his availability and active search for work?

### Telephone Industry Continues Long-Term Employment Decline

(continued from page 12)

steadily from \$1.95 in 1957 to \$2.37 in 1961 while average weekly hours varied little in this period.

Although a comparison of weekly earnings of nonsupervisory telephone workers with weekly earnings in all or other selected nonmanufacturing activities is not feasible because of the lack of appropriate data, it is of interest to compare trends in this industry with those of production workers in factory work generally. Average weekly earnings of factory production workers rose approximately 12 percent during the 4-year period--from \$81.59 in 1957 to \$92.34 in 1961--while

the average earnings of telephone workers rose 23 percent over the same period. (The rise in the average factory wage also was due to increased hourly earnings rather than to an increase in hours worked.)

The level of earnings among nonsupervisory telephone employees varied considerably. In October 1960, average hourly earnings of workers in selected occupational groups in class A telephone companies ranged from \$1.46 for operators in training to \$3.04 for exchange repairmen. The average for all employees, except officials and managerial assistants, was \$2.55 an hour. Nonsupervisory clerical workers averaged \$1.98 an hour while experienced switchboard operators earned \$1.83 an hour on the average.

#### Separation Rate at Relatively Low Level

Between 1957 and 1961, low separation rates, aided by relatively favorable wages and good year-round employment opportunities, were reported in the telephone industry. Annual averages of monthly separation rates in the industry ranged from 1.4 to 1.7 percent in this period. The layoff rate was minor averaging only 0.2 percent in each of these years. Withdrawals from the labor force, particularly on the part of female telephone operators and clerks, contributed to many quits.

Table 4  
Trends in Average Hours and Earnings of Nonsupervisory Employees in the Telephone Communication Service Industry, 1957-1961

Year	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1957	\$76.05	39.0	\$1.95
1958	78.72	38.4	2.05
1959	85.46	39.2	2.18
1960	89.50	39.6	2.26
1961	93.38	39.4	2.37
Net change 1957-1961	+17.33	+0.4	+0.42
Percent change 1957-1961	+22.8	+1.0	+21.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics





*About half of the 67,000 workers who harvested strawberries this year worked in the Mississippi Delta region.*

Photo courtesy U.S. Department of Agriculture

## *Farm Labor Market Developments*

# Warm Weather Encourages New Growing Season

WITH early-May temperatures running well above normal in most parts of the country, employment of seasonal hired workers rose sharply to surpass the corresponding 1961 level for the first time this year. Some 743,000 seasonal workers were employed in mid-May in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security, 362,000 more than in mid-April and 28,000 above the level of May 1961. The greatest over-the-year increases were in planting activities and cotton cultivation.

Cultivation workers were slightly more numerous than harvest workers in mid-May, and were located mostly in the Western States and Texas. Harvest workers were mainly occupied with early fruits and vegetables in California, Florida, and the Delta States.

### Cotton Cultivation Begins

In the Cotton Belt, both planting and cultivation were in progress. Planting had not yet reached the halfway mark in Oklahoma, and nearly two-fifths of the intended acreage in Texas remained to be

planted. Seeding moved rapidly toward completion in the eastern half of the Cotton Belt as good weather favored chopping operations. Planting was virtually completed in the Western States, and favorable progress was reported in those areas where the cotton had emerged.

The 108,000 workers cultivating cotton in mid-May numbered 14,000 more than a year earlier. Most cotton States reported a greater number of cultivation workers this year, but the largest increases occurred in the States bordering the Mississippi River. Arkansas reported 12,000 more workers, and Louisiana and Mississippi reported increases of 6,000 each. Last May heavy rains and floods had delayed the cultivation season in these States. By contrast, Texas reported 13,000 fewer cotton choppers than a year earlier. Some sections of Texas have been suffering from severe moisture deficiency for several months, and cultivating has been impeded by high winds and blowing dust.

Intentions announced by cotton growers indicate 16.4 million acres were to be



This article is based on semimonthly reports collected by the Bureau of Employment Security through its affiliated State employment security agencies and on information from other sources. The reports provide data on estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture by crop activity and geographic origin of workers. Semimonthly reports are required from each of the 272 agricultural reporting areas that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) 500 or more seasonal hired workers employed, (2) shortage or surplus of 100 or more seasonal hired workers, (3) any foreign workers employed.

More detailed farm labor market information is issued by the Bureau each month during the active agricultural season in Farm Labor Market Developments. Detailed data on agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, by State, are issued monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

planted in 1962, about 1 percent less than in 1961, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### Drought Hits Strawberry Crop

Nearly all the 99,000 fruit-harvest workers were employed in the strawberry and citrus crops. More than half of the 67,000 engaged in the strawberry harvest were in the Mississippi Delta States. Most of the remainder were in California and North Carolina. Hot dry weather has seriously cut the yields of midspring berries in many States, but the net effect on nationwide employment has not been significant. Reduced yields in Arkansas lowered labor requirements about 7,000 workers below the May 1961 level. In Oklahoma, on the other hand, about 5,000 more pickers were at work because the hot dry weather caused the berries to mature more rapidly.

Most of the 27,000 citrus-harvest workers were in Florida and California. The harvests of navel and other early and midseason oranges were virtually complete by mid-May but work was still active on Valencia oranges and grapefruit. In California, the lemon harvest was still under way. Total citrus employment did not differ appreciably from that of May 1961.

Some 57,000 workers, 8,000 more than last May, were cultivating fruits. Over a third of them were in California.

### Vegetable Work

The 118,000 seasonal hired workers harvesting vegetables in May 1962 numbered about the same as in May 1961, with a slight rise in asparagus-harvest employment offsetting slight decreases in the number of tomato and bean workers.

Florida, with 30,000 workers, was the largest employing State for vegetable activities. Work was largely centered around the production of snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, celery, and leafy vegetables. California's 24,000 workers were at work primarily on the asparagus and lettuce crops. In Texas, some 23,000 workers were producing onions, tomatoes, green beans, carrots, okra, and other vegetables.

### Other Crops

More than 21,000 workers were cultivating sugar beets in May, slightly more than a year earlier. Colorado and Washington had over half of these workers; others were scattered throughout the Western and North Central States.

Almost 20,000 workers were cultivating hay and grain, about 5,000 less than a year earlier. Approximately two-thirds of them were in Texas where employment in this activity was 40 percent lower than last May, partly because of dry weather in some sections of the State.

Some 12,000 workers were transplanting tobacco in mid-May, mainly in North Carolina and Kentucky. An over-the-year rise of 4,000 was attributed to warm weather in Kentucky and drought conditions in North Carolina necessitating some resetting of plants.

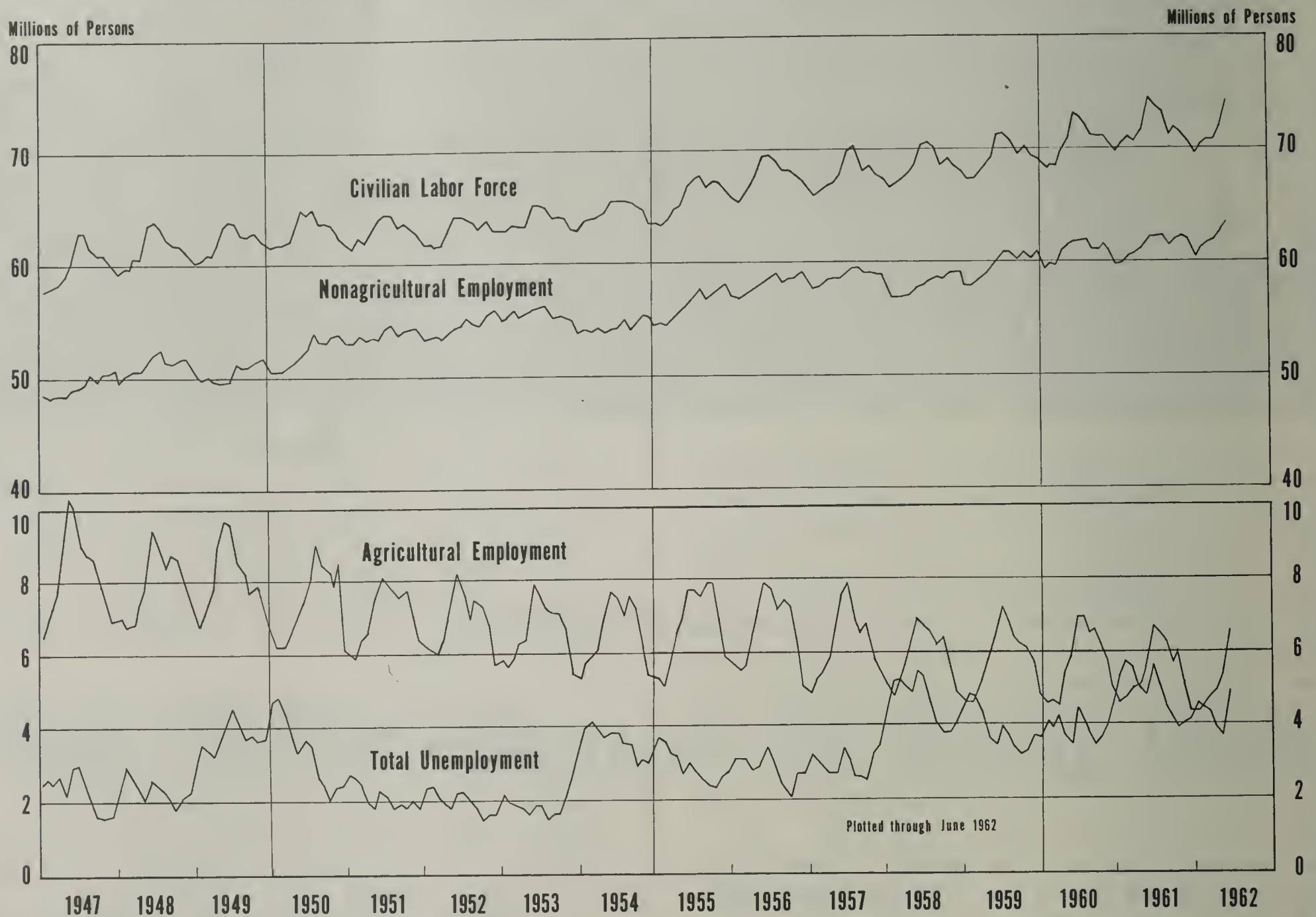
### Migration is Heaviest in the West

Employment of migrant workers totaled 116,000 in mid-May, more than double the previous month. Interstate workers, numbering 66,000, contributed heavily to the over-the-month rise with an increase of 40,000. The upswing in the Western States had the greater impact on interstate employment with work-

(continued on page 38)



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

May and June 1962 and June 1961

Employment status	June 10-16 1962	May 6-12 1962	June 11-17 1961	Net change	
				May-June 1962	June 1961- June 1962
Civilian labor force	74,001,000	71,922,000	74,286,000	2,079,000	-285,000
Employed	69,539,000	68,203,000	68,706,000	1,336,000	833,000
Agricultural	6,290,000	5,428,000	6,671,000	862,000	-381,000
Nonagricultural	63,249,000	62,775,000	62,035,000	474,000	1,214,000
Unemployed	4,463,000	3,719,000	5,580,000	744,000	-1,117,000
Not in the labor force	53,072,000	54,956,000	50,977,000	-1,884,000	2,095,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The labor force, including the Armed Forces, registered a sharp seasonal rise in June to 76.9 million, as the close of the school year brought over 2 million teenagers and nearly one-half million young adults into the labor market. For the second quarter as a whole, the labor force averaged about 600,000 higher than a year earlier, the fourth consecutive quarter in which the over-the-year growth has been comparatively small.

Total employment, at a record level of 69.5 million in June, was up by 1.3 million from May and 1 million from June a year ago. After allowance for seasonal movements, however, it has shown little change since February. With a one-half million seasonal gain over the month, nonagricultural employment, including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics, reached 63.2 million in June, 1.2 million higher than a year ago. Included were 2.6 million nonfarm workers on part time because of economic reasons; this group rose by 300,000 over the month as teenagers entering the labor market took part-time jobs because they could not find full-time work. Agricultural employment expanded by 850,000 in June, the peak summer month for farm activity, but showed a continuation of its long-term decline.

Unemployment rose seasonally by 750,000 in June to 4.5 million, with teenagers accounting for most of the increase. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained virtually unchanged at 5.5 percent, compared with 6.9 percent last June, but there was a rise in the rate for adult men from 4.4 to 4.7 percent. Total unemployment this June was 1.1 million below a year ago, but still nearly 500,000 above the prerecession low of February 1960. The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer declined seasonally by 250,000 to 1 million, including nearly 600,000 persons who had been looking for work for over 6 months, about 350,000 less than a year ago.

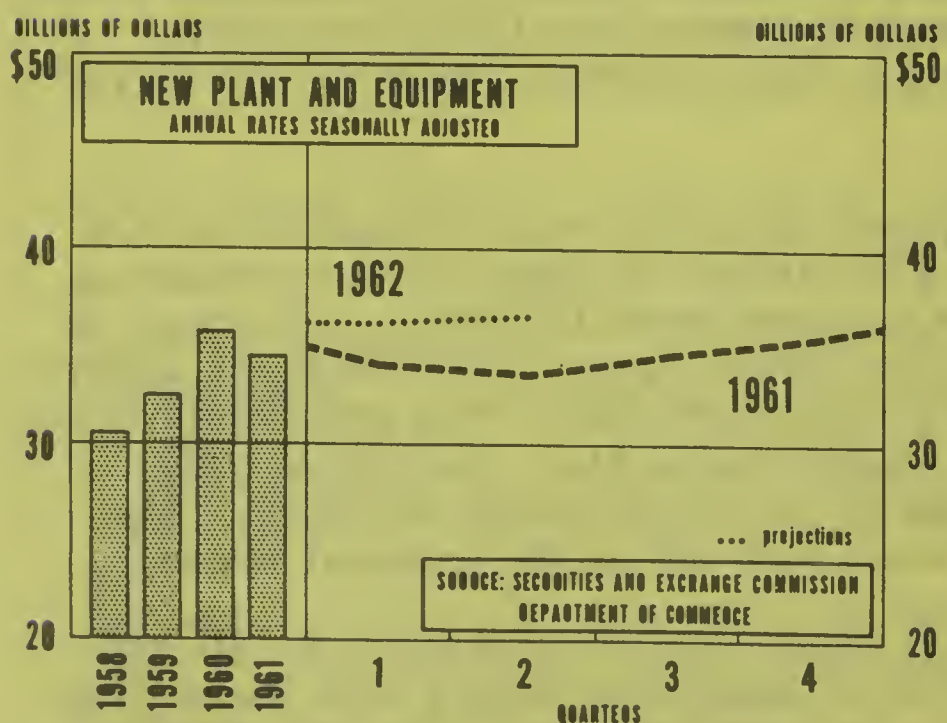
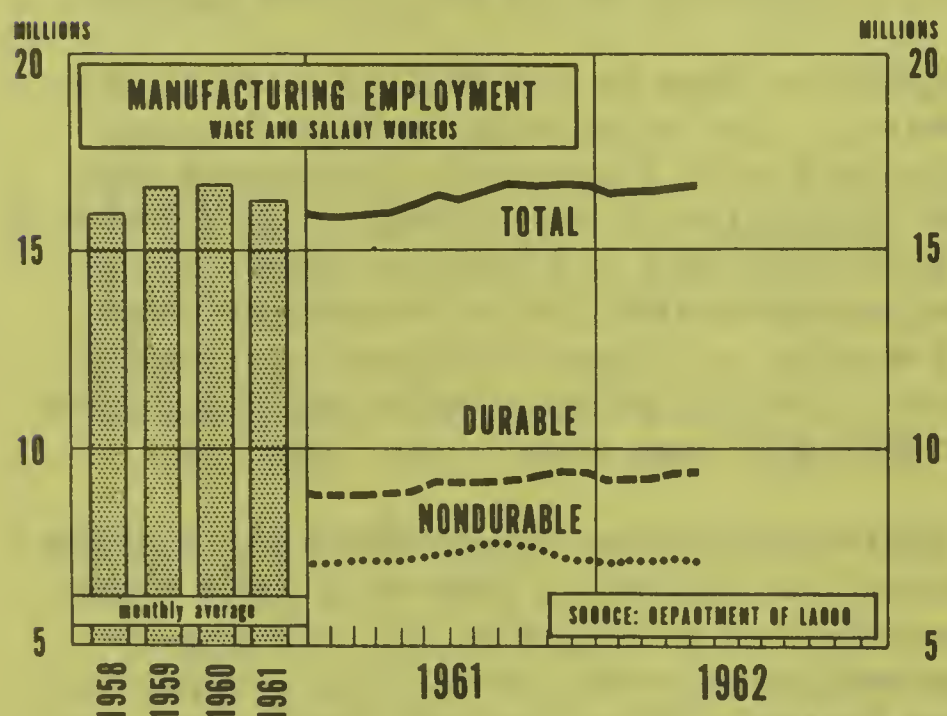
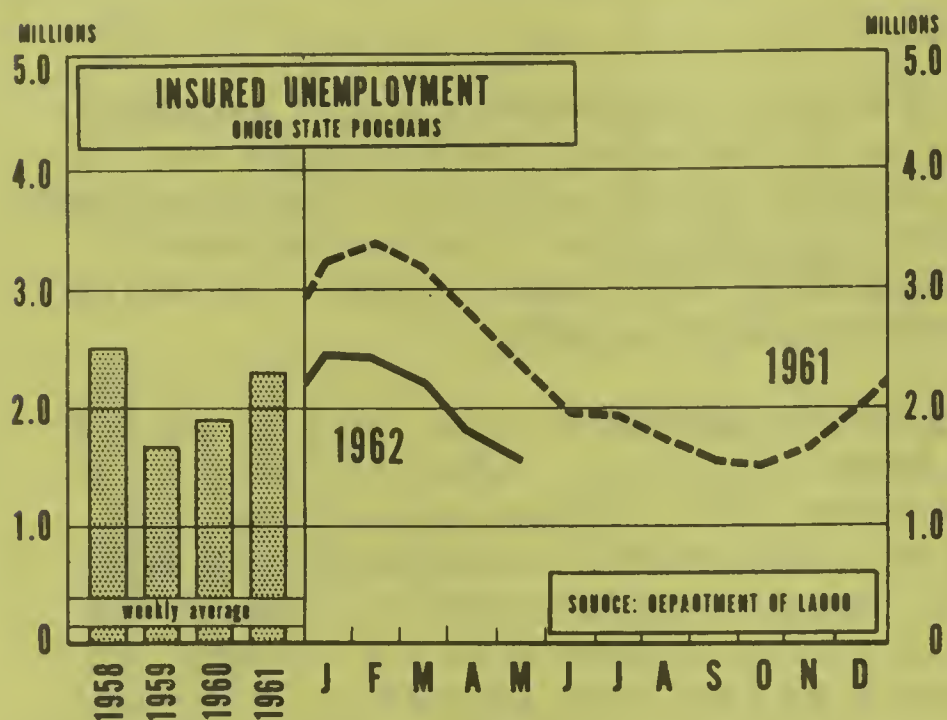
Insured unemployment under regular State programs, which does not include students, declined about seasonally from 1.6 million in May to a little under 1.5 million in June. All but four States showed declines in insured unemployment over the month. Most of the reductions were small; only three States reported decreases of more than 10,000--Michigan (14,600), New Jersey (11,400), and Illinois (10,100). In addition to seasonal improvements in construction and trade, hiring in manufacturing, particularly in food processing and apparel, contributed to these declines. Insured joblessness under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program, which terminated on June 30, continued to drop sharply, falling from 132,000 in May to 55,000 in June.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) at 3.6 percent in mid-June, was down from 4.0 percent in May and 4.9 percent in June a year ago. While Alaska's rate dropped from 11.9 to 6.6 percent, it was still the highest in the Nation. Other rates above 5 percent were reported by Puerto Rico (5.7), West Virginia (5.5), and California and Pennsylvania (5.3 each). California's rate was up slightly from May, largely because of the secondary effects of a labor dispute in the construction industry. The rates in Illinois, Texas, and Indiana were well below the national average.

The number of persons exhausting their State benefits was down by 20,000 over the month to an estimated 130,000--a somewhat larger than usual drop for this time of year. In June of last year, exhaustions totaled 250,000.



# NATIONAL LABOR



SOME key economic indicators continued to advance in June and early July although a slowing pace caused others to flatten out or back away from previous levels. Led by the upsurge in housing starts, new construction outlays in June were at the highest annual rate ever recorded. Increases were greater than seasonal for privately financed industrial and commercial building and utility projects, as well as for public expenditures on buildings and conservation and development programs.

Industrial production in June remained at virtually the same level as the preceding month. In the wake of a labor dispute which curtailed operations of a major producer, auto production dropped significantly in June from its month-earlier level. However, the industry is scheduling a July output 43 percent ahead of a year ago and the largest for the month since 1955. Since March, car sales each month have been second only to the records set in 1955.

Steel production, by contrast, fell for the third consecutive month in June to its lowest level in 16 months. The drop reflected both continued inventory liquidation and the approach of the summer slack season. At the same time, there was evidence that steel stock liquidation was tapering off. Bookings by steel producers for future delivery picked up 20 percent to about half the level at the turn of the year, when inventories were building up in anticipation of a possible steel strike.

Retail sales, a major drop in the economy until recently, registered a 2 percent decline in June from the May total, which in turn was 1 percent below April's record level after seasonal allowances. The June decline was due in part to the drop in auto dealers' sales and to a reported slowing of certain luxury goods sales in retail stores.

Changes in employment and unemployment were mainly seasonal in June. Employment reached a new high of 69.5 million, about 1 million above the previous record a year ago. This improvement was reflected in the removal of 10 major labor



# MARKET *Keynotes*

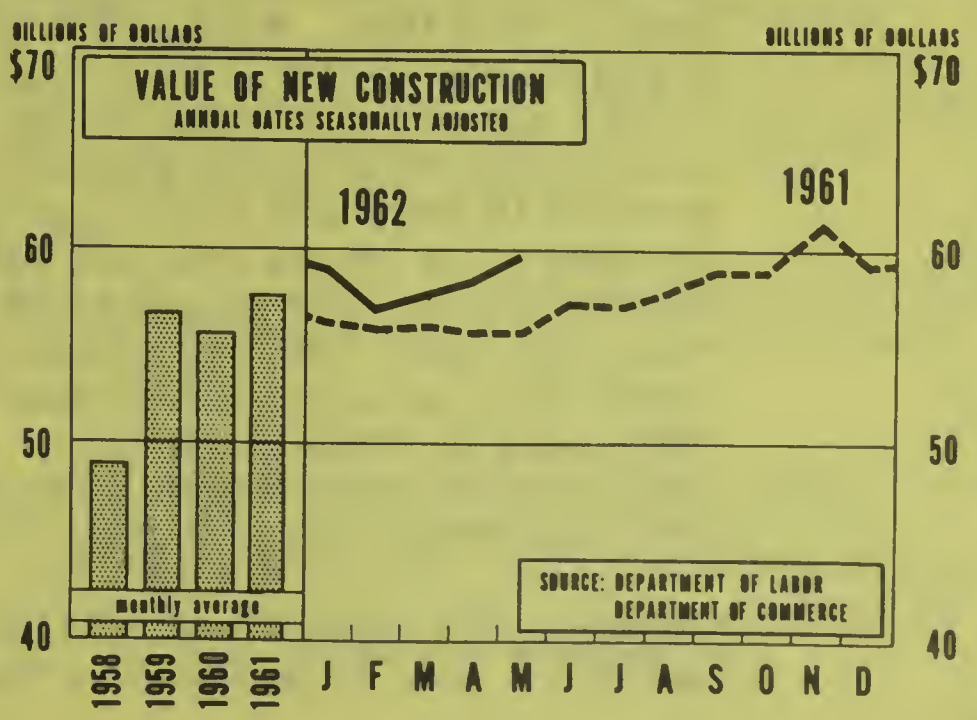
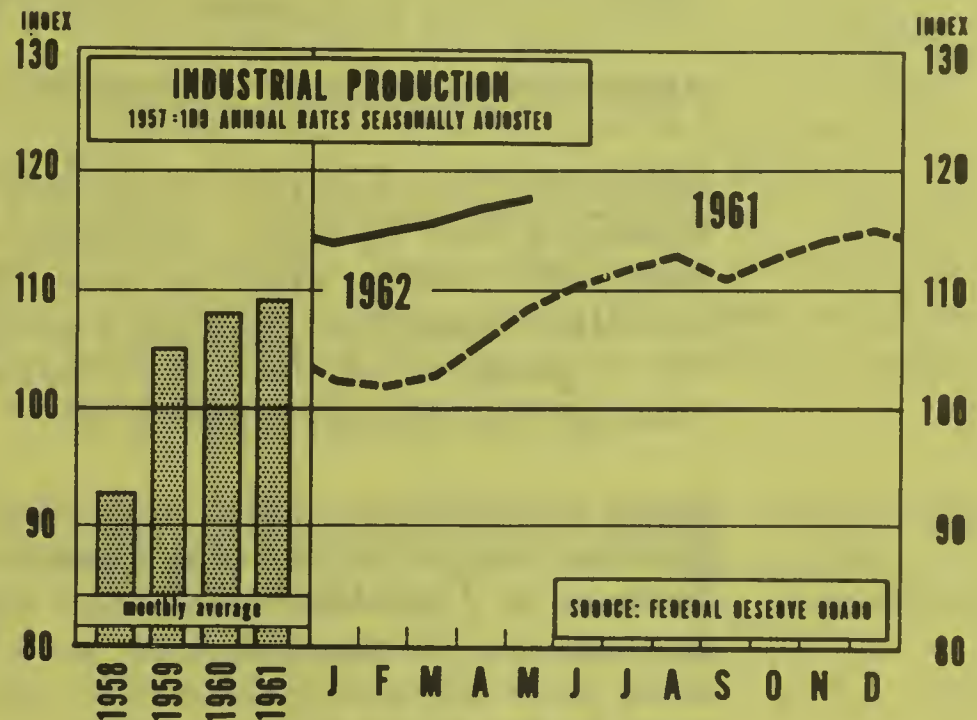
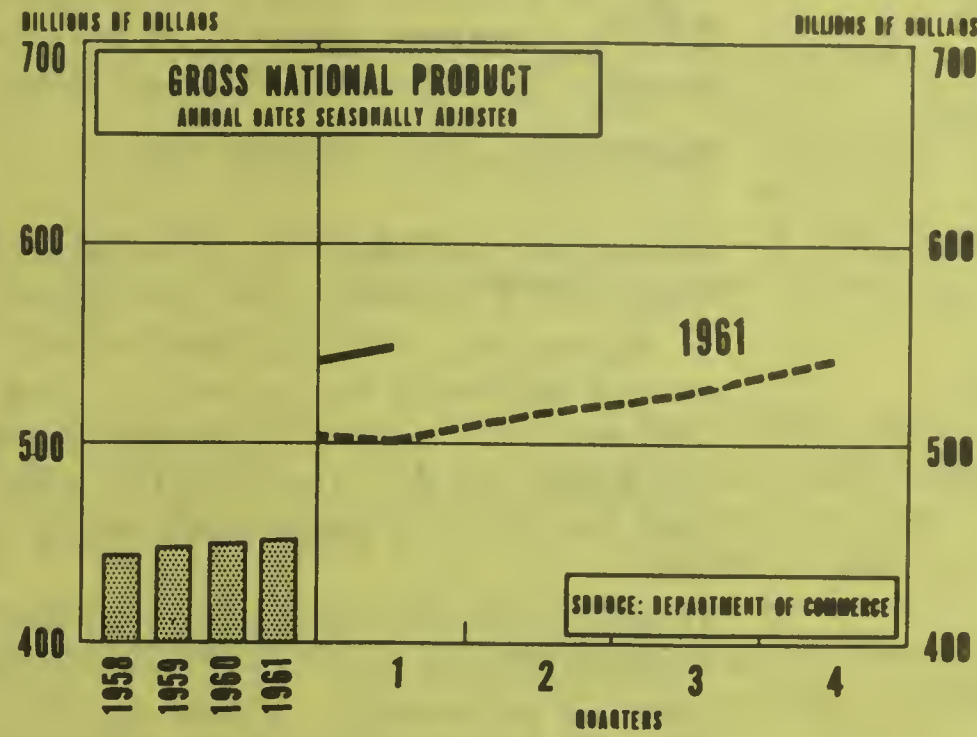
market areas from the categories of substantial unemployment, which now number 51, the lowest since November 1960. With more than 2 million teenagers seeking jobs at the close of the school year, unemployment rose by about 750,000 to 4.5 million. At 5.5 percent, the June unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was unchanged over the month, but was considerably below the 6.9 percent rate of the same month a year ago.

The number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer declined by 250,000 to about 1 million in June, some one-half million below year ago levels. Among them were nearly 600,000 who had been without jobs for more than half a year, about 350,000 fewer than last June.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment increased seasonally by almost 500,000 in June to a record 55.7 million, 1.2 million higher than a year earlier. Construction, manufacturing, trade, and services accounted for most of the rise over the month. The 100,000 increase in construction employment was less than usual for June, in part because of strikes on the West Coast. Trade added about 75,000 persons to payrolls, with the usual summer pickup in employment, and services added about 65,000. Because of the close of the school year and the reduction in teaching staffs, government employment declined in June, but not as much as it usually does.

Manufacturing employment, with predominantly seasonal increases in June after substantial improvement in earlier months, totaled 16.8 million, up from 16.6 million in May and from 16.3 million a year ago. There was a better-than-usual gain in transportation equipment, as automobile sales continued at the highest level since 1955. Electrical equipment, chemicals, and rubber continued to show improvement. However, employment in primary metals declined sharply with the further drop in steel production, and only seasonal gains occurred in machinery and fabricated metals, industries which had shown much better-than-seasonal gains earlier this year.





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The average factory workweek, at 40.6 hours in June compared with 40.5 in May, showed less than the usual increase for this time of year. It was still one of the longest workweeks for the month in the postwar period, and included an unusually large amount of overtime--2.9 hours. Average weekly earnings of \$97.03 were only slightly up from May, but \$4 above last year. At \$2.39, average hourly earnings were unchanged for the second consecutive month, and 7 cents higher than in June 1961.

#### INCOME AND SPENDING

Personal income, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$440 billion in May, rose \$1.1 billion over the month, compared with average \$3 billion increases in February, March, and April, to a level \$27 billion above a year ago. Most of the advance occurred in wages and salaries of State and local government and service industry employees. Factory payrolls, which had been largely responsible for the earlier additions, were steady, with gains in employment and hourly earnings offsetting a decline in hours worked.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid under all regular programs fell about seasonally in May to \$234 million, from \$262 million in April. The annual rate of payments, about unchanged from April to May at \$2.7 billion, compared with a rate of \$4.1 billion last year. Unemployed persons who had exhausted their benefit rights under regular programs received payments of \$20.3 million in May under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program. The TEC program ended June 30.

#### PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production increased in May for the fourth straight month, as widespread gains in other manufacturing industries more than offset a further sharp decline in steel output. Edging up a half percent from April for the smallest month-to-month rise this year, the index advanced to a record 117.5 percent of the 1957 average, 9 percent above a year ago when the recovery was barely underway.

Steel production, affected both by continued inventory liquidation and the beginning of the industrial vacation period, fell for the third straight month in June to 6.7 million tons, the lowest since February 1961 at the bottom of the recession. Output in May was 7.6 million tons. Since January, 54 million tons have been turned out by the Nation's mills, compared with 44.8 million tons in the first half of 1961.

Automobile output in June, slowed by strike-caused plant shutdowns of a major producer, dropped sharply to 564,000 units from its May high for the year of 674,000. Whereas in earlier months of this year production was significantly ahead of 1961, June assemblies were only 1 percent higher than a year ago and below the month in 1960. Cars built in the first 6 months totaled 3,621,000, up 32 percent from last year, but well under the comparable periods in 1960 and 1955. Automobile sales of 609,000 in June, while off 7 percent from May's 656,800 units, were still 13 percent above a year ago and highest for the month since 1955, the only earlier year in which June sales exceeded 600,000. New cars sold in the first half of 1962 totaled 3,447,000, best for the period since 1955. Inventories of 895,000 new cars were held by dealers on July 1, a 38-day supply at June's selling rate and the lowest for any month this year. On June 1, 949,000 cars were on hand, and July 1961, 914,000 units.

Construction expenditures, reflecting the high level of housing starts in April and May, rose 10 percent in June to a total of \$5.8 billion, 10 percent above



a year earlier. Topping the former record of \$61 billion reached last November, the annual rate of spending climbed to a new high of nearly \$63 billion, seasonally adjusted. Actual outlays of \$27.7 billion in the first 6 months are 6 percent ahead of the same period last year.

Housing starts advanced in May for the third consecutive greater-than-seasonal monthly increase. Work began on 157,100 units, compared with 150,800 in April and 130,700 in May of last year. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts, rising 3 percent to 1,587,000 units, was 23 percent above last year and equal to the July 1959 rate at the peak of the 1958-59 boom. For the first 5 months of 1962, public and private starts were 15 percent ahead of the comparable period of last year.

Manufacturers' sales in May, after rising steadily since January 1961, remained unchanged from their April peak of \$33.5 billion, seasonally adjusted, 9 percent above a year ago. Offsetting a further reduction of 10 percent in steel shipments, moderate increases by makers of fabricated metals, machinery, and motor vehicles maintained durable goods sales at the record April level, which was 12 percent above last May and 5 percent higher than the top of the previous boom in February 1960. Sales in the nondurable goods sector were stable. After small declines in March and April, new orders rose about .5 percent in May to \$33 billion, \$2 billion above last year, seasonally adjusted. Nondurable goods orders increased 1 percent, while orders for durables were down slightly for the fourth consecutive month, mainly because of a sharp decrease to motor vehicle companies. Following a 40 percent drop in April, steel makers' orders increased about 20 percent in May to about half the level at the beginning of the year, when users were building inventories against a possible strike in the industry. Inventories held by manufacturers in May totaled \$56.7 billion, seasonally adjusted, \$3.4 billion above last year. The \$50 million added to stocks from April was the smallest monthly increase since mid-1961. Unfilled orders declined \$800 million to \$47.9 billion in May, compared to \$45.8 billion a year ago, with the reduction largely among steel, aircraft, and motor vehicle firms.

Department store sales declined 4 percent in June, after seasonal adjustment, dropping the index to 154 percent of the 1947-49 average from 160 in May. In June 1961, the index stood at 149. Cumulative sales in the first 6 months of 1962 were 5 percent above the corresponding period a year ago.

## CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer price declines in May for food, solid fuels, and gasoline balanced further price gains for services and used cars. Consequently, the index held steady at the April record level of 105.2 percent of the 1957-59 average, after rising each month this year. Since last May, prices have advanced by 1.3 percent, with the most important increases in medical care services, housing, public transportation, food, used cars, and gasoline.

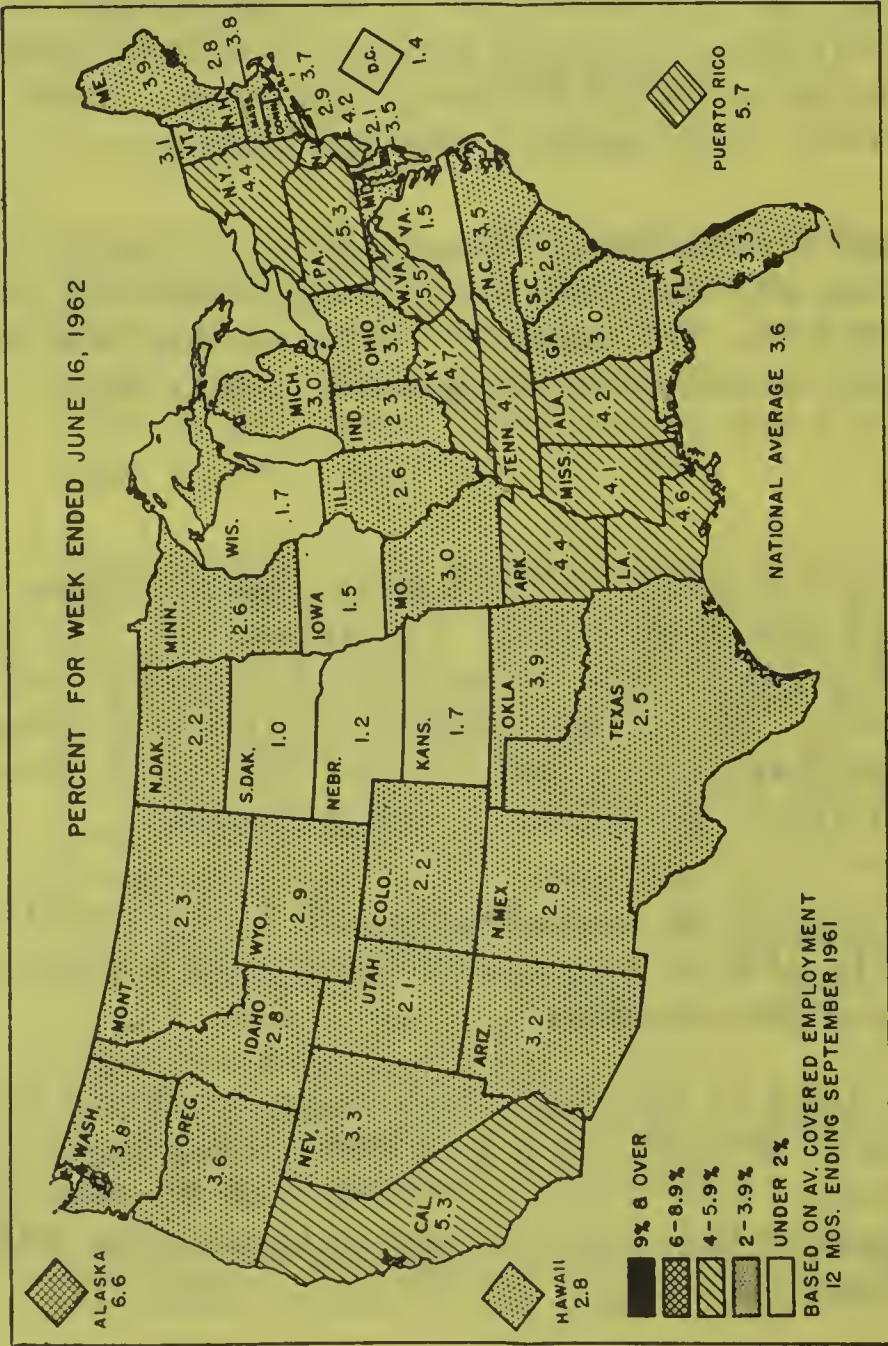
Cost-of-living escalator adjustments on a quarterly and semiannual basis will increase wages of approximately 160,000 workers from 1 to 3 cents an hour, as a result of the change in the index to May.

Average spendable weekly earnings of factory production workers rose 52 cents in May to an alltime high of \$86.05 for a worker with 3 dependents, \$4.00 more than in May last year. All of the increase was an addition to purchasing power, which about equaled the record high in December and was almost 4 percent higher than a year ago.

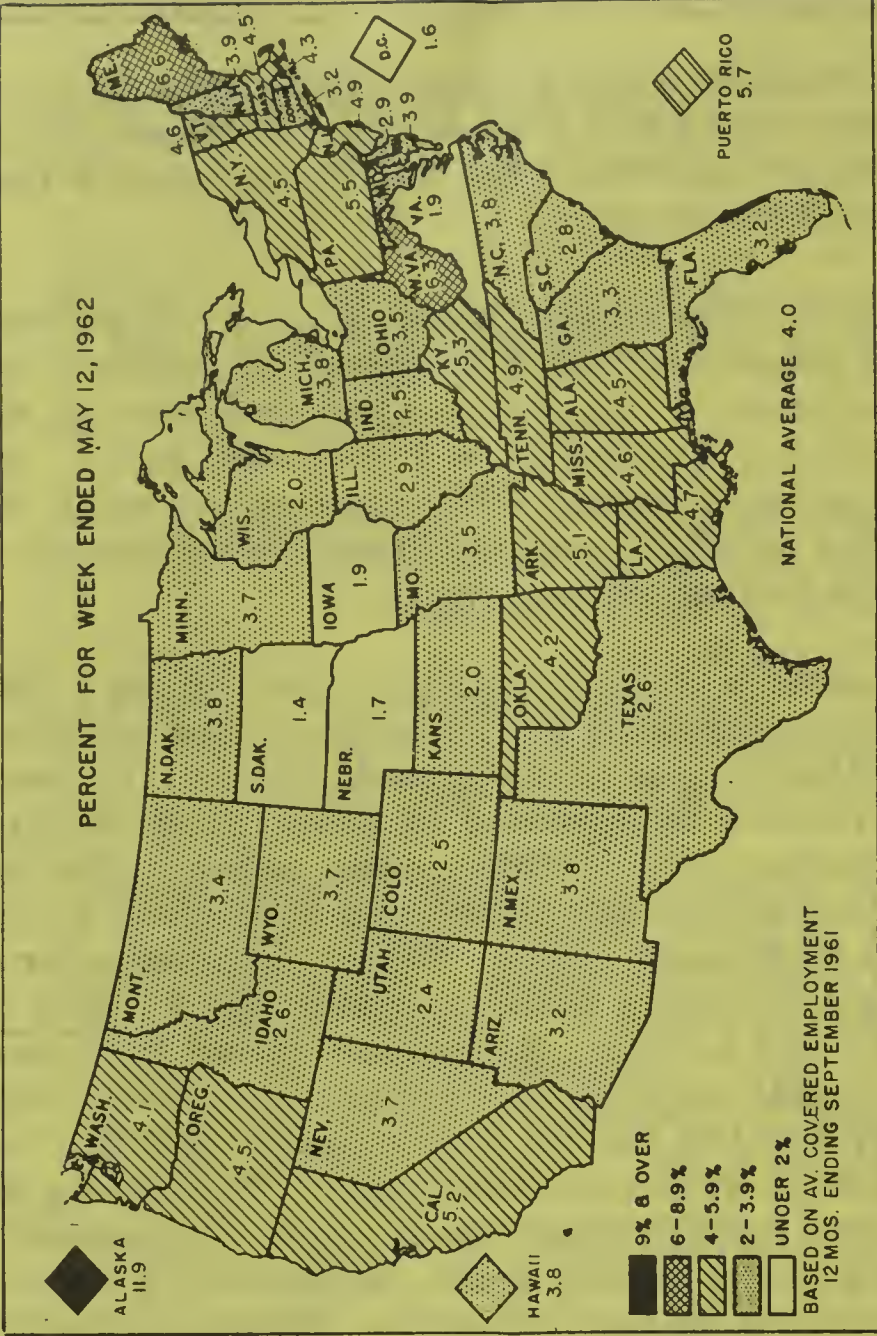


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

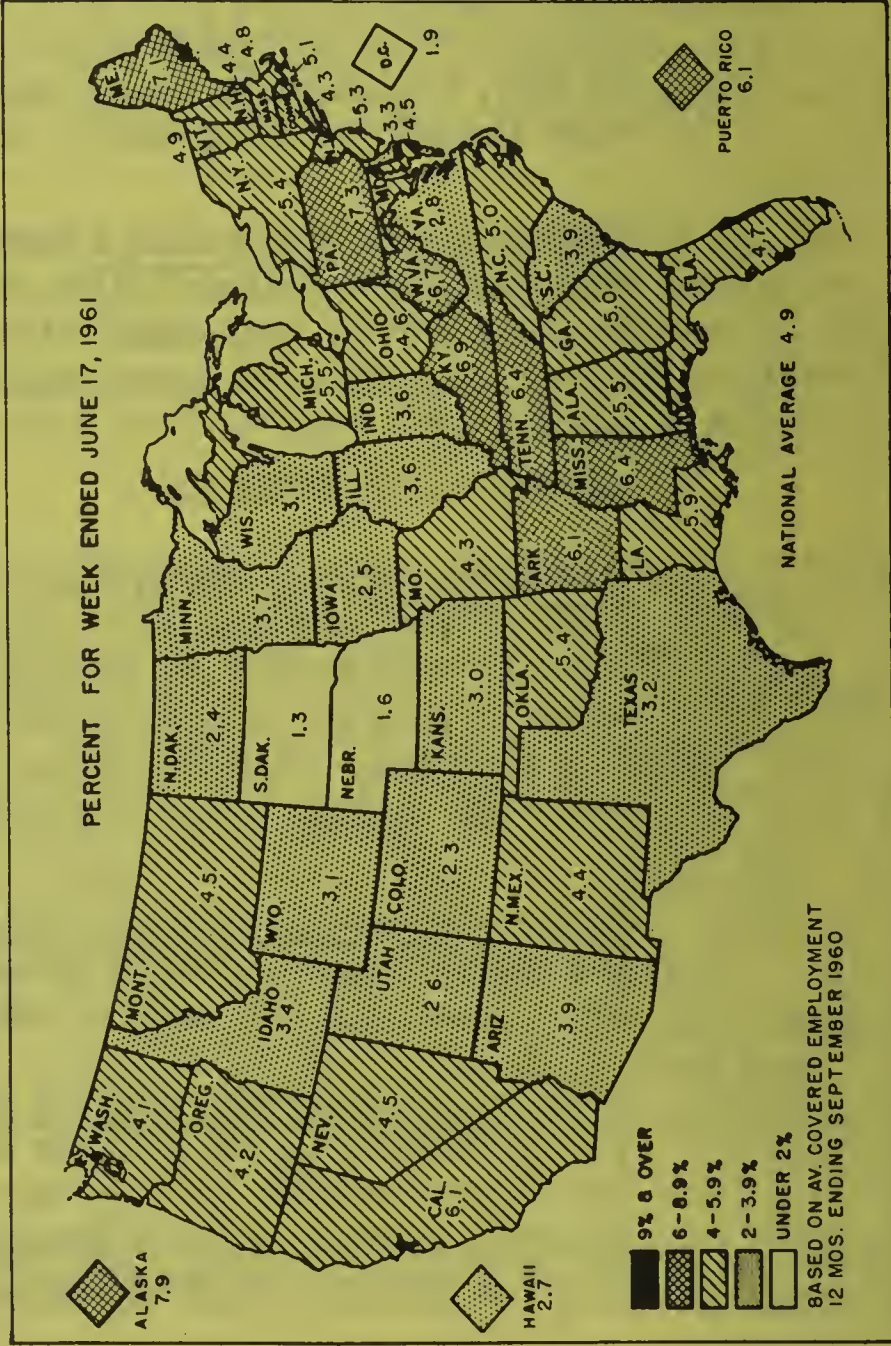
LATEST MONTH



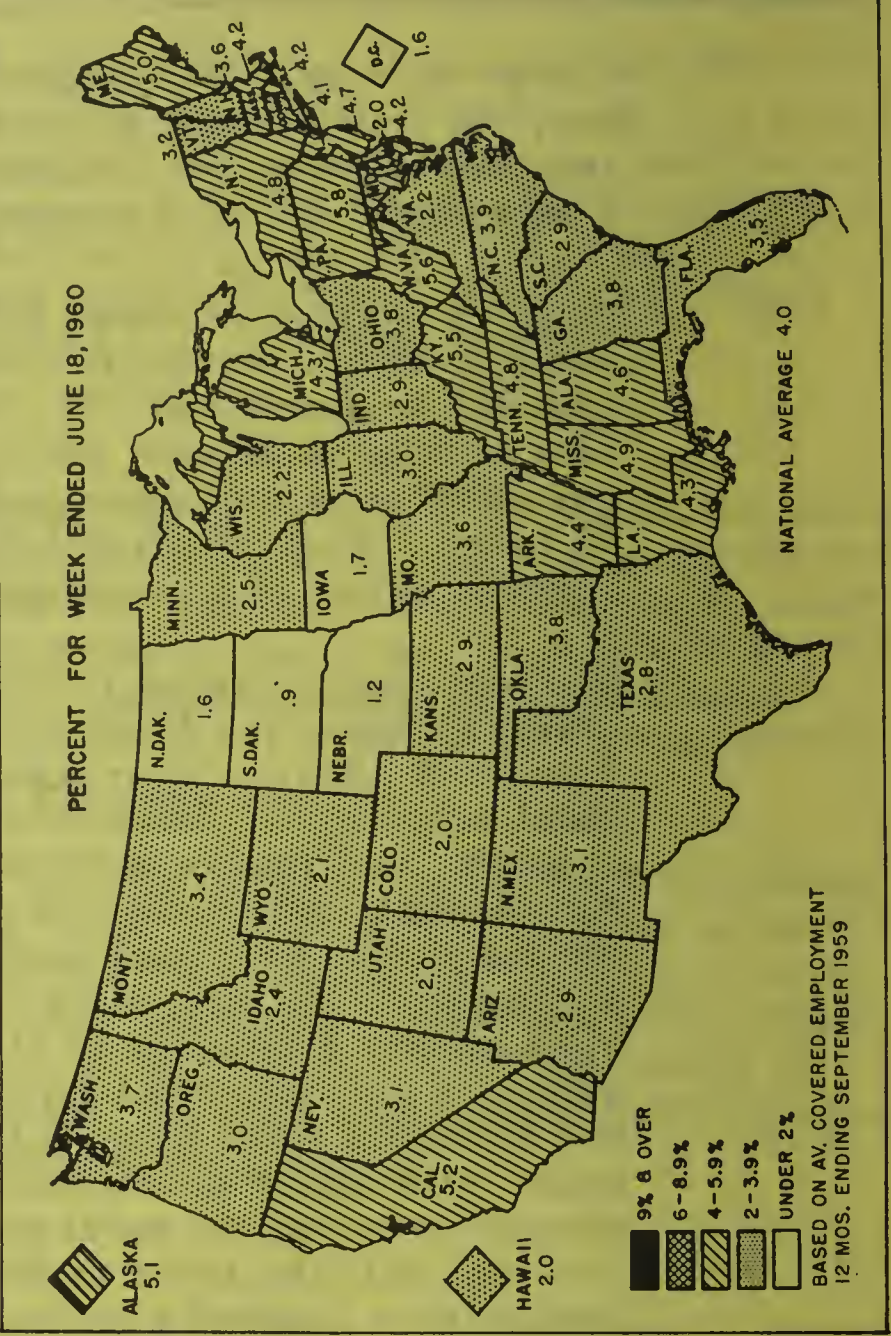
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## Unemployment Insurance Activities

# Insured Unemployment Shows Less-Than-Seasonal Decline in June

THE number of insured unemployed under State programs averaged almost one and one half million during the first 3 weeks in June--down about 6 percent from the May level. (Usually insured unemployment drops by about 10 percent at this time of year.) The smaller-than-usual decline was attributable in part to the secondary effects of labor disputes during the month. Seasonally adjusted, the insured unemployment level in June stood at 1.6 million, compared with 1.5 million in May, and 2.2 million a year ago.

Insured unemployment under the two Federal programs showed different trends during the first 3 weeks in June. The number of jobless insured under the ex-servicemen's program averaged 40,100--up 200 from May, while under the UCFE program, joblessness among Federal workers was down by 1,400 to a weekly average of 24,500.

Under the TEC program, insured unemployment averaged 59,600 for the first 3 weeks in the month. The number of TEC claimants has dropped sharply

since April 1, when filing of such claims was restricted to those who had incurred joblessness before that date. In the third week of June, insured unemployment totaled 45,600--with California, New York, and Pennsylvania showing volumes in excess of 4,500.

### Insured Unemployment Rates Down in Most States

The national rate of insured unemployment, at 3.6 percent in mid-June, compares with 4.0 percent in May and 4.9 percent in June a year ago. Only three States--California, Florida, and Idaho--showed higher rates than in the previous month. The slight rise in California was due largely to the secondary effects of a labor dispute in the construction industry, while increases in Florida and Idaho reflected cutbacks in food processing. Florida also reported joblessness due to the effects of an airline labor dispute.

The highest rate among the States occurred in Alaska (6.6 percent), followed by Puerto Rico (5.7 percent), West Virginia (5.5 percent), and Pennsylvania

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
May 5	271,700	329,800	1,653,400	2,494,900
12	252,900	308,100	1,600,500	2,393,200
19	247,600	291,700	1,560,000	2,306,700
26	245,300	280,500	1,507,200	2,200,500
June 2	230,700	283,300	1,537,800	2,190,900
9	245,300	285,100	1,507,100	2,091,100
16	237,800	271,200	1,463,900	1,993,900
23	277,400	278,200	1,462,700	1,940,000
30	274,900	290,000	---	---
<u>Weekly averages</u>				
May	249,500	297,300	1,569,700	2,328,200
June	257,500	279,400	<u>2/1,481,600</u>	1,991,100

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State program only.

<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending June 23, 1962.



and California (5.3 each). Rates of less than 2 percent were reported in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin.

#### New Unemployment Shows Slight Increases

New unemployment (as indicated by initial claims) under State programs edged up by 8,000 between May and June to a weekly average of 257,500. This was about 22,000 below the year-earlier figure. Among ex-servicemen, initial claims averaged about 6,000 per week during the month--about 1,000 more than in May. New unemployment among Federal workers, at a weekly average of 2,400, was up by 100 from the previous month.

With the TEC program nearing its end, the number of first claims filed dropped steadily each week in June. Only 1,000 such claims were filed during the last week of the month

#### Insured Unemployment Dropped by Over 10,000 in Three States

Insured unemployment dropped between mid-May and mid-June in all States except California, Florida, Idaho, and Puerto Rico. Small increases were noted in the three former States, while the volume in Puerto Rico was unchanged from the previous month.

The largest over-the-month decreases was in Michigan -some 14,600--lowering

the State's total to 50,500. Decreases were noted among workers from nearly all manufacturing industries, and sizable decreases in unemployment also occurred among jobless construction workers. Compared with a year ago, the number of unemployed in the State had dropped by 48,300. Nearly two-fifths of this reduction was among workers from the auto industry. Joblessness among those from fabricated metals and nonelectrical machinery was also down substantially from a year ago.

New Jersey showed the second largest over-the-month decline in the number of insured unemployed--some 11,400. Two-thirds of the drop was among factory workers, mostly from the apparel industry. Unemployment among construction workers also showed a sizable decline.

The unemployment volume in Illinois totaled 66,000 in mid-June--down by 13 percent from the previous month. Over two-fifths of the drop was among workers from the construction industry. Unemployment among former factory workers was down by about 3,000, with the largest reduction among apparel workers.

Six other States--Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee--showed decreases ranging from 5,000 to 9,300.

#### Claimant Exhaustions Down Substantially

During June, preliminary data indicate that about 130,000 claimants under

### State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

Activity	May 1962			Jan. - May (in thousands)	
	Number or amount	% change from		1962	1961
		April 1962	May 1961		
Initial claims 2/.....	1,133,200	-1.2	-17.1	6,711	8,845
Weeks claimed 2/.....	7,402,600	-8.8	-32.8	46,630	65,220
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	1,569,700	-14.2	-32.6	2,099	2,979
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,389,200	-17.7	-35.0	1,861	2,673
Benefits paid 3/ .....	215,014,600	-10.2	-32.8		
Claimant exhaustions .....	150,200	-7.7	-39.8	818	1,113

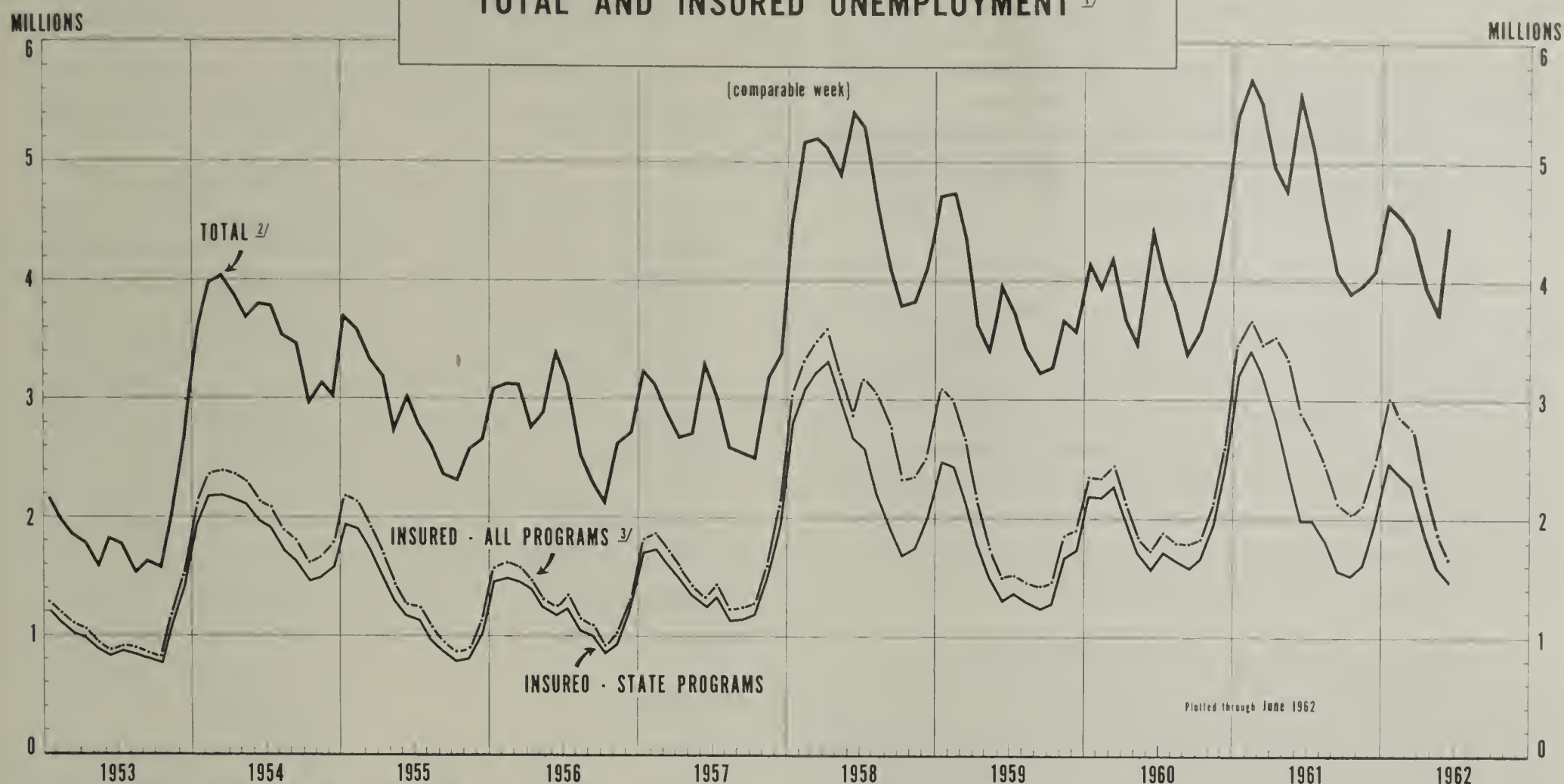
1/ Data relate to State programs only.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.



## TOTAL AND INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT <sup>1/</sup>



1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.

Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

State programs exhausted their benefit rights. This was about 20,000 fewer than in May and nearly 105,000 below the number last June. The exhaustions this June accounted for about 12 percent of the 1.1 million claimants who stopped filing for unemployment insurance benefits during the month. The remainder of those who ceased filing presumably had been recalled to work, had found new jobs, or had left the labor market.

### Benefits Down by 11 Percent in May

The amount of benefits paid in May to jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) totaled about \$234.0 million--some \$28.1 million less than in April, and \$121.9 million below the amount in May 1961. The benefits this May included some \$215.0 million under the State program (including payments under the extended duration provision laws in 3 States), about \$9.0 million under the railroad program, and an aggregate of \$10.0 million under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE). In

addition to benefits under the regular programs, a total of \$20.3 million was paid out under the TEC program.

The average weekly benefit check for those totally unemployed under State programs in May was \$34.04--some 48 cents less than in the previous month, but 58 cents more than the year-earlier figure. As usual, the average weekly check varied widely among the States; this May it ranged from a low of \$13.06 in Puerto Rico to more than \$41.00 in California and Wyoming.

Some 8 percent of the beneficiaries under State programs received checks for partial unemployment. The weekly average check of \$20.98 was 79 cents less than in April. The number of partial payments was 2 percent of the total in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico and less than 5 percent in Alabama, Connecticut, Michigan, and Nebraska. In Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, and North Dakota, the numbers were 13 percent or more of the total.



## Farm Labor Market Developments

(continued from page 27)

ers moving from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Arizona, and other States to work in strawberries in California, asparagus in Washington, and sugar beets in Idaho and other Western States.

As is usual for this time of year, interstate employment in the Central States was relatively small. A few workers from adjacent States were picking strawberries in Arkansas and Louisiana. Other residents of the South Central States had moved north to cut asparagus in Michigan and Illinois. North Dakota had drawn a few thousand migrants from nearby northern States to plant small grain.

Along the Eastern Seaboard, interstate migrants who had worked in the fruit and vegetable harvest in Florida and Georgia were arriving to work in vegetables in North Carolina, New Jersey, and New York. More than half of the Puerto Ricans in the country were engaged in the asparagus harvest in New Jersey.

California had nearly half of the Nation's 40,000 intrastate migrant workers. Most of them were engaged in spring fruit and vegetable activities. Almost 85 percent of the 7,000 intrastate migrants on the East Coast were in Florida, while over three-fourths of the 6,000 in the South Central region were chopping cotton in Texas and Arkansas.

### California Dominates Foreign Employment

Some 77,000 workers from other countries were employed on farms in the United States in mid-May 1962. About 60 percent of the 65,000 Mexican contract workers were located in California where they were occupied primarily with the harvests of strawberries, citrus fruits, asparagus, and other fruits and vegetables. Most of the remaining Mexicans were in Texas, Arizona, and Colorado.

Florida had nearly nine-tenths of the 10,000 British West Indian workers. For the most part these workers were participating in the citrus and sugar cane harvests. All of the 1,400 Japanese workers were in California, and a few hundred Canadians were employed in Maine.

Estimated Employment of  
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers  
by Geographic Origin and Crop Activity <sup>1/</sup>  
May 1-15, 1962

Type of worker:	Number employed	Percent
Total	743,100	100.0
Domestic	666,300	89.7
Local	549,900	74.0
Migrant	116,400	15.7
Intrastate	40,600	5.5
Interstate	66,000	8.9
Puerto Rico	9,800	1.3
Foreign	76,800	10.3
Mexico	64,800	8.7
British West Indies	10,200	1.3
Japan	1,400	.2
Canada	400	.1
Crop activities:		
Total agriculture	743,100	100.0
General	134,200	18.1
Livestock	22,300	3.0
Other	111,900	15.1
Cultivating	248,400	33.4
Cotton	107,800	14.6
Fruits	56,700	7.6
Vegetables	20,300	2.7
Hay and grain	19,500	2.6
Sugar beets	21,100	2.8
Other crops	22,900	3.1
Harvesting	246,300	33.1
Vegetables	117,500	15.8
Asparagus	27,700	3.7
Tomatoes	18,000	2.4
Other vegetables	71,800	9.7
Fruits	99,400	13.4
Strawberries	67,100	9.0
Citrus fruits	27,300	3.7
Other fruits	5,000	.7
Hay and grain	17,300	2.3
Other crops	12,100	1.6
Activity unspecified	114,200	15.4

<sup>1/</sup> Based on reports from 194 of the 272 agricultural reporting areas delineated by the Bureau of Employment Security.

The effects of the amendments to Public Law 78 are probably holding the level of foreign-contract workers well below corresponding 1961 levels. Another contributory factor is the Secretary of Labor's adverse effect determination of March 29, 1962. A decline of 13,000 between mid-May of 1961 and 1962 was largely centered in Texas. With lower requirements for cotton cultivation and vegetable harvesting, Mexican employment in the Lone Star State dropped from 27,000 in May 1961 to 14,000 in May 1962. The number of Mexicans was also slightly lower in California, Arizona, and New



Mexico, but Colorado reported a gain associated with increased sugar-beet acreage. Larger sugar-cane acreage and citrus production in Florida were primarily responsible for a 3-percent rise in British West Indian employment.

Summer levels of foreign-worker employment may be affected significantly by developments in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. It has been reported that growers in the area are opposed to paying foreign workers according to the wage rate specified in the Secretary's adverse effect determination and that they will not, therefore, employ foreign workers in the cotton harvest this year. As of May 15, no requests for foreign labor for the cotton harvest had been received. Last year, Mexican employment in the Lower Valley cotton harvest reached a peak of 16,000 on July 31.

#### Idle Workers Await Cotton-Chopping Jobs

The typical spring buildup of the seasonal farm work force had not absorbed all those seeking farm jobs in mid-May. Some 61,000 unemployed workers were reported in major agricultural areas. About five-sixths of them were unwilling to accept employment beyond commuting distance from their homes. The majority of these workers were waiting for cotton cultivation jobs to open up in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas. A few thousand were awaiting the Georgia peach harvest.

Most of the 10,000 unemployed workers who were available for other areas were Texans who were planning to migrate to the fruit and vegetable harvests in the Western and North Central States. A majority of them were unwilling to accept jobs in their home areas at the wages offered.

Labor shortages which were not being met by the use of foreign labor amounted to less than 14,000 workers. Over half of the shortage was in the Western States where workers were needed to cultivate sugar beets in California, Colorado, and Wyoming and to harvest vegetables and strawberries in Arizona and California. Shortages of fruit and vegetable harvest

workers were also reported by Arkansas and Florida.

#### Regional Highlights

More than two-thirds of the 253,000 seasonal hired farm workers employed in the Western States in mid-May were in California. This State accounted for almost 90 percent of the 53,000 Western workers who were cultivating and harvesting fruits. An increase of 99,000 in regionwide employment between April and May was largely attributed to stepped-up cultivating activities in sugar beets and fruits and harvesting of strawberries, citrus fruits, asparagus, and other vegetables. Employment was about 3 percent below that of May 1961, mainly because of the slow development of some crops.

Nearly 60 percent of the 241,000 seasonal workers employed in the South Central States in mid-May were in Texas. This State had seven-tenths of the 113,000 cultivation workers in the region and nine-tenths of the 26,000 vegetable pickers. As warm, dry weather accelerated the strawberry harvest, 41,000 pickers were employed mostly in Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

The steady expansion of cotton chopping and strawberry picking accounted for the bulk of the increase of 115,000 in seasonal-worker employment between April and May. Employment was about 5 percent higher than in May 1961 mainly because of favorable spring weather which enabled cotton cultivation to begin earlier than last year.

Along the Eastern Seaboard, seasonal-worker employment stood at 186,000 in mid-May. Florida and North Carolina had over 70 percent of the 82,000 workers who were harvesting fruits and vegetables. An employment gain of 95,000 for the region between mid-April and mid-May was attributed primarily to the expanding harvest of asparagus in New Jersey, tomatoes in Georgia, and strawberries in North Carolina. Also contributing to the over-the-month increase was the beginning of cotton cultivation in Georgia and South Carolina and tobacco planting in North Carolina.

Employment of seasonal hired farm workers was 16,000 higher than in May



1961, mainly because of a heavier citrus crop in Florida, more fresh-market production in New Jersey asparagus, and the necessity for resetting tobacco in North Carolina.

In the North Central States, activities for seasonal farm workers were just beginning to gather momentum, with less than 64,000 employed in mid-May. About two out of three workers were still engaged in ground preparation and planting. Aided by warm spring weather, employment increased 53,000 between April and May as grain seeding approached its peak in North Dakota and Kansas. Stepped-up nursery activities in Ohio and asparagus harvesting in Michigan and Illinois also contributed to the employment rise. About 9,000 more workers were employed in the region this May as compared with last May, largely because of a different

timing of crops attributed to favorable weather conditions.

#### Total Farm Employment Stable

Almost 7,500,000 persons were working on farms in the United States in late May according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, only 1 percent fewer than in May 1961. The number of family workers decreased 2 percent from a year earlier. On the other hand, hired farm employment (regular and seasonal combined) rose 2 percent over the same period to nearly 2,000,000 and made up 38 percent of the total farm work force. Better weather than in the spring of 1961 allowed cotton planting to progress well in the South Central States where cotton dominates hired labor requirements and where most of the hired-farm-labor increase was concentrated.

#### FARM WAGE WORKERS HANDICAPPED BY LOW EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

An important factor limiting the farm wage worker's transferability to nonfarm employment and keeping his earnings at a low level is his unusually low educational attainment. A special study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture <sup>1/</sup> showed that 58 percent of all persons who had done any farm wage work in 1960 had completed 8 or fewer years of school. Fifteen percent of the entire group had completed 4 or fewer years of school and would be considered "functional illiterates." The educational level of farm wage workers is considerably below that of the general population. For example, in 1959, half of the general population aged 25 to 44 had completed high school, whereas half of all farm wage workers in the same age group in 1961 had not completed grammar school. Migrants were generally less well educated than non-migrant farm workers. For all farm wage workers 20 years of age and over in 1960, the median years of school completed was 6.9 for migratory workers and 8.1 for those who did not migrate.

<sup>1/</sup> Education and Earnings of the Hired Farm Working Force of 1960, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 262, May 1962.

#### DECLINE IN FARM POPULATION CONTINUES

An average of 14,803,000 persons lived on farms in rural areas of the United States in the 12-month period centered on April 1961. <sup>1/</sup> This represented a decline of 830,000 from the preceding year. The 1961 farm population was 8.1 percent of the total population as compared with 8.7 percent in 1960.

Eighty-three percent of the males, 14 years of age and over, and 33 percent of the females living on farms in 1961 were in the labor force. Nearly three-fourths of the employed males living on farms were in agriculture, but females were about equally divided between agricultural and nonagricultural employment.

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates of the Farm Population of the United States, April 1961, Bureau of the Census, U.S.D.C. -Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A., Series Census-ERS (P-27), No. 31, March 14, 1962.



## Nonagricultural Placements Achieve New Record Levels

**N**ONFARM placements in May at 656,200 reflected an over-the-month increase of nearly 14 percent, compared with a usual rise at this time of year of 9 percent. The May volume was 26 percent above that of a year ago and represents the highest for the month since the end of World War II and the highest for any month since September 1952. Seasonally adjusted, the annual rate of placements in May was 7.3 million, compared with 7.0 million in April and 5.8 million a year earlier.

Nearly two-thirds of the over-the-month placement gain was accounted for by men; the volume rose by almost 50,000 or 15 percent. Placements of women were up by 29,500, or about 13 percent. As usual some two-thirds (438,000) of the total placements were of workers in the central age group (20-44 years); their number rose about 48,000 or 12 percent from April. Workers age 45 and over accounted for over 135,000 placements, an over-the-month gain of 14 percent. The number of youths placed in May--82,500--although the smallest among the age

groups, showed the sharpest monthly rise --21 percent. This increase reflected the impact of students entering the job market.

The May increase in placements was widely distributed with all but two States (Idaho and Puerto Rico) reporting increases. The only notable rise was that for California--12,300--mainly in services (excluding household), trade, and manufacturing. Georgia, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania each reported an increase of more than 4,000. Seven States, each with more than 20,000 in May, accounted for nearly one-half of the month's total placements (see table below).

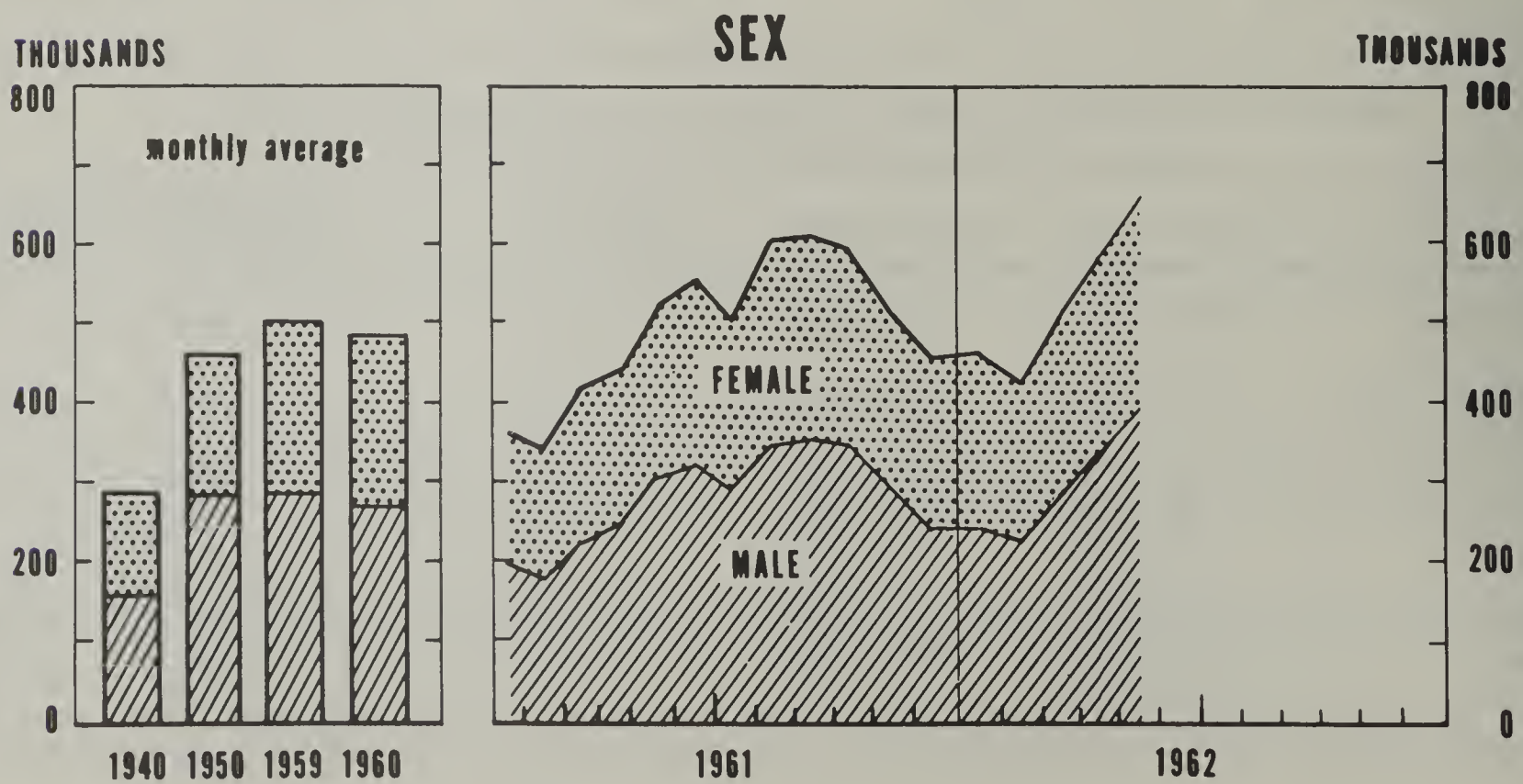
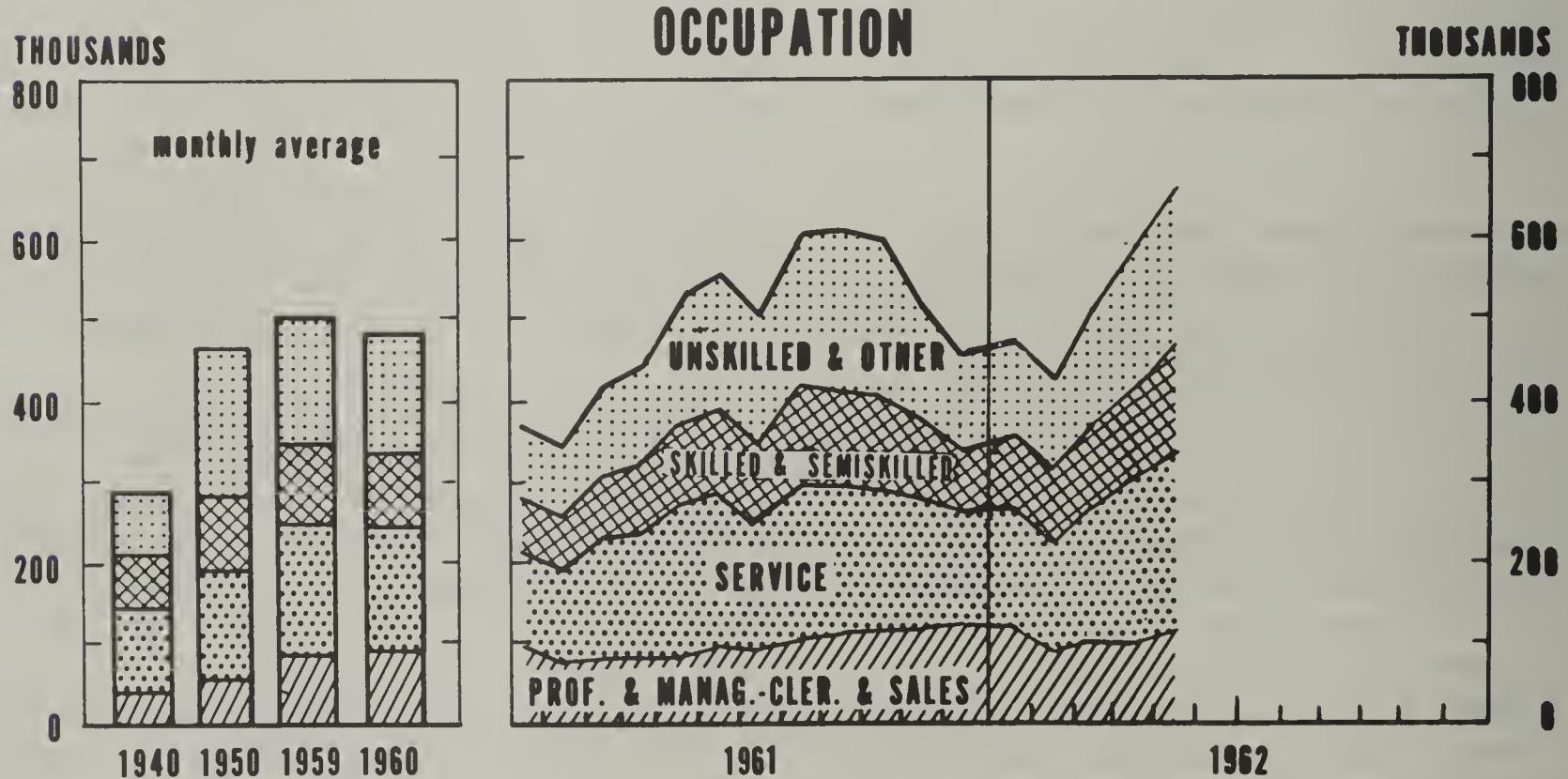
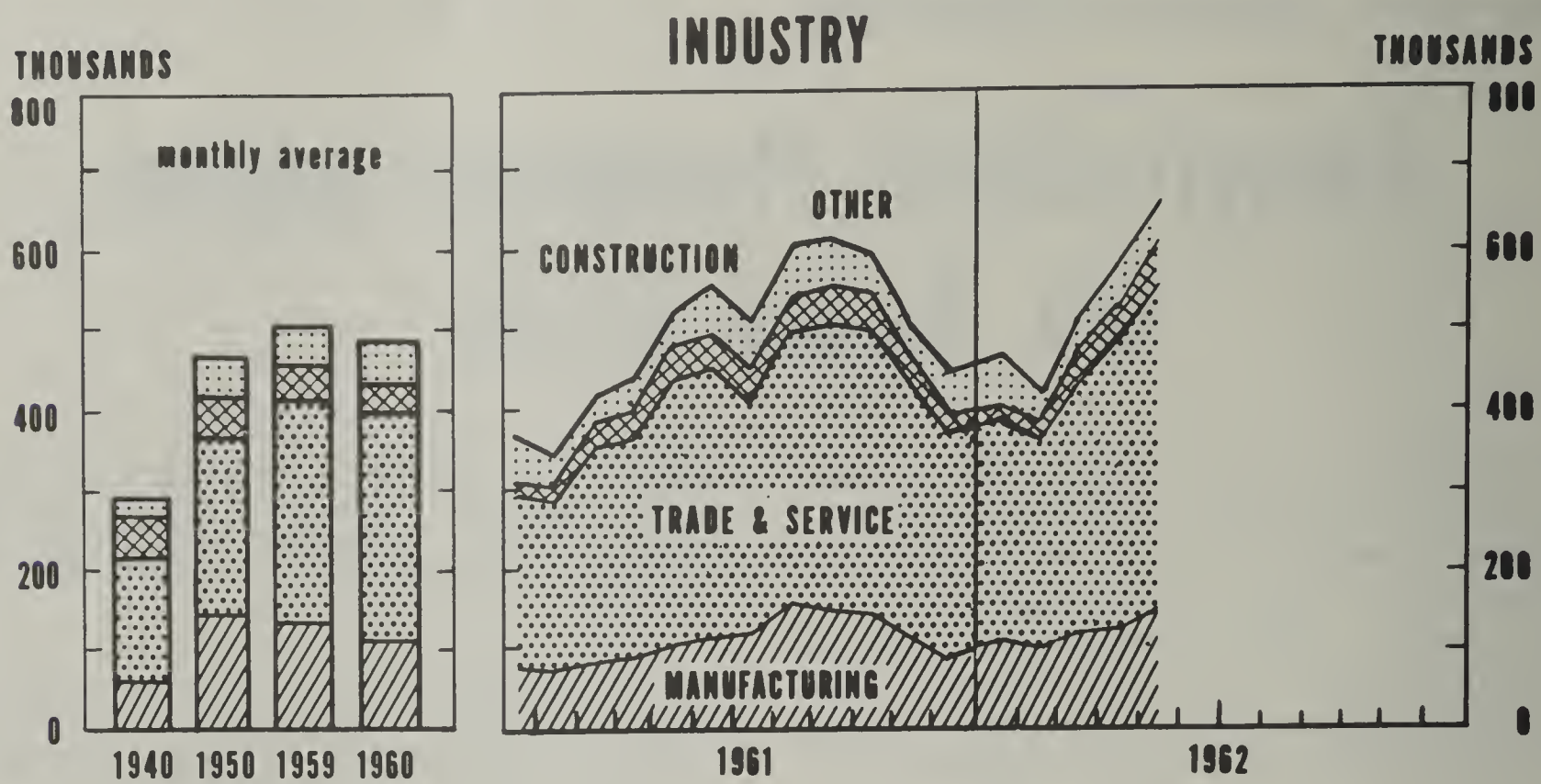
In all industry divisions, except construction, greater-than-seasonal placement gains over the month were noted, with the sharpest in manufacturing--17 percent compared with a usual rise of 11 percent. The 15-percent rise in construction was about seasonal. The largest numerical gain occurred in services (about 30,000) and the next largest in manufacturing (21,000). Compared with a year ago,

States With 20,000 or More Nonagricultural Placements in May

	May 1962	April 1962	April-May change	Percent change from	
				April 1962	May 1961
All State total	656,200	577,100	+79,100	+13.7	+26.1
Seven State total	298,000	269,000	+29,000	+10.8	+27.1
California	72,300	60,000	+12,300	+20.5	+57.9
Florida	20,600	19,500	+1,100	+5.6	+19.7
Illinois	21,200	18,200	+3,000	+16.9	+25.9
New York	78,900	74,400	+4,500	+6.1	+16.1
Ohio	25,700	21,700	+4,000	+18.6	+30.2
Pennsylvania	26,400	22,300	+4,100	+18.5	+25.5
Texas	52,900	52,900	-----	+ .1	+15.5



# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS





Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
May 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent change from April 1962	Usual % change between April & May 1/	Percent change from May 1961
Total. . . . .	656,200	+13.7	+9.0	+26.1
Construction . . . .	52,700	+15.0	+15.1	+23.9
Manufacturing . . . .	145,500	+17.1	+11.2	+33.3
Public utilities . . . .	20,400	+16.3	+15.4	+29.2
Trade . . . . .	149,100	+13.5	+9.0	+29.9
Services . . . . .	257,600	+13.0	+6.3	+23.9
Government . . . . .	15,300	+2.5	-5.7	-7.5
All other . . . . .	15,500	+2.3	-----	+14.2

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

all divisions except government showed sharp rises, with the largest in manufacturing (33 percent) and trade (30 percent).

All major occupational groups experienced better-than-seasonal gains between April and May. The sharpest rise, as well as the largest numerical increase, was reported in the unskilled group--22 percent (35,000), compared with a usual increase of less than 18 percent. The semiskilled group showed the next highest percentage rise--more than 14 percent compared with a usual increase of under 8 percent. All occupational groups registered sharp gains over May 1961, with the largest in the clerical and sales and the semiskilled categories--about a one-third increase each.

Nonfarm Promotional Activities

Employer visits at 142,000 in May were down about 2 percent from the April

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
May 1962

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from April 1962	Usual % change between April & May 1/	Percent change from May 1961
Total. . . . .	656,200	+13.7	+9.0	+26.1
Professional and managerial . . . . .	20,400	+10.8	+6.2	+17.8
Clerical and sales . . . .	89,100	+7.0	+9	+32.5
Service . . . . .	220,700	+7.0	+5.6	+20.1
Skilled . . . . .	39,200	+8.4	+5.3	+20.4
Semiskilled. . . . .	90,200	+14.4	+7.8	+31.6
Unskilled. . . . .	196,500	+21.8	+17.7	+30.3

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

level, while telephone contacts numbering 185,600 in May were up 7 percent over the month. Employer visits and telephone contacts in May were approximately 15 percent and 7 percent respectively below the unusually high levels of a year ago. At that time the special nationwide "Hire Now" campaign was in progress.

Farm Placements Rise Sharply

Farm placements in May at 771,600 were almost five times the April level and were 23 percent higher than a year ago. All but eight States showed over-the-month increases with the largest in Mississippi (177,800) and Tennessee (68,800). Among the activities contributing to the rise from April were berry picking, vegetable harvesting, and cotton chopping. The bulk of the rise was noted in pool-type placements (single day's work) which rose from 56,800 in April to 443,300 in May accounting for about two-thirds of the increase in all farm placements.

Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	May 1962		Jan. - May (in thousands)	
		April 1962	% change from May 1961	1962	1961
New applications . . . . .	898,800	+6.1	+2.9	4,418	4,591
Counseling interviews--total . . . . .	188,700	-3.4	+11.8	972	844
Initial counseling interviews. . . . .	103,500	-5.2	+11.8	558	492
Individuals given tests . . . . .	220,700	+7.2	+16.2	984	815
Placements--total . . . . .	1,427,700	+91.7	+24.5	4,001	3,296
Nonfarm . . . . .	656,200	+13.7	+26.1	2,634	2,085
Farm . . . . .	771,600	+360.3	+23.2	1,367	1,211



Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Age 45 Years and Over  
May 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all placements
Total .....	135,700	100.0	20.7
Construction.....	10,900	8.0	20.6
Manufacturing .....	18,300	13.5	12.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities ..	3,600	2.7	17.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,800	19.0	17.3
Services .....	72,000	53.0	28.0
Government .....	2,700	2.0	17.3
All other .....	2,400	1.8	15.4
<b>Occupational group</b>			
Total.....	135,700	100.0	20.7
Professional and managerial.....	4,600	3.4	22.6
Clerical and sales.....	12,000	8.8	13.4
Service .....	63,000	46.4	28.6
Skilled.....	11,200	8.3	28.6
Semiskilled.....	10,900	8.1	12.1
Unskilled and other....	33,900	25.0	17.3

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

New Job Applications  
Show Small Rise

New applications filed by jobseekers in local employment offices totaled almost 900,000 in May, about 6 percent higher than the number filed in April and 3 percent over the year-ago level. Well over half (56 percent) of the over-the-month increases were made among women. Some 36 States registered increases, with the largest in California (12,900), Alabama (6,400), and New York (5,800). Michigan, on the other hand, noted a decline of 6,600. Continued high employment in the automobile industry, and a general improvement otherwise in Michigan's economy, accounted for this situation.

The influx into the labor market of students and graduates (usual for this time of year) helped swell the ranks of jobseekers. This was reflected in the increased number of job applications from teenagers which, at 254,000 was 26 percent above the April level. Registration by workers age 45 and over dropped slight-

Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Under 20 Years of Age  
by Occupational Group  
May 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	82,500	100.0	12.6
Professional and managerial.....	800	.9	3.8
Clerical and sales...	19,900	24.1	22.3
Service .....	25,200	30.5	11.4
Skilled.....	1,700	2.1	4.4
Semiskilled .....	11,800	14.4	13.1
Unskilled and other..	23,100	28.0	11.7

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

ly--from 149,000 in April to 147,000 in May--while those by workers in the central age group rose slightly from 497,000 to 498,000.

Counseling Interviews Decline Slightly

Counseling interviews declined 3 percent over the month to 189,000, but the May number was still 12 percent higher than a year ago. Men accounted for about three-fifths of the total counseling interviews.

Some 104,000 of the counseling interviews in May were initial (first-time) compared with 109,000 in April and 93,000 a year ago. More than half of the initial interviews were held with teenagers. Veterans accounted for 9 percent and handicapped 14 percent of all initial interviews--about the same proportions as in April.

Testing Shows Gain

May testing showed a rise from April of 7 percent to 221,000 or 16 percent more than in May 1961. The number of proficiency tests given increased over the month nearly 26 percent to 94,000, while specific aptitude tests rose 9 percent to 81,000. The number of general aptitude tests, however, at 46,000, was 19 percent under the April level.



## Construction Pickup Reduces Unemployment Among Men

From April to May

- Insured unemployment under regular State programs continued to decline somewhat more than seasonally, dropping by 270,000 to 1.6 million.
- More than a third of the reduction took place in California, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota, with decreases ranging from 23,000 to 16,000.
- The sharp drop in joblessness among construction workers continued--down 35 percent, or 126,000--and accounted for nearly half of the total decline.
- More than three-fifths of the total decreases was among skilled and unskilled workers, reflecting the spurt in construction activity.
- As in April, nearly all (94 percent) of the May drop was among men.
- TEC insured unemployment continued to fall sharply--down 88,000, or 35 percent, to 160,000--primarily reflecting the phasing out of the program.

From May 1961

- State insured unemployment was down nearly 800,000, or one-third, this May.
- Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and California accounted for 46 percent of the drop.
- About 55 percent (436,000) of the decline was among factory workers.

Two-thirds (285,000) of this decrease was among workers from durable goods industries; the largest drop (75,000) was among transportation equipment workers.

Apparel workers again had the largest unemployment reduction (66,000) among those from soft goods industries.

- Three-fifths of the jobless decline was among semiskilled and unskilled workers.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

INSURED unemployment under regular State programs dropped somewhat more than seasonally between April and May, falling by 270,000 to 1.6 million. As a result, the insured jobless rate (not

adjusted for seasonality) moved down from 4.6 percent to 4.0 percent. The reduction mainly reflected the hiring of construction workers as residential building showed an unusually sharp increase.



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Since April 1961, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

Increased payrolls in transportation equipment, as auto production reached the highest level for the month since the record car year of 1955, and hiring in lumber industries also lowered the number unemployed. Expansions of work forces in public utilities and service industries contributed to the decline. In addition, there were sizable decreases in the insured jobless from trade and from food processing industries. However, joblessness rose among primary metal workers as steel output slipped, and among apparel workers because of seasonal layoffs.

Every State reported fewer insured unemployed in May than in April. Five States--California, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota--accounted for more than one-third of the reduction. Their declines ranged from 23,400 in California to about 16,000 in Ohio and Minnesota.

Some characteristics of the insured unemployed in May differed slightly from

those in April, largely resulting from the sharper drop in joblessness among construction workers than among those from other industries. Men accounted for 60 percent of the claimants compared with 65 percent in April. The proportion of construction workers also moved down--from 19 percent to 15 percent. In contrast, the proportion of factory workers rose from 44 percent to 49 percent over the month because this group experienced a smaller percentage decrease (5 percent) in unemployment than those from any other industry division. At the same time, trade and service workers remained about one-fourth of the total in both months.

By major occupational group, the unskilled and semiskilled workers made up 55 percent of the total in both April and May; roughly one-sixth had skilled occupations, and a slightly smaller proportion were clerical and sales workers. In both months, nearly three out of five were under 45 years of age.

#### The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States <sup>1/</sup>

Industry division	Number (in 000's)	May 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		May	April	May
		April, 1962	May 1961	1962	1962	1961
Total.....	1,600.5	-14.5	-33.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	34.2	-19.5	-40.6	2.1	2.3	2.4
Contract construction .....	236.8	-34.7	-33.0	14.8	19.4	14.8
Manufacturing.....	777.3	-5.3	-35.9	48.6	43.9	50.8
Public utilities.....	62.3	-21.5	-37.9	3.9	4.2	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade....	286.2	-13.3	-29.5	17.9	17.6	17.0
Fin., insur., and real estate..	32.5	-11.7	-24.6	2.0	2.0	1.8
Services.....	139.9	-11.0	-19.0	8.7	8.4	7.2
All other.....	24.3	-27.9	-33.6	1.5	1.8	1.5
Information not available.....	7.1	-----	-----	.4	.5	.4

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	Number (in 000's)	May 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		May	April	May
		April 1961	May 1961	1962	1962	1961
Total.....	1,600.5	-14.5	-33.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	66.2	-3.9	-20.7	4.1	3.7	3.5
Clerical and sales .....	248.1	-6.9	-24.6	15.5	14.2	13.8
Service.....	129.5	-16.7	-27.9	8.1	8.3	7.5
Skilled .....	271.1	-20.6	-35.7	16.9	18.2	17.6
Semiskilled.....	418.6	-12.0	-38.6	26.2	25.4	28.5
Unskilled and other .....	457.5	-17.4	-33.1	28.6	29.6	28.6
Information not available .....	9.7	-----	-----	0.6	0.5	0.6

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

### Skilled and Unskilled Workers Show Largest Unemployment Reductions

Insured unemployment among workers with unskilled and skilled occupations showed large declines from April to May. The number of unskilled workers dropped by 96,000 to 458,000, while the skilled group fell by 70,000 to 271,000. Together, these two groups accounted for about three-fifths of the total decrease, with much of the reduction among workers from construction industries.

Men accounted for 94 percent of the over-the-month drop in unemployment. Their number fell by over 250,000, or 21 percent, to about 960,000. Changes in joblessness among women were less noteworthy, with their number moving down only 17,000, or 3 percent, to 644,000.

Workers in all age groups shared in the May unemployment reduction. The decreases in all groups, except for those 65 and over, ranged from 13 percent to 17 percent. The oldest age group moved down 6 percent, or 7,000. Workers under age 45, who comprised 58 percent of all insured unemployed, accounted for 64 percent of the total decline.

### Jobless Declines From Last May Mainly Among Factory Workers

Insured unemployment in mid-May was nearly 800,000 below a year ago,

with more than half (436,000) of the reduction among factory workers. The numbers of jobless trade and construction workers were also well under last year's levels--down 120,000 and 117,000, respectively.

The national rate of insured unemployment dropped from 5.9 percent a year ago to 4.0 percent this May. Workers from all industry divisions had over-the-year reductions in their unemployment rates. Construction, mine, and factory workers had the highest rates this May, as they did a year ago, but their rates were down substantially. The jobless rate for construction workers fell from 13.1 to 9.0 percent, for mine workers from 8.3 to 5.2 percent, and for factory workers from 7.2 to 4.8 percent.

All States, except Hawaii and Puerto Rico, reported insured unemployment reductions from a year ago. Insured unemployment rates were more than 6 percent in only 3 States--Alaska, Maine, and West Virginia--in mid-May 1962 compared with 24 States a year earlier.

### Marked Drop in Joblessness Occurs Among Hard Goods Workers

Workers from durable goods industries continued to register the biggest unemployment reduction from a year ago. Of the total drop (436,000) among factory



Insured Unemployed, United States 1/ Duration, and Age by Sex			
Item	May 1962		May 1961
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distrib-	Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total.....	1,600.5	100.0	1,710.4
1-2.....	370.1	23.1	397.3
3-4.....	222.4	13.9	242.5
5-14.....	622.2	38.9	705.5
15 and over.	385.8	24.1	365.1
<u>Age by sex:</u>			
Men--Total..	956.9	100.0	1,049.8
Under 25...	128.3	13.4	151.3
25-44.....	406.1	42.4	461.0
45-64.....	339.3	35.5	351.5
65 and over.	81.9	8.6	84.8
INA.....	1.3	.1	1.2
Women--Total	643.7	100.0	660.7
Under 25...	96.6	15.0	98.2
25-44.....	291.8	45.3	312.2
45-64.....	228.2	35.4	224.1
65 and over.	26.5	4.1	24.9
INA.....	.7	.1	1.3
1/ Includes Puerto Rico.			
INA= Information not available			

workers from last May, two-thirds (285,000) occurred among persons who had worked in plants producing durable goods. Transportation equipment workers accounted for the largest single drop --down 75,000, or 60 percent--in any major manufacturing group. The number of insured jobless from transportation equipment was down to 50,000 this May--the lowest level since these data first became available in January 1960.

By far the largest unemployment decrease among soft goods workers was in the apparel group--down 66,000 or 32 percent. All other reductions in the non-durable goods groups, except those in food (24,000) and textiles (21,000), were less than 10,000.

## Half Million Semiskilled and Unskilled Workers Drop From Jobless Rolls

Nearly half a million fewer semi-skilled and unskilled workers were among the insured unemployed this May than a year earlier. The number of jobless semiskilled workers moved down by 263,000 and of unskilled workers by 226,000. Skilled workers also experienced a marked decrease--151,000--from last May. These declines mainly reflected the lower unemployment levels among factory and construction workers.

The decline in joblessness from a year ago was considerably sharper for workers under 45 years of age than for older workers, with decreases of 37 percent and 26 percent in the respective groups.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEC INSURED UNEMPLOYED

About 160,000 jobless workers who had exhausted their rights under regular State programs were filing for TEC benefits in mid-May 1962. This was 88,000, or 35 percent, fewer than a month earlier. The sharp drop primarily reflected the phasing out of the program under the "Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961" (PL 87-6), with benefits now limited to jobless workers who were claiming extended benefits for a week beginning prior to April 1.

The May figure included some 29,000 unemployed workers who were filing for benefits under the extended duration provisions of State laws in California, Illinois, Idaho, and Vermont. Of these workers, 95 percent were located in the first two States.

## Characteristics of TEC and Regular Claimants Are Somewhat Different

The age, industrial, and occupational characteristics of the TEC and regular claimants continued to show some substantial differences in May. However, men accounted for roughly three-fifths of each group.



Average Weekly Benefits of the Insured  
Unemployed Under the TEC Program  
United States 1/, May 1962

Industry and occupation	Amount
Total.....	\$33.82
<u>Industry division:</u>	
Mining .....	34.12
Contract construction.....	37.09
Manufacturing.....	34.57
Public utilities.....	35.93
Wholesale and retail trade .....	31.55
Fin., insur., real estate.....	32.49
Services.....	31.79
All other .....	33.61
<u>Major occupational group:</u>	
Professional, managerial .....	41.19
Clerical and sales.....	32.95
Service.....	29.35
Skilled .....	38.78
Semiskilled.....	34.30
Unskilled & other.....	32.17

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

Persons insured under the TEC program tended to be somewhat older than those insured under regular State programs. The greatest age difference between the TEC and regular claimants was in the group age 65 and over. This group comprised 16 percent and 7 per-

cent of the jobless insured under the respective programs.

The high proportion of TEC claimants who are age 65 and over results partially from a provision in the TEC Act relating to some workers who receive pensions under an employer retirement plan. The weekly check of such workers is reduced depending on the amount of their pension. However, since their total benefit entitlement is not reduced, they continue to receive their reduced weekly benefit if they remain unemployed. As a result, they may continue in the program for a considerably longer period than 13 weeks, thereby accounting for much of their greater incidence among all TEC claimants.

Among the industry divisions, construction and factory workers accounted for a smaller share of the TEC than of the regular insured unemployed. Under the respective programs, 10 percent and 15 percent of the total were from construction industries, while 45 percent and 49 percent were factory workers. In contrast, persons from trade and service establishments made up a larger share of the TEC than of the regular insured jobless--33 percent compared with 27 percent.

Skilled and semiskilled workers accounted for a smaller part of the TEC than of the regular State insured jobless--35 percent compared with 43 percent. But approximately the same proportion--slightly under 30 percent--under each program were unskilled. In contrast, persons with clerical, sales, and service occupations comprised 32 percent of the TEC and 24 percent of the regular State insured unemployed.

## "The Role of Unemployment Insurance: Today . . . and Tomorrow"

The August issue of the EMPLOYMENT SECURITY REVIEW, monthly publication of the Bureau of Employment Security, will be entirely devoted to a discussion of the role of unemployment insurance in a changing economy.

In addition to articles prepared by the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Service, there are also contributions from outside the Bureau by several distinguished experts in the field of social insurance. The articles, besides reviewing the program, discuss the impact of recent legislation on its future course. The issue is not a history of unemployment insurance, but rather is an objective analysis of the program, designed to serve as a basis for the discussion of proposed alternatives for its improvement.



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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Reports and Research.

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# Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, May 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/	Counseling interviews	Placements
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Number	Initial	Total
	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 3/		Number	
Total, 54 States	1,133,247	-1.2	7,402,648	-8.8	898,840	1,034,751	1,427,745
Alabama	13,970	-6.8	109,029	1.1	16,109	10,411	29,613
Alaska	1,361	-34.6	18,424	-31.0	1,059	1,801	2,865
Arizona	7,393	7.4	36,065	-9.6	1,051	1,357	849
Arkansas	7,268	-32.0	68,208	-14.3	1,373	1,598	1,042
California	171,794	36.8	951,135	-5.5	11,094	10,746	7,267
Colorado	5,959	-5.3	40,759	-10.5	1,042	1,415	1,043
Connecticut	16,754	-2.2	113,560	1.1	3,470	4,900	1,156
Delaware	2,006	-8.9	15,647	-10.4	347	490	473
Dist. of Col.	2,470	-17.8	19,830	-13.4	658	1,439	2,089
Florida	24,779	-7.7	128,739	3.3	2,026	1,467	3,491
Georgia	15,197	-17.7	110,044	-4.1	1,331	1,892	3,421
Guam	2,747	-41.3	3,002	-7.4	341	630	1,157
Hawaii	3,091	41.5	15,873	-31.1	512	493	523
Idaho	4,730	8.9	34,429	-12.2	3,391	5,267	2,848
Illinois	20,184	-25.8	121,742	-28.8	3,387	2,339	1,076
Indiana	4,220	-26.9	39,223	-37.0	951	898	930
Iowa	3,821	-21.6	31,533	-23.3	799	1,191	920
Kansas	10,311	-31.1	108,125	-10.2	1,057	1,799	641
Kentucky	16,655	-31.4	124,064	1.8	1,305	1,227	795
Louisiana	5,835	-37.1	57,455	-8.6	3,904	1,202	2,479
Maine	16,761	-1.1	123,639	-8.6	1,262	1,563	2,315
Maryland	46,001	-11.6	312,815	-5.0	2,892	1,558	1,947
Massachusetts	41,495	-17.9	291,430	-32.8	4,080	2,770	1,852
Michigan	8,078	-36.8	124,404	-29.1	1,750	3,430	1,513
Minnesota	7,758	-13.7	58,487	-5.6	1,305	976	1,899
Mississippi	2,565	-10.9	15,329	-15.1	210	1,963	528
Missouri	1,936	-4.2	17,681	-53.0	520	825	1,744
Montana	1,895	-7.3	17,836	-43.4	571	899	1,744
Nevada	2,606	-14.8	14,219	-15.8	2,879	2,111	3,422
New Hampshire	4,003	-25.2	26,661	-5.5	4,592	623	1,892
New Jersey	4,749	-9.2	35,084	-2.2	2,497	3,125	2,183
New Mexico	3,636	-14.2	23,560	-19.2	500	477	549
New York	20,874	13.7	105,051	3.0	7,374	9,998	8,028
North Carolina	24,835	-21.4	157,367	-11.5	2,027	3,015	4,674
North Dakota	5,956	-54.2	37,130	-58.5	2,378	270	3,869
Ohio	7,807	-1.4	122,200	-10.9	5,011	6,881	3,414
Oklahoma	1,299	-18.6	70,577	-10.9	9,704	1,398	2,573
Oregon	1,299	-6.0	81,413	-8.6	1,304	1,398	1,601
Pennsylvania	11,345	-2.1	74,779	-19.3	4,652	800	4,067
Puerto Rico	6,791	-16.6	58,184	-9.0	1,345	1,327	4,851
Rhode Island	8,824	-11.6	47,649	-9.2	4,508	1,327	3,077
South Carolina	7,806	-12.1	54,362	-5.6	9,990	812	2,417
South Dakota	7,492	-4.9	50,211	-5.8	2,886	258	5,036
Tennessee	14,141	-17.2	144,323	-8.2	1,287	1,820	8,216
Texas	28,138	-19.5	204,653	-13.4	5,903	5,374	8,557
Utah	2,926	-2.8	21,650	-23.9	6,387	1,111	8,709
Vermont	1,791	-31.2	15,057	-35.2	1,227	1,253	1,730
Virginia	9,974	-8.4	60,631	-15.8	1,227	2,253	1,583
Virgin Islands	2	-	3	-	1	141	143
Washington	22,563	5.7	112,951	-20.8	3,985	1,414	2,106
West Virginia	10,190	-2.2	88,989	-5.0	7,726	828	4,116
Wisconsin	1,124	-13.3	8,698	-26.0	1,735	1,115	1,106
Wyoming	1,324	-11.5	11,609	-31.2	1,947	1,143	4,268

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> May 1962

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	11 612 1	-1.7	22.4	1 089 8	9 823	-4.4	16.4	4 009	12 379 4	13.3	31.8	1 121 2
Alabama .....	1 593	33.6	19.5	80	83	53.7	13.7	34	1 491	45.2	19.3	97
Alaska .....	159	13.6	18.5	15	11	--	14.3	3	80	60.0	17.7	7
Arizona .....	2 015	-11.3	32.5	207	87	-49.4	13.1	34	2 395	8.2	40.0	221
Arkansas .....	1 160	-3.3	15.4	137	111	-4.3	13.4	49	1 734	3.1	22.1	159
California .....	1 582 2	4.9	22.8	1 961	1 156	-8.7	17.6	425	1 966 6	28.9	42.7	1 618
Colorado .....	1 548	6.2	23.4	75	75	19.0	10.1	21	2 454	7.9	32.2	146
Connecticut .....	1 698	2.8	21.8	201	244	40.2	22.6	115	1 587	15.7	26.5	158
Delaware .....	109	45.3	6.1	70	20	--	8.5	8	109	29.8	20.2	2
Dist. of Col. ....	607	7.4	18.0	93	120	50.0	16.8	71	645	33.8	27.0	71
Florida .....	3 574	-4.3	32.0	399	210	-1.9	22.6	70	3 976	6.9	34.8	312
Georgia .....	1 210	-4.1	16.9	70	107	-18.3	10.3	45	2 221	27.8	21.3	102
Guam .....	5	--	4.5	0	0	--	0	0	2	--	4.3	0
Hawaii .....	374	1.1	18.3	45	54	--	13.6	40	241	-23.2	31.8	14
Idaho .....	450	1.8	15.9	44	28	--	9.5	13	1 221	3.0	34.9	98
Illinois .....	5 244	7.2	26.0	493	548	-9.4	16.0	277	5 996	9.5	42.7	376
Indiana .....	2 874	-15.1	21.6	215	115	-54.4	9.1	50	1 938	23.5	30.8	248
Iowa .....	1 100	0	19.7	116	92	12.2	14.7	44	2 334	8.2	35.3	188
Kansas .....	924	2.1	19.3	104	112	13.1	16.1	40	1 688	-4.5	25.2	106
Kentucky .....	1 554	-11.0	23.7	153	167	34.7	15.7	98	1 360	23.0	35.6	91
Louisiana .....	2 028	12.3	25.1	145	135	-4.2	15.7	57	1 485	12.2	31.1	102
Maine .....	263	-38.3	12.6	18	38	--	12.8	21	290	6.2	20.0	19
Maryland .....	2 262	9.9	28.3	120	133	34.3	14.1	32	1 565	14.5	32.3	51
Massachusetts ....	3 656	-5.0	22.9	277	349	-7.4	20.6	212	2 268	15.4	27.7	130
Michigan .....	7 241	-14.5	27.2	393	475	-23.9	22.5	146	3 626	8.9	32.7	485
Minnesota .....	1 724	-10.6	17.9	249	173	31.1	26.2	68	3 110	45.9	42.9	343
Mississippi .....	1 158	10.9	15.3	82	91	54.2	15.2	22	1 243	13.1	20.3	59
Missouri .....	2 180	-2.1	18.1	156	147	-4.5	11.8	60	1 740	20.4	27.6	125
Montana .....	869	-7.1	25.5	79	87	-36.5	21.4	29	1 252	15.3	42.5	119
Nebraska .....	563	33.4	17.9	68	49	--	12.3	20	1 951	13.6	37.4	189
Nevada .....	643	1.4	35.1	59	36	--	30.0	12	1 016	7.5	50.2	64
New Hampshire ...	431	-23.4	18.4	40	140	10.2	31.0	8	249	39.9	24.7	35
New Jersey .....	3 376	7.1	24.5	279	292	18.2	15.8	161	1 346	16.9	19.1	120
New Mexico .....	555	-14.2	19.0	69	30	--	11.1	10	1 006	3.8	31.7	114
New York .....	8 503	8.1	20.7	543	752	14.6	15.0	200	9 590	5.8	28.1	842
North Carolina ....	2 094	-8.9	21.2	193	155	-18.0	11.4	56	2 284	10.7	24.8	247
North Dakota .....	225	-31.8	16.0	11	19	--	12.8	8	567	50.0	28.0	69
Ohio .....	8 323	-6.4	26.9	544	728	-11.7	17.0	251	6 163	20.1	35.2	649
Oklahoma .....	1 069	-11.6	20.1	144	101	-24.1	15.3	36	4 622	22.8	37.0	438
Oregon .....	1 587	16.3	24.7	230	125	-6.7	15.9	56	1 489	-2.9	38.8	184
Pennsylvania .....	6 544	-1.7	24.5	785	843	4.2	17.2	368	3 724	16.4	26.9	518
Puerto Rico .....	542	16.8	6.5	33	13	--	2.3	9	153	-30.1	9.7	4
Rhode Island .....	585	-4.2	25.7	55	79	29.5	17.6	56	444	26.9	27.0	64
South Carolina ....	997	-7.7	21.4	80	43	--	10.4	15	1 039	1.6	23.5	69
South Dakota .....	379	-18.8	20.1	38	19	--	11.6	12	866	3.7	31.9	58
Tennessee .....	1 346	-8.0	21.3	142	86	-7.5	9.9	41	2 424	27.8	34.6	382
Texas .....	8 683	-8.0	24.3	865	830	-16.5	24.6	346	10 241	-3.0	30.6	1 079
Utah .....	524	-7.4	15.3	41	37	--	5.8	19	1 188	-2	37.0	59
Vermont .....	168	-11.1	16.2	10	9	--	12.0	6	227	.4	20.2	17
Virginia .....	935	-18.3	14.4	91	155	16.5	14.2	80	1 071	6.6	16.7	103
Virgin Islands .....	14	--	11.2	0	5	--	8.8	0	2	--	2.2	0
Washington .....	1 313	12.7	17.8	175	66	10.0	13.8	28	1 720	-6.2	26.5	212
West Virginia .....	1 223	14.0	24.6	160	84	13.5	10.4	36	672	9.1	37.5	84
Wisconsin .....	1 812	-5.4	19.0	186	141	12.8	20.8	84	1 527	8.5	25.1	152
Wyoming .....	286	-2.4	21.0	20	18	--	20.5	7	496	1.6	41.5	13

<sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age May 1962

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	25 3,842	12 9,627	5 3,621	2 6,133	8 2,480	3 4,663
Alabama .....	4,414	2,433	623	285	1,970	796
Alaska .....	262	125	123	68	132	66
Arizona .....	2,711	1,526	961	528	1,033	544
Arkansas .....	5,126	2,383	765	357	2,106	899
California .....	3 0,415	1 4,540	5,366	2,316	1 1,786	4,628
Colorado .....	3,881	1,952	1,239	698	1,853	391
Connecticut .....	3,715	1,906	453	152	1,242	489
Delaware .....	2,598	1,356	394	227	92	46
Dist. of Col. ....	2,221	1,237	987	550	848	411
Florida .....	3,726	2,012	671	330	1,914	925
Georgia .....	3,010	1,400	992	419	1,812	849
Guam .....	47	9	0	0	0	0
Hawaii .....	995	434	491	205	147	64
Idaho .....	3,000	1,433	255	87	1,152	391
Illinois .....	9,079	4,608	2,967	1,263	2,446	1,035
Indiana .....	8,753	4,123	1,735	887	1,767	820
Iowa .....	3,931	2,021	516	188	1,833	751
Kansas .....	3,424	1,489	625	281	1,356	405
Kentucky .....	2,004	1,130	1,092	463	839	379
Louisiana .....	3,786	1,886	541	211	769	411
Maine .....	1,462	668	442	215	411	185
Maryland .....	2,936	1,306	807	357	927	404
Massachusetts .....	7,277	3,704	1,230	635	2,458	973
Michigan .....	7,359	3,568	1,235	605	2,179	832
Minnesota .....	8,941	4,759	530	242	1,625	728
Mississippi .....	4,007	1,790	427	196	1,725	826
Missouri .....	8,178	3,950	1,006	396	1,694	690
Montana .....	2,372	1,162	434	247	531	251
Nebraska .....	2,430	1,186	424	197	1,077	376
Nevada .....	356	169	57	28	229	115
New Hampshire .....	1,748	757	171	78	332	144
New Jersey .....	4,868	2,502	1,803	900	1,593	689
New Mexico .....	2,111	928	277	146	513	223
New York .....	1 4,530	7,568	3,778	1,827	6,194	2,698
North Carolina .....	5,006	2,850	2,072	1,199	1,899	967
North Dakota .....	1,025	560	176	98	512	210
Ohio .....	1 2,652	6,748	3,348	1,553	2,401	1,028
Oklahoma .....	3,540	1,880	654	427	1,457	489
Oregon .....	3,595	1,893	874	452	847	479
Pennsylvania .....	1 3,594	7,303	3,739	1,918	3,382	1,374
Puerto Rico .....	2,720	1,626	876	546	418	292
Rhode Island .....	1,046	620	367	194	628	241
South Carolina .....	3,095	1,782	639	346	1,136	561
South Dakota .....	1,200	551	165	66	547	171
Tennessee .....	4,101	2,305	1,353	771	1,651	913
Texas .....	1 3,360	6,560	1,997	949	4,550	1,894
Utah .....	3,416	1,858	816	382	1,053	377
Vermont .....	780	424	55	27	288	87
Virginia .....	3,851	2,039	1,386	824	1,141	398
Virgin Islands .....	146	71	126	77	33	9
Washington .....	4,266	2,537	349	163	860	296
West Virginia .....	2,265	1,161	481	240	385	221
Wisconsin .....	7,941	4,584	651	281	2,438	1,136
Wyoming .....	570	255	80	36	269	86



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, May 1962

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States.....	147,269	132,021	56,917	120,688	105,800	44,788	135,670	129,990	56,437
Alabama.....	2,476	2,337	1,144	84	77	31	1,873	1,835	560
Alaska.....	179	172	62	12	12	8	131	116	55
Arizona.....	1,746	1,646	566	92	86	31	1,765	1,709	770
Arkansas.....	1,503	1,402	574	60	56	30	2,389	2,267	681
California.....	21,207	19,433	7,987	1,499	1,319	598	15,695	15,125	5,751
Colorado.....	1,309	1,239	412	44	42	18	1,674	1,617	359
Connecticut.....	2,814	2,320	1,250	260	223	68	2,104	2,010	1,009
Delaware.....	265	231	112	29	26	8	163	163	88
Dist. of Col.....	969	868	365	317	281	83	913	894	300
Florida.....	4,124	3,732	1,642	174	163	67	4,207	4,079	1,767
Georgia.....	1,352	1,252	551	172	155	50	2,643	2,514	1,203
Guam.....	6	6	2	0	0	0	6	6	0
Hawaii.....	497	434	121	29	26	5	139	133	27
Idaho.....	482	445	179	48	41	22	998	928	341
Illinois.....	6,439	5,645	2,692	619	580	136	3,637	3,502	1,279
Indiana.....	3,117	2,738	1,290	93	87	28	1,870	1,780	685
Iowa.....	1,114	1,008	493	52	47	18	1,919	1,807	512
Kansas.....	903	815	385	112	100	44	1,521	1,438	611
Kentucky.....	1,469	1,339	521	110	100	27	1,149	1,118	452
Louisiana.....	1,808	1,735	624	162	148	47	1,466	1,426	594
Maine.....	651	585	329	89	85	51	415	393	206
Maryland.....	2,480	2,172	877	106	95	56	1,934	1,854	934
Massachusetts.....	6,513	5,191	2,960	659	519	257	3,151	3,025	1,703
Michigan.....	7,245	6,617	2,061	375	340	137	3,232	3,157	919
Minnesota.....	1,835	1,644	759	102	98	26	2,615	2,467	863
Mississippi.....	980	915	414	43	39	18	1,646	1,607	628
Missouri.....	2,658	2,491	1,176	218	207	84	1,808	1,740	732
Montana.....	701	662	164	74	65	27	825	793	218
Nebraska.....	893	800	438	53	51	18	1,471	1,392	289
Nevada.....	685	646	232	46	45	14	849	835	402
New Hampshire.....	930	817	538	85	50	22	311	276	153
New Jersey.....	5,432	4,474	2,185	530	421	147	2,853	2,725	1,842
New Mexico.....	619	574	233	28	26	9	806	778	253
New York.....	16,955	15,132	6,871	1,983	1,754	1,073	23,183	21,999	14,024
North Carolina.....	2,187	1,974	1,001	150	144	60	2,000	1,926	717
North Dakota.....	200	190	65	6	6	1	566	552	198
Ohio.....	7,256	6,502	2,408	719	602	259	6,362	6,212	1,921
Oklahoma.....	1,232	1,178	479	131	126	49	4,358	4,198	1,056
Oregon.....	2,091	1,909	800	129	123	54	1,467	1,412	505
Pennsylvania.....	9,559	8,007	3,661	1,108	880	305	6,066	5,523	3,256
Puerto Rico.....	758	730	166	57	55	15	292	286	118
Rhode Island.....	1,218	1,058	579	161	140	59	563	545	320
South Carolina.....	1,011	931	465	28	28	11	1,312	1,284	489
South Dakota.....	315	287	113	13	9	5	694	647	144
Tennessee.....	1,249	1,176	654	66	56	26	1,794	1,748	785
Texas.....	9,437	9,004	3,102	558	515	182	11,081	10,742	3,456
Utah.....	563	521	234	44	44	20	830	799	383
Vermont.....	320	269	144	25	21	10	259	246	107
Virginia.....	1,378	1,264	558	172	145	51	1,594	1,531	678
Virgin Islands.....	14	14	6	0	0	0	10	9	8
Washington.....	2,332	2,055	937	90	87	45	2,080	1,976	680
West Virginia.....	1,288	1,222	361	115	108	39	993	951	561
Wisconsin.....	2,277	1,996	894	127	118	26	1,677	1,594	786
Wyoming.....	228	211	81	10	9	3	311	301	59



# Nonagricultural Placements, May 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	6 5 6,1 6 3	5 2,7 3 0	1 4 5,5 1 9	1 4 9,1 3 6	2 5 7,5 5 1	1 4 4,9 4 1	5 1,2 2 7	29,70 1	2 6 6,3 7 2	2 1 3,2 9 7
Alabama .....	1 28 6 5	1,74 2	2,36 8	2,91 2	5,18 1	3,46 4	6 6 2	30 6	5,14 0	3,90 3
Alaska .....	8 4 9	1 6	9 3	1 3 2	2 5 8	1 5 0	3 5 0	2 7	3 9 8	1 3 1
Arizona .....	1 0,42 1	7 3 7	1,42 5	3,09 0	4,22 9	2,21 5	9 4 0	48 4	4,43 5	2,61 0
Arkansas .....	1 2,19 2	1,28 2	3,76 7	2,44 1	3,85 3	2,64 0	8 4 9	5 6 2	4,36 3	4,11 9
California .....	7 2,2 6 7	1,88 4	1 3,34 7	1 4,49 7	3 6,8 6 8	1 4,74 0	5,67 1	2,72 7	2 6,2 3 3	3 0,79 8
Colorado .....	1 0,04 3	1,06 2	1,22 1	2,88 2	3,29 1	1,78 6	1,58 7	3 6 2	2,42 9	3,99 6
Connecticut .....	1 0,19 4	8 9 6	2,88 3	2,41 6	3,46 3	1,90 8	5 3 6	59 9	4,21 4	2,42 1
Delaware .....	1 1 5 6	1 4 4	5 4 3	1 1 5	2 8 2	1 8 5	7 2	1 0	6 1 6	9 8
Dist. of Col. ....	4,73 8	8 8	2 2 5	1,14 1	2,72 8	1,28 4	5 5 6	2 6 2	2,34 5	1,62 3
Florida .....	2 0,58 9	2,29 2	2,94 3	5,32 4	8,42 6	4,68 3	1,60 4	74 7	9,16 7	4,74 8
Georgia .....	1 7,9 6 8	2,37 4	3,82 5	5,60 5	5,39 2	3,87 8	7 7 2	61 3	7,56 4	3,17 7
Guam .....	4 8	4 3	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0
Hawaii .....	1 1 5 7	2 9 6	2 2 8	2 4 1	2 2 0	7 7	1 7 2	7 2	3 9 9	3 4
Idaho .....	5,23 9	3 7 2	1,03 5	1,74 2	1,55 8	1,07 7	5 3 2	22 5	1,73 8	1,31 7
Illinois .....	2 1,24 8	6 0 3	5,83 7	5,19 2	7,22 3	2,63 8	2,39 3	88 3	7,20 0	6,03 1
Indiana .....	1 0,76 3	5 9 6	3,75 7	2,49 4	3,26 6	1,98 8	6 5 0	58 3	4,47 8	2,46 6
Iowa .....	9,30 6	1,12 1	2,06 1	2,49 6	2,58 3	1,38 9	1,04 5	5 6 5	2,68 6	3,45 9
Kansas .....	9,20 2	1,64 7	1,52 1	2,07 6	2,83 1	1,93 2	1,12 7	29 9	2,51 0	3,17 4
Kentucky .....	6,41 7	6 3 4	1,47 0	1,23 2	2,48 2	1,68 8	5 9 9	24 3	2,59 2	1,74 2
Louisiana .....	7,95 0	9 2 6	1,20 2	2,20 7	2,84 7	1,95 9	7 6 8	31 5	3,18 1	2,82 1
Maine .....	2,31 1	3 2 8	9 6 0	4 7 1	4 1 0	1 3 9	1 4 2	8 0	8 5 9	1 1 3
Maryland .....	9,27 5	1,08 7	2,15 7	1,90 4	3,62 0	2,29 5	5 0 7	18 6	4,42 3	1,78 8
Massachusetts ...	1 5,9 3 9	1,20 9	5,27 6	3,08 6	5,62 1	1,65 7	7 4 7	44 7	7,74 1	2,45 3
Michigan .....	1 6,52 1	8 7 5	3,85 8	4,60 9	6,24 8	2,80 6	9 3 1	1,16 0	5,44 8	5,39 5
Minnesota .....	1 0,80 6	4 9 2	3,01 7	2,37 0	3,31 0	1,66 9	1,61 7	68 9	3,56 2	3,67 5
Mississippi .....	1 0,86 0	1,10 7	3,05 9	2,10 2	3,81 1	2,76 6	7 8 1	22 2	4,73 6	2,29 9
Missouri .....	1 0,29 2	4 2 1	3,03 5	2,44 1	3,22 9	1,47 3	1,16 6	38 7	3,98 4	2,51 1
Montana .....	4 1 7 4	5 9 8	7 8 1	1,08 1	1,07 1	4 7 2	6 4 3	3 0 0	1,22 9	7 6 0
Nebraska .....	6,54 9	1,16 2	1,32 1	1,87 4	1,17 0	5 8 6	1,02 2	5 6 5	1,33 1	1,81 0
Nevada .....	3,42 2	2 5 5	9 5	8 0 0	1,91 3	7 6 7	3 5 9	1 3 2	1,40 0	1,18 4
New Hampshire ..	1,80 4	2 0 8	8 4 8	2 3 8	4 2 4	7 4	8 6	1 2 2	7 9 5	2 9
New Jersey .....	1 5,3 3 0	7 7 3	4,24 6	2,53 0	7,19 4	4,48 2	5 8 7	44 8	8,27 2	4,13 3
New Mexico .....	4,67 4	5 8 1	3 5 6	1,27 2	1,94 4	1,22 2	5 2 1	1 9 9	1,50 4	1,95 7
New York .....	7 8,9 3 9	1,87 9	1 6,12 8	1 2,79 3	4 5,0 6 5	2 8,5 5 0	3,07 4	3,79 2	4 4,8 5 3	3 5,1 9 6
North Carolina...	1 6,34 3	2,49 8	6,08 2	2,58 8	4,00 1	2,43 8	1,17 4	7 0 8	7,14 6	2,00 8
North Dakota ....	3,00 5	3 2 6	2 0 5	7 6 1	9 5 5	6 4 9	7 5 8	2 3 0	9 8 3	1,09 7
Ohio .....	2 5,7 3 2	1,97 6	5,36 5	6,78 5	1 0,34 3	6,67 4	1,26 3	1,20 2	8,21 8	1 1,8 5 7
Oklahoma .....	1 6,2 6 1	1,87 2	1,94 2	4,47 1	6,20 9	3,80 6	1,76 7	9 5 6	3,78 5	1 0,5 7 8
Oregon .....	6,31 7	2 5 7	1,45 6	1,71 9	2,05 4	1,14 7	8 3 1	3 8 2	2,48 2	1,62 3
Pennsylvania ....	2 6,3 8 3	1,61 6	6,82 3	7,65 3	9,27 8	4,96 3	1,01 3	1,91 3	1 2,5 4 4	8,87 6
Puerto Rico .....	3,27 6	5 7 2	1,48 0	5 5 5	4 1 9	2 4 4	2 5 0	3 1	1,69 6	5 3
Rhode Island .....	3,05 8	1 5 8	1,48 5	5 4 6	7 0 6	3 0 8	1 6 3	3 8 4	1,41 1	2 5 9
South Carolina...	8,42 2	1,48 5	2,30 8	1,06 0	3,15 7	2,48 9	4 1 2	2 3 7	4,00 7	1,49 4
South Dakota .....	3,41 7	7 9 2	3 6 4	7 3 9	1,01 3	6 8 2	5 0 9	1 3 5	7 0 5	1,55 2
Tennessee .....	1 2,84 3	1,05 0	4,42 4	2,44 7	4,36 2	2,70 7	5 6 0	6 6 6	5,84 6	2,71 9
Texas .....	5 2,94 7	6,59 8	7,51 5	1 4,94 1	1 9,44 7	1 2,42 7	4,44 6	2,53 8	1 9,45 0	1 9,53 5
Utah .....	5,00 9	5 6 5	9 1 5	1,44 7	1,47 6	7 2 6	6 0 6	1 7 0	1,79 4	1,20 6
Vermont .....	1,60 3	3 0 1	2 6 9	3 1 4	4 4 4	1 9 4	2 7 5	5 9	4 8 0	2 1 7
Virginia .....	1 0,75 5	1,51 5	2,59 4	1,80 6	4,12 1	2,66 1	7 1 9	3 9 0	4,36 0	2,23 1
Virgin Islands ...	1 4 3	4 7	1 8	2 7	3 5	1 0	1 6	1	5 4	0
Washington .....	9,45 4	4 6 1	2,54 4	2,22 0	2,43 0	1,28 0	1,79 9	4 5 7	2,96 7	2,88 3
West Virginia....	3,92 1	2 4 0	4 9 9	9 8 4	1,87 5	1,47 3	3 2 3	1 5 4	2,12 9	1,44 7
Wisconsin .....	1 0,17 2	3 7 7	4,25 5	1,87 3	2,69 7	1,13 0	9 7 0	4 3 6	4,09 0	1,14 2
Wyoming .....	1,59 4	2 9 4	8 8	3 9 4	5 1 7	2 9 4	3 0 1	3 9	3 9 9	5 4 9

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, May 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from April 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from April 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	6,390,519	5,845,780	\$34.04	544,739	8.5	1,389,243	-17.7	\$215,014,551	-10.2	150,245
Alabama.....	90,379	85,945	24.78	4,434	4.9	19,648	-5.3	2,203,399	3.8	2,694
Alaska.....	17,199	16,343	37.60	856	5.0	3,739	-37.8	638,144	-32.2	407
Arizona.....	26,511	25,101	30.39	1,410	5.3	5,763	-21.7	795,239	-14.4	670
Arkansas.....	46,156	42,650	22.50	3,506	7.6	10,034	-24.3	1,012,397	-16.7	1,347
California.....	854,961	804,141	41.90	50,820	5.9	185,861	-7.1	38,007,821	6.0	17,100
Colorado.....	39,656	36,685	40.73	2,971	7.5	8,621	-15.9	1,573,379	-7.4	865
Connecticut.....	97,753	93,636	35.64	4,117	4.2	21,251	-13.6	3,413,424	-9.3	2,492
Delaware.....	17,693	16,491	38.26	1,202	6.8	3,846	-18.8	656,343	-9.7	718
Dist. of Col.....	17,365	16,967	28.44	398	2.3	3,775	-21.2	491,401	-8.1	585
Florida.....	86,373	81,389	27.59	4,984	5.8	18,777	-1.7	2,329,101	5.8	2,750
Georgia.....	85,195	74,466	26.55	10,729	12.6	18,521	-14.4	2,109,155	-4.3	3,300
Hawaii.....	27,957	24,140	39.21	3,817	13.7	6,078	-13.0	1,011,440	-4.1	547
Idaho.....	12,278	9,916	36.44	2,362	19.2	2,669	-41.8	581,825	-37.5	667
Illinois.....	301,380	281,449	36.95	19,931	6.6	65,517	-27.1	12,460,214	-15.1	9,640
Indiana.....	106,428	94,276	30.13	12,152	11.4	23,137	-26.7	3,051,117	-22.3	3,887
Iowa.....	36,126	30,697	30.04	5,429	15.0	7,853	-44.1	1,012,062	-41.8	1,362
Kansas.....	29,344	26,992	34.14	2,352	8.0	6,379	-33.8	977,583	-28.6	942
Kentucky.....	81,947	74,305	29.32	7,642	9.3	17,815	-13.6	2,276,549	-7.2	2,241
Louisiana.....	109,640	100,856	29.93	8,784	8.0	23,835	-2.2	3,178,500	6.8	3,224
Maine.....	49,953	45,818	21.42	4,135	8.3	10,859	-3.1	1,061,211	(5/)	5
Maryland.....	123,607	114,961	30.40	8,646	7.0	26,871	-15.1	3,657,793	-6.6	2,469
Massachusetts.....	284,064	235,146	36.93	48,918	17.2	61,753	-13.5	9,628,338	-8.8	6,144
Michigan.....	245,792	235,850	35.11	9,942	4.0	53,433	-40.2	8,453,751	-36.5	8,694
Minnesota.....	109,394	101,471	28.11	7,923	7.2	23,781	-35.2	2,997,594	-32.6	2,312
Mississippi.....	44,512	41,098	23.45	3,414	7.7	9,677	-15.3	1,017,384	-7.5	1,542
Missouri.....	116,850	100,991	31.24	15,859	13.6	25,402	-24.3	3,379,522	-20.6	2,820
Montana.....	16,230	16,230	29.93	0	—	3,528	-48.4	494,223	-44.1	622
Nebraska.....	17,928	17,123	29.63	805	4.5	3,897	-49.6	519,705	-46.8	620
Nevada.....	12,915	12,129	36.92	786	6.1	2,808	-28.5	466,832	-21.1	358
New Hampshire.....	20,337	17,686	27.85	2,651	13.0	4,421	-6.7	534,654	-1.7	1
New Jersey.....	329,690	299,753	38.12	29,937	9.1	71,672	-6.9	12,101,401	1.7	8,605
New Mexico.....	24,880	23,155	28.55	1,725	6.9	5,409	-22.0	692,839	-15.6	451
New York.....	918,348	820,403	37.32	97,945	10.7	199,641	-12.8	32,439,658	-6.2	13,084
North Carolina.....	151,052	138,468	22.01	12,584	8.3	32,837	-2.6	3,252,051	7.4	3,060
North Dakota.....	12,532	9,791	30.44	2,741	21.9	2,724	-47.6	374,003	-44.8	312
Ohio.....	314,584	294,450	39.83	20,134	6.4	68,388	-24.8	12,619,493	-21.2	5,509
Oklahoma.....	48,653	45,950	26.06	2,703	5.6	10,577	-19.5	1,239,418	-11.6	1,277
Oregon.....	69,002	63,256	34.25	5,746	8.3	15,000	-29.7	2,301,420	-25.2	2,241
Pennsylvania.....	639,342	575,502	31.74	63,840	10.0	138,987	-14.6	19,447,337	-7.6	9,496
Puerto Rico.....	34,479	33,677	13.06	802	2.3	7,495	-3.3	446,006	3.6	1,798
Rhode Island.....	43,647	39,241	29.61	4,406	10.1	9,488	-15.2	1,234,054	-7.8	933
South Carolina.....	45,752	43,477	24.80	2,275	5.0	9,946	-11.5	1,114,267	-1.7	1,507
South Dakota.....	5,655	5,256	28.78	399	7.1	1,229	-63.9	158,605	-62.3	233
Tennessee.....	115,836	107,660	23.53	8,176	7.1	25,182	-13.4	2,660,566	-6.3	2,986
Texas.....	182,178	170,011	27.95	12,167	6.7	39,604	-5.8	4,986,554	6.5	6,159
Utah.....	19,253	17,615	33.32	1,638	8.5	4,185	-20.2	623,503	-13.4	606
Vermont.....	14,320	12,938	28.67	1,382	9.7	3,113	-27.4	449,144	-25.3	263
Virginia.....	45,576	42,615	25.00	2,961	6.5	9,908	-29.5	1,111,330	-23.2	2,312
Washington.....	96,654	90,201	33.16	6,453	6.7	21,012	-30.7	3,143,033	-23.1	3,551
West Virginia.....	68,459	64,037	21.64	4,422	6.5	14,882	-17.9	1,455,017	-11.3	1,106
Wisconsin.....	73,850	63,324	38.12	10,526	14.3	16,054	-34.7	2,730,146	-31.5	4/3,412
Wyoming.....	10,854	10,052	41.37	802	7.4	2,360	-40.0	444,606	-36.3	319

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes (\$4,576,050) in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in four States: California (\$2,833,096), Idaho (\$165,810), Illinois (\$1,520,784) and Vermont (\$56,360).
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.
- 5/ Less than .05 percent.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> May 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	24,869	38,558	\$1,015,467.9	\$4,296,624	\$5,703,385	19,719	5,971	13,748	6,891
Alabama.....	551	852	184,600	71,840	111,415	593	288	305	157
Alaska.....	419	90	86,406	69,902	12,737	107	81	26	81
Arizona.....	227	317	82,708	34,210	46,207	198	73	125	53
Arkansas.....	227	433	84,051	28,540	55,029	175	38	137	91
California.....	4,130	4,237	1,802,499	1,011,230	756,484	2,486	951	1,535	818
Colorado.....	292	302	102,837	52,476	48,865	151	60	91	44
Connecticut.....	134	223	57,916	24,871	31,614	107	26	81	36
Delaware.....	23	67	14,065	3,870	9,932	32	5	27	10
Dist. of Col.....	860	176	145,324	118,868	24,445	297	217	80	146
Florida.....	284	805	153,860	39,898	113,339	432	99	333	111
Georgia.....	437	638	157,152	63,049	93,503	312	107	205	154
Hawaii.....	355	155	95,849	68,146	24,659	176	116	60	58
Idaho.....	57	120	36,443	16,167	19,429	51	9	42	38
Illinois.....	1,187	1,354	458,479	227,061	227,435	766	248	518	374
Indiana.....	215	637	120,507	29,357	88,894	308	58	250	95
Iowa.....	69	259	45,109	9,265	35,410	87	14	73	51
Kansas.....	348	205	93,652	61,207	30,925	120	44	76	66
Kentucky.....	399	967	197,559	57,696	138,387	485	127	358	174
Louisiana.....	378	896	192,521	52,723	138,221	476	154	322	137
Maine.....	130	213	46,291	13,733	28,242	132	50	82	0
Maryland.....	570	587	179,194	89,769	86,786	361	127	234	92
Massachusetts.....	932	847	338,484	186,369	146,525	136	72	64	173
Michigan.....	358	2,414	373,206	54,370	318,836	1,071	133	938	388
Minnesota.....	339	915	190,526	41,484	139,313	326	73	253	115
Mississippi.....	534	348	112,569	66,029	44,841	300	161	139	117
Missouri.....	295	748	153,467	43,981	104,955	384	91	293	107
Montana.....	139	123	39,306	20,812	17,038	58	24	34	49
Nebraska.....	90	82	24,407	12,504	11,721	36	13	23	27
Nevada.....	57	53	18,982	9,477	9,024	33	15	18	14
New Hampshire.....	137	103	38,352	21,948	15,722	63	26	37	0
New Jersey.....	587	934	265,336	113,014	151,718	476	131	345	167
New Mexico.....	281	263	78,613	40,944	36,071	168	79	89	35
New York.....	1,984	2,002	681,880	382,885	293,821	1,306	444	862	304
North Carolina.....	389	746	154,070	45,663	105,365	361	96	265	107
North Dakota.....	56	150	29,053	7,610	21,225	56	11	45	23
Ohio.....	871	2,204	489,286	157,483	330,663	949	189	760	286
Oklahoma.....	297	532	104,856	35,677	68,310	221	41	180	80
Oregon.....	368	468	125,616	59,747	64,548	251	61	190	81
Pennsylvania.....	1,638	4,584	923,968	241,846	660,501	1,861	345	1,516	576
Puerto Rico.....	165	726	117,088	18,998	98,090	345	41	304	158
Rhode Island.....	202	213	63,667	32,775	30,892	154	76	78	30
South Carolina.....	173	335	69,504	22,132	46,348	181	52	129	68
South Dakota.....	65	54	16,434	8,865	7,498	27	13	14	22
Tennessee.....	740	1,127	244,766	96,006	145,199	496	148	348	138
Texas.....	1,095	1,756	408,175	152,380	251,705	987	314	673	383
Utah.....	230	142	58,305	37,373	20,424	108	53	55	57
Vermont.....	35	65	16,420	6,178	9,938	25	4	21	9
Virginia.....	267	400	92,726	36,292	54,608	312	93	219	127
Virgin Islands.....	1	(6/)	221	150	71	2	0	2	0
Washington.....	879	884	293,219	145,197	140,635	445	161	284	204
West Virginia.....	132	1,070	144,518	11,604	129,464	378	39	339	24
Wisconsin.....	158	671	122,954	27,212	95,742	308	56	252	82
Wyoming.....	80	62	27,683	15,741	10,616	43	24	19	154

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.

<sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.

<sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$274,091) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in four States: California (\$209,205), Idaho (\$9,997), Illinois (\$52,942), and Vermont (\$1,947).

<sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.

<sup>6/</sup> Less than one.



Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment, <sup>1/</sup> by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961												1962				
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May				
Total, 52 States..	2,328,225	1,991,110	1,958,195	1,743,547	1,558,301	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084	2,414,624	2,218,087	1,830,509	1,569,730				
Rate: 2/ Actual.....	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.9				
Seas. adj. ....	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8				
Alabama .....	3,300.8	2,924.2	2,844.3	2,433.7	2,247.9	2,298.1	2,587.1	2,873.0	3,484.0	3,064.6	2,809.1	2,533.9	2,291.8				
Alaska .....	4,211.1	2,645.5	2,326.6	1,697.7	1,753.3	2,663.3	3,954.4	4,927.7	6,167.7	6,240.0	5,927.7	5,503.3	3,492.2				
Arizona .....	1,069.6	9,214.4	9,247.7	8,895.5	8,620.0	9,225.5	9,736.6	11,480.0	13,148.8	12,887.7	11,377.5	8,938.8	7,594.4				
Arkansas .....	2,043.9	1,665.7	1,625.9	1,433.9	1,296.2	1,231.8	1,507.6	2,091.8	2,920.4	2,528.3	2,133.2	1,856.4	1,364.7				
California .....	2,621.4	2,323.7	2,129.1	1,901.5	1,734.5	1,694.7	1,935.4	2,240.5	2,532.6	2,860.6	2,719.1	2,188.9	2,082.4				
Colorado .....	1,013.0	7,809.9	7,134.4	6,689.9	5,715.5	5,929.9	8,169.9	10,971.1	14,439.9	15,500.0	13,620.0	10,269.9	8,569.9				
Connecticut .....	3,852.2	3,251.0	3,576.5	3,110.5	2,586.7	2,542.7	2,462.4	2,897.9	3,659.9	3,568.6	3,290.0	2,710.1	2,330.8				
Delaware .....	4,605.5	3,975.5	3,711.1	5,008.8	3,413.3	3,058.8	3,332.2	4,074.4	7,282.2	8,160.0	6,456.6	3,964.4	3,326.6				
Dist. of Col. ....	5,290.0	4,968.8	5,085.5	4,569.9	4,047.7	3,922.2	4,134.4	5,053.3	6,701.1	7,495.5	6,673.3	5,122.2	4,182.2				
Florida .....	4,411.8	4,292.5	4,800.5	4,594.2	4,310.0	3,877.5	3,467.5	3,351.7	3,729.0	3,578.2	3,318.9	2,939.4	2,827.4				
Georgia .....	4,497.2	3,769.9	3,507.4	3,070.0	2,760.4	2,634.5	2,631.0	2,896.9	3,764.0	3,231.5	2,886.2	2,695.9	2,311.6				
Hawaii .....	4,624.4	4,444.4	5,224.4	5,380.0	6,334.4	7,903.3	8,530.3	8,382.2	8,066.6	7,800.0	7,861.1	7,544.4	6,148.8				
Idaho .....	4,974.4	3,857.7	4,497.7	3,836.6	3,608.8	3,859.9	6,765.5	10,318.8	10,943.3	9,964.4	7,880.0	4,828.8	3,313.3				
Illinois .....	1,543.8	9,675.3	9,275.0	8,162.4	7,161.2	6,951.8	7,837.0	9,317.9	12,594.1	12,594.1	11,517.8	8,861.7	7,319.1				
Indiana .....	4,972.3	3,973.4	4,049.5	3,368.8	2,758.9	2,734.1	3,077.2	3,735.8	5,048.1	5,110.7	4,430.0	3,274.0	2,584.0				
Iowa .....	1,206.2	1,066.4	1,139.7	1,161.8	1,016.1	9,501.1	1,187.5	1,647.6	2,093.5	2,092.3	1,950.7	1,314.2	801.0				
Kansas .....	1,253.0	1,001.8	9,879.9	8,550.0	7,133.3	7,414.4	9,403.3	13,577.7	18,301.1	1,657.6	1,360.7	905.1	648.4				
Kentucky .....	4,062.7	3,247.8	3,006.7	2,605.9	2,156.2	2,094.3	2,214.7	2,528.8	3,307.4	3,304.4	3,109.2	2,790.8	2,303.9				
Louisiana .....	3,580.1	3,214.0	3,300.8	2,846.8	2,712.5	2,461.0	2,578.5	2,906.1	3,802.2	3,478.8	3,041.9	2,851.7	2,611.0				
Maine .....	1,854.3	1,360.2	1,284.2	1,197.7	1,238.0	1,087.6	1,134.2	1,301.6	1,427.7	1,373.4	1,309.2	1,492.0	1,137.5				
Maryland .....	3,607.9	3,123.6	3,073.4	2,680.7	2,318.5	2,297.3	2,559.7	3,003.5	4,183.5	4,331.6	3,911.0	3,106.4	2,667.2				
Massachusetts .....	8,678.0	7,422.8	7,608.7	6,489.5	6,645.5	6,162.1	6,377.5	7,901.7	9,863.1	9,603.1	8,975.8	7,636.0	6,508.8				
Michigan .....	1,243.0	9,919.5	1,155.9	1,135.5	7,755.5	6,745.9	6,706.4	8,366.6	10,794.6	1,144.7	1,088.9	826.5	607.7				
Minnesota .....	3,449.3	2,489.9	2,280.8	2,111.2	1,775.0	1,773.2	2,401.9	3,636.2	2,900.2	4,881.2	4,662.3	3,964.1	2,422.8				
Mississippi .....	2,011.8	1,759.8	1,626.7	1,393.0	1,231.3	1,145.6	1,310.8	1,751.6	2,299.6	2,033.7	1,704.3	1,435.1	1,196.3				
Missouri .....	4,682.4	3,895.5	3,594.6	4,038.6	3,369.9	3,401.0	3,867.7	4,694.1	6,275.9	5,826.3	5,165.7	4,073.3	3,085.0				
Montana .....	7,539.9	4,655.4	3,478.8	2,777.8	2,869.9	3,414.4	5,610.4	8,287.7	1,105.9	1,080.8	1,002.4	6,264.4	3,442.2				
Nebraska .....	5,228.8	3,920.0	3,568.8	3,398.8	3,203.3	3,209.9	4,391.0	7,791.1	1,163.9	1,202.5	1,166.7	6,306.6	3,493.3				
Nevada .....	4,557.7	3,533.3	3,471.1	3,270.0	2,766.6	2,987.7	3,898.8	4,660.0	5,213.3	5,417.7	4,996.6	3,733.3	2,985.5				
New Hampshire .....	8,639.9	6,872.2	6,363.3	6,016.6	5,981.1	4,931.1	4,853.3	5,599.9	6,283.3	5,924.4	6,494.4	6,496.6	5,526.6				
New Jersey .....	9,655.0	8,156.9	7,882.2	7,066.7	6,590.2	6,454.9	7,128.2	9,100.3	11,451.0	10,459.8	9,507.2	8,114.7	7,302.2				
New Mexico .....	8,512.2	7,233.5	7,102.8	6,471.1	5,813.3	5,890.0	6,822.2	8,109.9	9,837.0	9,475.5	8,390.0	6,967.7	5,278.8				
New York .....	3,048.1	2,743.4	2,690.2	2,157.2	2,041.8	1,915.4	2,090.8	2,708.0	3,246.4	2,986.0	2,726.1	2,383.2	2,560.3				
North Carolina .....	5,078.1	4,445.5	4,269.3	3,226.4	2,830.2	2,892.8	3,384.3	4,080.5	5,261.9	4,717.6	4,453.8	3,785.7	3,273.8				
North Dakota .....	2,742.2	1,667.7	1,546.6	1,421.1	1,355.5	1,621.1	3,424.4	5,753.3	7,667.7	7,855.5	7,441.1	5,418.8	2,438.8				
Ohio .....	14,191.7	11,369.6	10,461.1	9,037.4	7,841.4	7,669.0	8,752.1	10,457.3	13,079.0	12,897.3	11,763.4	9,404.8	7,922.4				
Oklahoma .....	2,202.2	1,992.4	1,867.1	1,693.1	1,561.6	1,486.0	1,665.2	1,961.7	2,294.2	2,146.7	1,939.6	1,774.0	1,502.0				
Oregon .....	2,382.5	1,704.1	1,613.5	1,301.5	1,148.8	1,408.5	2,009.0	2,774.6	3,389.1	3,181.7	2,996.5	2,252.0	1,674.5				
Pennsylvania .....	2,420.3	2,163.9	2,087.8	1,841.5	1,750.6	1,698.4	1,770.4	2,035.7	2,348.0	2,192.4	2,026.2	1,746.9	1,594.0				
Puerto Rico .....	1,332.9	1,365.9	1,599.4	1,711.4	1,709.5	1,590.6	1,504.7	1,588.2	1,539.8	1,369.6	1,318.2	1,370.8	1,340.2				
Rhode Island .....	1,446.3	1,213.0	1,391.2	1,090.6	9,147.7	8,436.6	8,601.1	12,255.5	1,608.6	1,525.6	1,451.7	1,201.2	9,861.1				
South Carolina .....	1,881.0	1,656.6	1,733.1	1,438.4	1,360.2	1,302.4	1,369.3	1,490.6	1,807.1	1,597.6	1,491.4	1,325.9	1,159.3				
South Dakota .....	1,299.2	900.0	805.5	696.6	602.2	651.1	1,480.0	2,831.1	4,536.6	4,677.6	4,254.6	2,539.9	1,014.4				
Tennessee .....	4,822.5	4,117.4	4,094.7	3,481.5	3,092.7	2,982.2	3,329.5	3,860.9	5,338.5	4,657.6	4,119.3	3,653.2	3,043.0				
Texas .....	6,065.8	5,606.1	5,453.6	4,906.0	4,464.1	4,192.0	4,684.6	5,121.4	5,868.7	5,727.4	5,337.1	5,026.8	4,508.5				
Utah .....	5,645.5	4,529.9	4,676.6	5,168.8	5,116.6	3,682.2	4,796.6	7,006.6	9,999.8	1,118.0	9,212.2	6,169.9	4,360.0				
Vermont .....	4,719.9	3,549.9	3,070.0	2,675.5	2,552.2	2,686.6	3,308.8	4,560.0	5,321.6	5,428.8	5,418.8	4,377.7	3,061.1				
Virginia .....	2,477.7	1,995.3	1,873.9	1,479.3	1,243.1	9,818.8	1,052.3	1,289.3	2,251.0	2,538.2	2,399.3	1,625.7	1,272.2				
Washington .....	3,440.0	2,468.4	3,198.1	3,189.4	3,156.4	3,516.1	4,447.9	5,408.7	6,021.5	5,187.2	4,435.7	3,151.1	2,431.9				
West Virginia .....	2,757.9	2,286.1	2,253.4	1,953.3	1,786.1	1,722.6	1,844.5	2,225.8	2,835.0	2,738.8	2,590.0	2,142.6	1,888.3				
Wisconsin .....	3,333.5	2,785.7	2,606.6	3,337.8	2,305.3	2,204.3	2,829.6	3,679.5	4,363.8	4,016.5	3,524.2	2,543.6	1,755.3				
Wyoming .....	3,072.2	2,064.4	1,766.6	1,475.5	1,272.2	1,379.9	2,399.9	3,967.7	5,323.5	5,517.7	5,273.3	3,740.0	2,354.4				

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, May 1962

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total.....	1,569,730	3.9	25,852	39,838	120,712	1,788,949
Alabama.....	22,918	4.4	642	894	1,903	26,357
Alaska.....	3,492	10.6	315	89	242	4,138
Arizona.....	7,594	3.1	252	332	418	8,596
Arkansas.....	13,647	5.0	307	470	830	15,254
California.....	208,245	5.4	4,407	4,430	12,793	251,610
Colorado.....	8,569	2.4	254	312	375	9,510
Connecticut.....	23,308	3.1	146	222	2,135	25,811
Delaware.....	3,326	2.7	34	71	349	3,780
Dist. of Col.....	4,182	1.6	697	187	413	5,479
Florida.....	28,274	3.1	464	868	2,545	32,151
Georgia.....	23,116	3.1	471	620	2,077	26,284
Hawaii.....	6,148	3.5	327	153	646	7,274
Idaho.....	3,313	2.8	44	112	320	4,621
Illinois.....	73,191	2.8	1,345	1,373	5,847	91,769
Indiana.....	25,840	2.4	250	706	2,211	29,007
Iowa.....	8,010	1.8	70	230	547	8,857
Kansas.....	6,484	1.9	362	204	489	7,539
Kentucky.....	23,039	5.3	427	1,005	1,942	26,413
Louisiana.....	26,110	4.9	547	910	3,582	31,149
Maine.....	11,375	6.0	169	214	338	12,096
Maryland.....	26,672	3.9	505	533	1,776	29,486
Massachusetts.....	65,508	4.3	763	775	4,643	71,689
Michigan.....	60,777	3.6	397	2,645	6,601	70,420
Minnesota.....	24,228	3.4	307	809	1,577	26,921
Mississippi.....	11,963	4.5	509	373	863	13,708
Missouri.....	30,850	3.3	262	646	2,129	33,887
Montana.....	3,442	3.2	111	103	251	3,907
Nebraska.....	3,493	1.5	66	51	252	3,862
Nevada.....	2,985	3.6	58	50	189	3,282
New Hampshire.....	5,526	3.6	81	78	263	5,948
New Jersey.....	73,022	4.7	705	907	7,281	81,915
New Mexico.....	5,278	3.3	232	294	383	6,187
New York.....	225,603	4.5	2,253	2,197	13,321	243,374
North Carolina.....	32,738	3.6	369	667	2,788	36,562
North Dakota.....	2,438	3.6	62	138	145	2,783
Ohio.....	79,224	3.4	699	2,565	6,909	89,397
Oklahoma.....	15,020	4.0	345	621	1,252	17,238
Oregon.....	16,745	4.2	344	464	1,489	19,042
Pennsylvania.....	159,400	5.5	1,930	4,875	11,215	177,420
Puerto Rico.....	13,402	5.7	163	800	807	15,172
Rhode Island.....	9,861	4.2	215	197	772	11,045
South Carolina.....	11,593	2.7	191	367	1,045	13,196
South Dakota.....	1,014	1.3	49	37	52	1,152
Tennessee.....	30,430	4.6	767	1,141	2,877	35,215
Texas.....	45,085	2.5	1,024	1,536	3,373	51,018
Utah.....	4,360	2.3	206	142	273	4,981
Vermont.....	3,061	4.2	37	63	195	3,594
Virginia.....	12,722	1.8	288	451	779	14,240
Virgin Islands.....	(6/)	—	2	2	2	6/6
Washington.....	24,319	4.0	1,033	982	4,241	30,575
West Virginia.....	18,883	6.0	163	1,191	1,440	21,677
Wisconsin.....	17,553	2.0	124	686	1,364	19,727
Wyoming.....	2,354	3.5	61	53	162	2,630

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending September 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.

5/ Includes 32,817 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED) as follows: California (21,735), Idaho (832), Illinois (10,013) and Vermont (238).

6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 1 in the Virgin Islands.



## Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> May 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	3 286 7	1 053 7	2 233 0	3 073 6 4	1 211 2 1	1 862 4 3	6 569 0
Alabama.....	9 70	4 71	4 99	7 02 4	2 82 5	4 19 9	1 53 6
Alaska.....	9 5	6 9	2 6	2 00 5	1 59 2	4 1 3	4 0 4
Arizona.....	4 5 5	1 4 6	3 0 9	2 76 2	1 23 4	1 52 8	5 8 4
Arkansas.....	3 0 3	7 7	2 2 6	3 86 9	1 56 9	2 30 0	7 7 7
California.....	3 91 7	1 41 8	2 49 9	4 132 9	2 058 4	2 074 5	8 83 7
Colorado.....	2 93	1 0 3	1 9 0	2 73 3	1 22 8	1 50 5	5 6 6
Connecticut.....	2 5 5	6 9	1 8 6	1 77 3	6 9 3	1 08 0	3 6 8
Delaware.....	5 8	6	5 2	4 7 0	1 5 6	3 1 4	1 0 5
Dist. of Col.....	3 6 7	2 5 3	1 1 4	4 09 8	3 22 6	8 7 2	8 8 4
Florida.....	8 7 9	2 5 8	6 2 1	6 08 9	2 07 4	4 01 5	1 33 2
Georgia.....	5 2 1	1 8 4	3 3 7	5 36 4	2 31 7	3 04 7	1 09 1
Hawaii.....	1 5 8	9 2	6 6	2 30 7	1 53 4	7 7 3	4 8 0
Idaho.....	1 3 8	1 9	1 1 9	7 8 2	2 3 6	5 4 6	1 5 6
Illinois.....	1 39 7	5 3 2	8 6 5	1 299 9	6 37 6	6 62 3	2 71 8
Indiana.....	5 5 1	8 4	4 6 7	4 29 7	1 15 6	3 14 1	9 5 6
Iowa.....	1 7 3	3 4	1 3 9	1 45 3	3 2 4	1 12 9	3 0 0
Kansas.....	2 1 9	7 3	1 4 6	2 76 6	1 76 8	9 9 8	5 6 6
Kentucky.....	5 4 7	1 4 6	4 0 1	6 88 7	2 07 0	4 81 7	1 43 2
Louisiana.....	7 3 0	3 0 5	4 2 5	7 09 5	2 52 0	4 57 5	1 45 7
Maine.....	1 5 3	5 1	1 0 2	1 90 8	8 3 6	1 07 2	3 8 3
Maryland.....	6 8 9	2 2 7	4 6 2	4 76 0	2 35 1	2 40 9	1 03 8
Massachusetts.....	6 5 5	2 2 2	4 3 3	7 22 7	3 58 0	3 64 7	1 53 8
Michigan.....	1 57 4	2 2 9	1 34 5	1 384 4	1 79 7	1 204 7	3 04 2
Minnesota.....	3 7 2	9 0	2 8 2	5 57 5	1 51 7	4 05 8	1 11 6
Mississippi.....	4 8 0	2 3 9	2 4 1	4 10 3	2 38 8	1 71 5	8 8 2
Missouri.....	6 1 7	2 1 9	3 9 8	4 33 7	1 22 5	3 11 2	9 0 8
Montana.....	8 8	3 0	5 8	1 16 0	6 3 9	5 2 1	2 1 4
Nebraska.....	4 0	1 5	2 5	6 4 2	3 6 6	2 7 6	1 1 7
Nevada.....	9 1	3 3	5 8	5 3 7	2 8 0	2 5 7	1 0 8
New Hampshire.....	1 0 0	3 5	6 5	7 3 9	3 6 2	3 7 7	1 5 9
New Jersey.....	9 8 4	3 4 8	6 3 6	6 92 8	3 00 9	3 91 9	1 61 2
New Mexico.....	3 7 3	1 4 7	2 2 6	2 30 2	1 09 5	1 20 7	5 2 6
New York.....	2 76 8	1 09 3	1 67 5	2 064 9	1 062 1	1 002 8	4 45 0
North Carolina.....	5 2 8	1 4 3	3 8 5	5 18 9	1 85 9	3 33 0	1 03 6
North Dakota.....	7 3	1 8	5 5	9 7 1	2 8 8	6 8 3	2 0 0
Ohio.....	1 52 0	2 3 6	1 28 4	1 531 4	3 22 7	1 208 7	3 26 4
Oklahoma.....	2 9 3	8 0	2 1 3	4 48 3	1 61 4	2 86 9	9 6 6
Oregon.....	4 5 8	1 3 1	3 2 7	3 92 8	1 74 0	2 18 8	8 0 8
Pennsylvania.....	2 66 3	6 8 8	1 97 5	3 180 9	8 88 2	2 292 7	6 80 5
Puerto Rico.....	3 3 2	5 5	2 7 7	3 95 2	7 0 7	3 24 5	9 6 3
Rhode Island.....	2 0 3	9 3	1 1 0	1 93 0	9 5 6	9 7 4	4 1 2
South Carolina.....	3 1 7	9 4	2 2 3	2 55 3	8 9 6	1 65 7	5 5 8
South Dakota.....	5 0	2 2	2 8	4 1 4	2 3 3	1 8 1	8 6
Tennessee.....	7 6 6	2 8 2	4 8 4	8 89 1	3 66 6	5 22 5	1 90 8
Texas.....	1 51 7	4 7 2	1 04 5	1 100 7	4 38 0	6 62 7	2 56 0
Utah.....	2 1 2	1 0 2	1 1 0	1 65 0	9 6 5	6 8 5	3 4 8
Vermont.....	4 7	1 0	3 7	4 8 5	1 8 7	2 9 8	1 0 0
Virginia.....	4 6 6	1 6 5	3 0 1	3 53 0	1 35 1	2 17 9	7 3 9
Virgin Islands.....	1	0	1	1 9	9	1 0	4
Washington.....	1 36 8	4 8 9	8 7 9	9 47 8	4 91 7	4 56 1	2 01 5
West Virginia.....	5 6 6	6 1	5 0 5	6 35 8	7 7 0	5 58 8	1 35 4
Wisconsin.....	4 2 2	6 1	3 6 1	4 04 4	6 4 0	3 40 4	8 1 0
Wyoming.....	5 5	1 8	3 7	5 4 6	2 8 6	2 6 0	1 1 4

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, May 31, 1962 and May 31, 1961

(amount in thousands)

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/ May 1961		Benefits to taxable wages 2/ 2/	Reserves to taxable wages 2/ 2/	Collection and interest to taxable wages 2/ 2/
	May 31, 1962	May 31, 1961	May 31, 1962	May 31, 1961	May 31, 1962	May 31, 1961	May 31, 1962	May 31, 1961					
Total, 52 States 3/	1/760,998	1/1,136,143	1/1,068,558	877,262	1/2,853,345	1/3,448,299	2,898,076	2,549,681	5,934,286	5,923,811	2.4	5.0	2.4
Alabama	6,870	9,837	9,707	5,990	26,233	32,136	28,851	19,874	48,936	46,542	1.9	3.5	2.1
Alaska	2,606	2,862	1,534	1,672	7,282	6,502	7,572	8,255	5/3,740	5/3,456	3.3	1.7	3.4
Arizona	2,921	3,934	4,141	3,556	12,054	12,041	12,890	11,888	62,097	61,349	1.6	8.3	1.7
Arkansas	3,853	5,285	3,192	2,536	14,187	15,227	11,397	9,915	29,277	28,030	2.0	4.2	1.6
California	12,100	15,729	16,335	9,292	40,110	40,653	40,673	31,426	58,602	66,456	3.0	4.2	2.9
Colorado	5,761	6,376	5,337	3,883	17,171	19,097	15,596	9,807	55,265	56,309	1.6	5.1	1.4
Connecticut	1,210	2,532	1,980	1,812	5,086	7,286	5,296	5,144	15,397	15,128	2.3	7.0	2.4
Delaware	2,639	3,633	3,554	3,310	8,849	9,476	8,612	9,999	10,181	10,418	2.2	2.5	2.1
Dist. of Col.	1,704	2,054	2,107	1,866	6,001	6,408	8,179	7,922	6,452	6,349	9.1	9.6	1.2
Florida	7,012	11,786	12,107	13,750	37,714	39,921	48,102	36,948	113,169	103,680	1.5	4.4	1.9
Georgia	6,932	12,363	9,123	8,126	31,108	38,839	31,433	31,204	113,728	137,435	1.6	7.0	1.6
Hawaii	3,107	1,909	1,976	1,977	11,090	5,676	5,808	6,106	19,887	25,169	2.6	4.7	1.4
Idaho	2,973	3,731	3,103	2,419	9,516	10,479	9,336	7,038	24,776	24,912	2.9	7.6	2.9
Illinois	4,642	6,367	7,182	6,383	16,131	18,164	18,185	17,448	35,471	33,415	2.1	4.5	2.3
Indiana	1,288	2,560	1,666	1,220	5,078	7,650	4,458	4,411	13,406	14,018	1.6	4.2	1.4
Iowa	5,230	6,430	3,397	2,589	18,349	16,907	12,377	11,700	10,174	10,903	1.5	8.1	1.0
Kansas	4,484	7,258	4,397	3,671	17,429	21,038	13,795	12,967	61,999	65,753	1.8	6.3	1.4
Kentucky	9,964	14,030	9,230	8,309	29,846	32,134	29,754	29,625	94,870	94,592	2.5	7.9	2.5
Louisiana	9,964	14,030	9,230	8,309	29,846	32,134	29,754	29,625	94,870	94,592	2.5	7.9	2.5
Maine	3,351	5,229	3,316	2,757	12,597	15,092	10,889	9,974	28,367	24,309	2.6	6.6	1.9
Maryland	1,292	1,723	2,489	2,058	4,676	5,654	6,545	5,512	8,188	6,329	2.4	4.3	3.4
Massachusetts	3,421	4,378	4,312	2,989	12,115	13,898	11,071	8,854	17,952	16,701	2.9	4.2	2.6
Michigan	3,474	8,017	7,170	6,182	22,775	20,713	16,071	15,277	5/18,152	5/16,320	2.8	3.6	3.2
Minnesota	1,292	1,723	2,489	2,058	4,676	5,654	6,545	5,512	8,188	6,329	2.4	4.3	3.4
Mississippi	3,578	5,776	4,460	3,942	14,548	17,171	14,949	14,227	36,294	47,365	2.1	1.9	1.5
Missouri	1,358	1,690	1,473	1,399	4,857	5,061	4,697	3,971	19,131	19,264	1.8	7.1	1.7
Montana	2,741	4,560	1,633	2,838	8,452	11,712	7,107	9,495	20,900	22,335	2.6	6.6	2.2
Nebraska	3,159	3,461	2,627	2,249	9,323	8,560	9,279	8,537	38,168	38,311	1.4	5.7	1.4
Nevada	1,886	2,699	2,295	2,272	6,871	7,775	8,829	7,244	18,412	16,470	2.2	6.0	1.9
New Hampshire	1,728	2,812	2,224	2,060	6,693	8,646	7,543	7,520	23,389	22,552	1.6	5.7	1.8
New Jersey	3,970	4,509	5,171	4,735	14,781	14,970	14,126	13,048	31,315	31,381	3.0	6.7	3.0
New Mexico	2,564	3,839	2,066	1,890	10,056	11,131	7,158	7,209	36,619	39,053	2.2	7.9	1.6
New York	10,972	15,202	20,638	16,282	42,411	47,680	50,688	40,926	102,008	93,284	2.8	6.8	3.4
North Carolina	1,036	1,524	1,148	1,022	3,970	4,476	4,265	4,296	18,216	17,921	1.7	7.6	1.8
North Dakota	2,059	2,022	1,296	1,058	5,070	4,836	4,401	4,038	4,772	5,441	2.7	2.6	2.4
Ohio	4,623	9,637	6,271	3,786	18,464	29,516	13,051	11,320	13,773	19,365	1.9	1.9	1.9
Oklahoma	4,561	6,826	7,359	4,668	18,381	20,715	17,734	14,416	33,165	32,681	1.8	3.2	1.7
Oregon	9,528	14,220	11,726	10,938	31,163	38,730	38,054	37,448	43,795	37,868	2.4	3.3	2.9
Pennsylvania	6,385	10,522	10,743	9,906	27,897	34,236	27,393	25,598	5/14,167	5/12,474	3.4	1.7	3.4
Puerto Rico	1,232	1,526	3,885	3,443	6,519	6,242	1,370	6/6,125	7/39,503	7/32,159	--	--	--
Rhode Island	4,342	6,463	6,273	5,768	15,766	20,281	20,455	19,833	35,105	30,416	2.3	5.0	2.9
South Carolina	3,589	5,252	3,930	3,651	14,388	16,056	15,354	14,956	74,993	74,249	1.3	6.8	1.4
South Dakota	1,107	1,042	1,061	493	2,677	2,668	3,315	2,283	14,798	14,160	1.2	6.7	1.5
Tennessee	9,036	13,386	10,501	9,750	36,230	41,228	33,691	32,840	63,669	66,335	2.0	3.6	1.9
Texas	1,482	1,902	1,784	1,643	5,410	6,466	5,609	5,298	24,397	24,143	1.1	4.9	1.1
Utah	2,584	3,253	2,984	2,682	8,674	9,642	9,196	8,718	37,057	36,187	1.7	7.1	1.8
Vermont	1,771	2,474	1,124	994	5,347	5,962	3,577	3,297	9,603	11,127	2.6	4.7	1.7
Virginia	4,803	7,903	8,664	6,507	16,579	21,613	26,400	22,291	58,551	86,090	9.1	5.0	1.4
Washington	1,314	2,049	1,901	1,902	5,480	6,401	5,654	5,481	19,250	19,061	2.9	10.3	2.9
West Virginia	5,120	8,443	10,142	9,327	19,517	29,409	26,432	25,897	39,038	32,124	2.2	4.3	2.9
Wisconsin	1,245	2,381	1,354	1,331	5,193	6,497	4,553	4,372	19,164	19,533	2.1	7.8	1.8
Wyoming	2,203	2,561	1,080	856	6,469	5,976	3,361	3,297	65,811	9,696	3.2	3.2	1.7

1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending September 1961.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January - May 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation,<sup>1/</sup> May 1962

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States ....	9,334	1,207,128	1,152,800	\$20,311,638	\$76,003,358.5	14,105	2,756,963	8,370.4	1,679,631
Alabama .....	12	1,903	1,812	224,686	9,905,385	34	54,678	1,479	3,812.6
Alaska .....	16	242	202	53,473	1,444,634	54	4,717	194	2,080
Arizona .....	24	418	381	64,522	2,517,793	14	1,153.1	293	5,702
Arkansas .....	36	830	805	68,258	3,355,990	8	19,842	514	1,155.8
California .....	639	1,279.3	1,219.2	2,999,450	9,232,363	2,249	30,316.7	8,626	1,589.13
Colorado .....	85	375	351	76,528	2,485,452	106	8,166	294	5,580
Connecticut .....	27	2,135	2,116	363,986	1,329,594.4	132	3,655.2	1,282	28,329
Delaware .....	1	349	343	59,833	2,025,175	9	7,655	251	4,302
Dist. of Col. ....	0	413	307	68,678	2,204,039	20	9,335	389	5,911
Florida .....	171	2,545	2,441	260,083	11,376,275	51	55,881	1,667	3,624.3
Georgia .....	42	2,077	1,957	281,034	1,273,747.3	51	6,508.6	1,893	4,435.8
Hawaii .....	3	646	583	131,275	2,173,825	22	7,450	312	2,692
Idaho .....	113	320	308	55,216	1,506,825	189	7,503	237	3,279
Illinois .....	267	5,847	5,684	1,259,164	5,205,154.1	363	18,089.2	5,034	11,598.3
Indiana .....	22	2,211	2,122	343,668	1,959,023.2	49	9,382.6	2,010	5,916.0
Iowa .....	11	547	533	86,527	3,867,437	23	18,661	563	1,109.8
Kansas .....	10	489	432	94,185	4,294,384	12	1,555.7	361	8,942
Kentucky .....	69	1,942	1,816	301,137	1,178,945.9	78	4,465.3	1,289	2,885.4
Louisiana .....	173.8	3,582	3,436	387,279	11,255,243	259	31,604	1,601	3,109.1
Maine .....	5	338	332	30,261	2,087,703	4	1,070.8	277	5,475
Maryland .....	32	1,776	1,718	282,701	1,253,480.1	24	4,052.1	1,130	2,643
Massachusetts .....	228	4,643	4,584	814,957	2,360,412.4	858	9,317.3	3,084	5,730.4
Michigan .....	118	6,601	6,242	1,124,094	5,524,155.5	234	18,466.2	5,006	1,209.34
Minnesota .....	45	1,577	1,501	246,723	9,204,756	245	3,685.3	1,074	2,002.6
Mississippi .....	106	863	828	95,575	4,209,751	14	2,150.0	616	1,324.1
Missouri .....	30	2,129	2,069	321,575	1,234,971.3	40	4,861.1	1,606	2,997.9
Montana .....	1	251	234	44,387	1,960,909	7	8,454	252	4,364
Nebraska .....	1	252	245	51,377	1,621,388	8	7,350	260	4,439
Nevada .....	31	189	183	35,117	1,392,901	8	5,284	102	2,456
New Hampshire .....	14	263	256	33,427	1,300,386	18	5,338	108	3,063
New Jersey .....	191	7,281	7,106	1,241,063	3,862,096.1	132	12,899.0	5,236	8,177.3
New Mexico .....	66	383	345	60,261	1,599,220	138	6,905	267	4,319
New York .....	194	1,332.1	1,301.7	2,638,473	9,490,273.0	1,220	27,969.1	7,603	13,731.5
North Carolina .....	34	2,788	2,688	374,005	1,082,763.4	36	5,177.0	1,938	2,696.3
North Dakota .....	10	145	130	17,564	727,098	8	2,942	78	1,432
Ohio .....	143	6,909	6,544	1,370,111	7,714,154.8	89	17,836.2	4,286	11,087.9
Oklahoma .....	652	1,252	1,204	1,242,52	4,057,200	297	21,071	720	14,430
Oregon .....	22	1,489	1,460	222,475	7,197,876	26	2,459.3	991	1,351.7
Pennsylvania .....	1,718	1,121.5	1,058.8	1,704,328	5,326,513.5	4,006	21,726.7	6,373	14,443.0
Puerto Rico .....	148	807	629	63,495	3,617,915	86	3,211.2	692	2,116.7
Rhode Island .....	0	772	726	105,826	4,526,818	9	1,721.2	509	1,058.7
South Carolina .....	49	1,045	1,001	138,173	5,247,888	19	2,794.3	1,024	1,936.9
South Dakota .....	6	52	44	10,057	441,739	6	2,534	75	1,457
Tennessee .....	187	2,877	2,721	33,665.2	1,413,306.7	68	6,138.3	2,235	4,044.0
Texas .....	32	3,373	3,149	407,423	1,716,459.8	177	9,822.2	3,042	6,283.9
Utah .....	104	273	245	46,727	1,488,902	152	7,634	281	4,752
Vermont .....	128	195	188	15,164	913,139	131	4,160	90	1,944
Virginia .....	33	779	715	109,909	5,353,680	59	34,484	1,044	2,436.4
Virgin Islands .....	0	2	—	105	1,049	0	8	2	6
Washington .....	662	4,241	4,001	606,949	9,707,272	1,559	47,141	2,767	2,289.9
West Virginia .....	100	1,440	1,297	149,359	6,962,625	24	3,297.5	713	1,852.9
Wisconsin .....	949	1,364	1,327	274,667	8,387,916	672	3,632.4	1,808	2,794.5
Wyoming .....	9	162	142	35,424	1,130,119	8	4,030	126	2,150

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).  
<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs January-March 1962

State	Percent of intrastate first benefit payments <u>1/</u> issued within 2 weeks	Appeals decisions <u>2/</u>			
		Lower authority <u>3/</u>		Higher authority	
		Number	Percent decided within 45 days	Number	Percent decided within 45 days
Total, 52 States.....	84	69,025	58.3	11,090	44.5
Alabama.....	72	798	89.5	119	11.8
Alaska.....	77	97	82.5	99	7.1
Arizona.....	92	396	76.5	6	—
Arkansas.....	85	987	96.9	178	66.3
California.....	92	6,986	51.8	973	64.5
Colorado.....	70	629	67.2	69	97.1
Connecticut.....	91	1,200	62.3	—	—
Delaware.....	85	200	62.5	49	85.7
Dist. of Col.....	84	103	85.4	12	100.0
Florida.....	84	1,705	29.5	165	80.0
Georgia.....	72	477	65.4	32	59.4
Hawaii.....	53	94	7.4	—	—
Idaho.....	91	137	61.3	25	52.0
Illinois.....	76	4,074	23.2	4/803	39.1
Indiana.....	91	783	86.0	113	4.4
Iowa.....	68	422	67.3	82	81.7
Kansas.....	85	383	55.1	36	61.1
Kentucky.....	77	470	54.7	35	20.0
Louisiana.....	73	1,588	84.9	380	72.1
Maine.....	84	702	54.0	44	43.2
Maryland.....	90	1,556	89.5	225	87.1
Massachusetts.....	88	5/2,800	90.2	499	70.5
Michigan.....	91	1,723	47.0	400	11.8
Minnesota.....	89	566	23.1	51	13.7
Mississippi.....	77	312	70.8	67	31.3
Missouri.....	90	1,061	87.7	189	2.6
Montana.....	90	192	39.6	31	74.2
Nebraska.....	82	93	46.2	—	—
Nevada.....	88	316	85.4	41	80.5
New Hampshire.....	87	167	86.8	—	—
New Jersey.....	95	5,474	20.5	556	73.9
New Mexico.....	62	248	58.1	21	61.9
New York.....	83	14,837	55.3	2,547	17.4
North Carolina.....	71	420	94.0	27	77.8
North Dakota.....	91	168	97.0	26	73.1
Ohio.....	86	2,012	89.8	576	93.6
Oklahoma.....	83	830	90.4	69	31.9
Oregon.....	81	825	73.8	58	89.7
Pennsylvania.....	75	6,874	66.9	1,454	16.4
Puerto Rico.....	91	461	58.1	—	—
Rhode Island.....	92	6/184	89.7	18	88.9
South Carolina.....	80	336	79.8	16	75.0
South Dakota.....	91	134	85.8	12	58.3
Tennessee.....	74	1,034	63.8	176	33.0
Texas.....	79	1,631	69.1	223	75.3
Utah.....	86	51	92.2	6	100.0
Vermont.....	94	47	91.5	10	10.0
Virginia.....	78	477	90.4	44	84.1
Washington.....	87	516	80.2	84	97.6
West Virginia.....	76	462	57.4	155	81.9
Wisconsin.....	79	944	3.8	284	74.3
Wyoming.....	75	43	55.8	5	80.0

1/ Relates to first payments for total unemployment.

2/ Includes single and multi-claimant dispute cases.

3/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority, and data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

4/ Occasionally includes decisions on labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

5/ Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

6/ Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, May 1962

State and type of plan	May 1962			Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	40, 836	228, 169	1/ <u>\$11, 104, 258</u>	194, 446	1, 072, 565	\$51, 858, 998	\$46, 592, 524
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ <u>23, 127</u>	3/ <u>166, 082</u>	1/ <u>\$1, 992, 984</u>	2/ <u>110, 046</u>	3/ <u>809, 780</u>	9, 717, 360	8, 794, 812
Private plan.....	9, 966	(4/)	(4/)	50, 623	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	8, 080	51, 858	5/ <u>\$1, 892, 165</u>	39, 394	238, 872	\$8, 768, 757	\$5, 690, 047
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	2, 807	25, 543	\$730, 689	14, 863	122, 754	\$3, 521, 382	\$3, 386, 133
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	10, 415	6/ <u>52, 043</u>	\$3, 272, 753	59, 869	298, 992	\$19, 352, 259	\$19, 726, 023
Maternity.....	197	7/ <u>1, 679</u>	230, 931	961	8, 457	1, 174, 633	1, 302, 414

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

1/ Total benefits of \$13, 097, 242 were distributed as follows: \$10, 626, 829 to disabled employed workers, and \$ 2, 470, 413 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.

2/ Represents the number of payments made.

3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.

4/ Data not available.

5/ Total benefits of \$1, 892, 165 were distributed as follows: \$1, 384, 937 to disabled employed workers, and \$ 507, 228 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.

6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 104, 086 compensated weeks of sickness in May.

7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3, 358 weeks of maternity benefits in May.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, 92 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA...	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City 5
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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AUGUST 1962

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**Employment  
Security**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*

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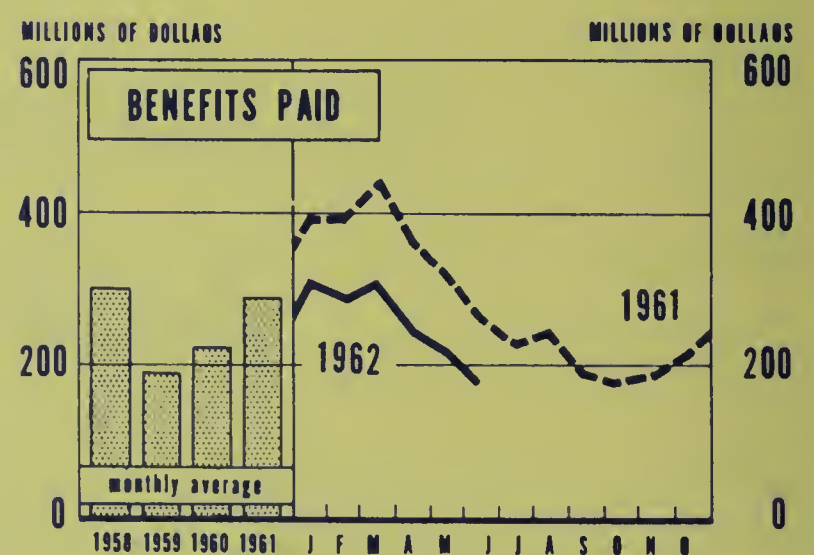
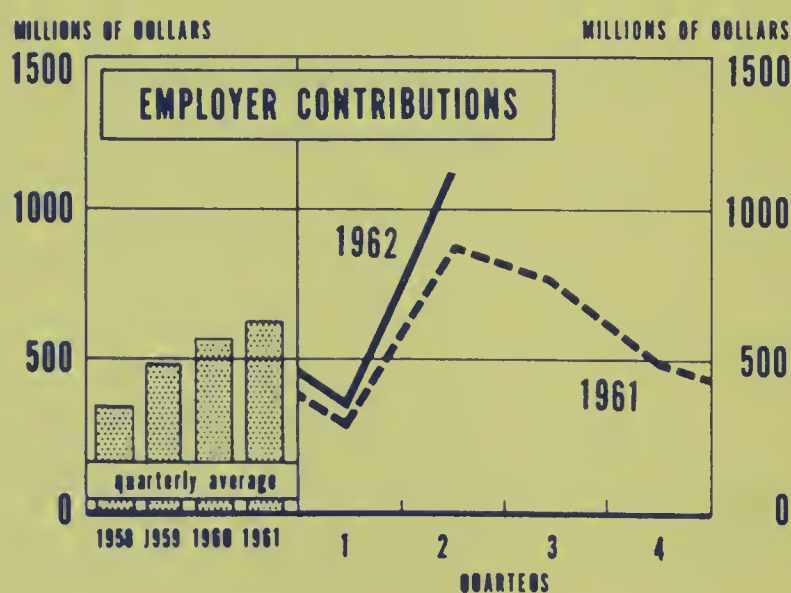
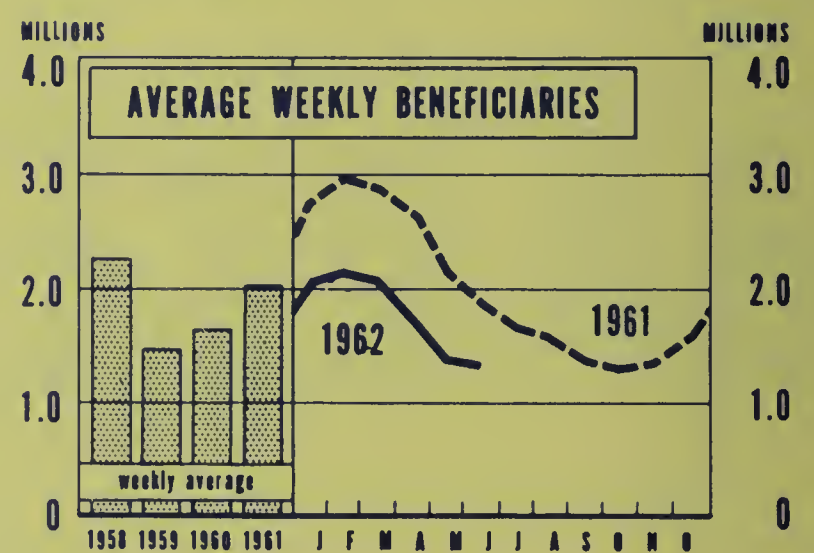
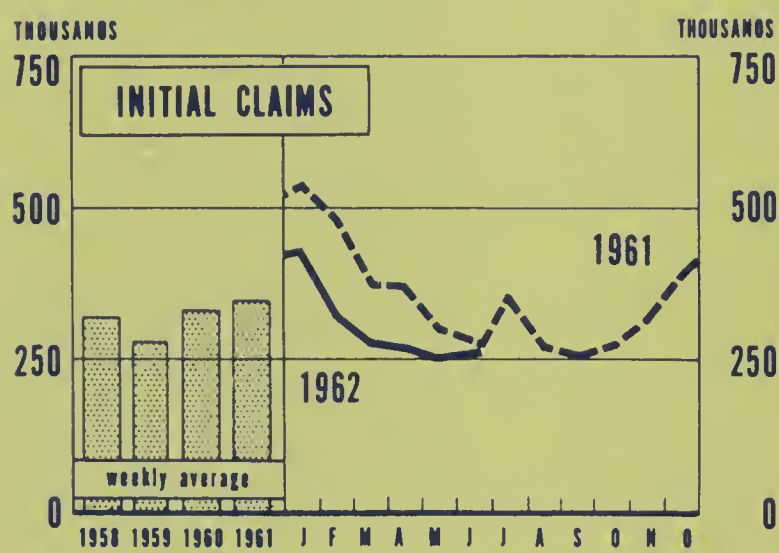
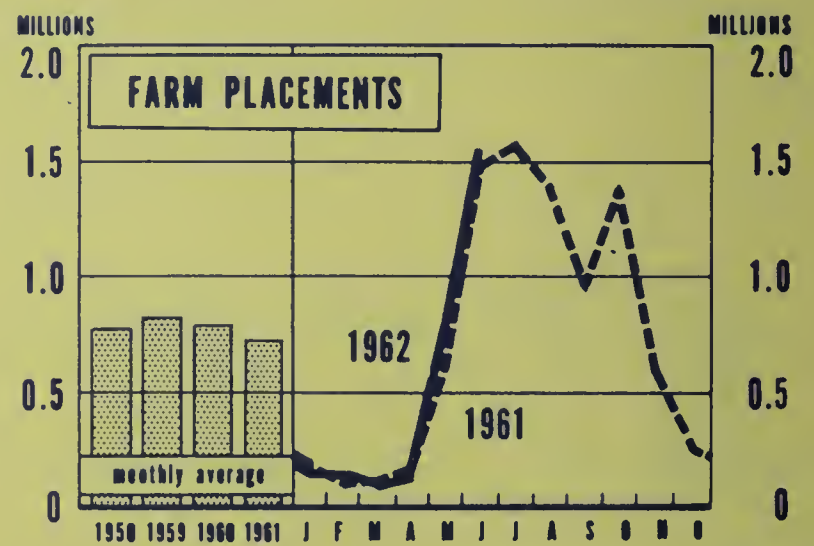
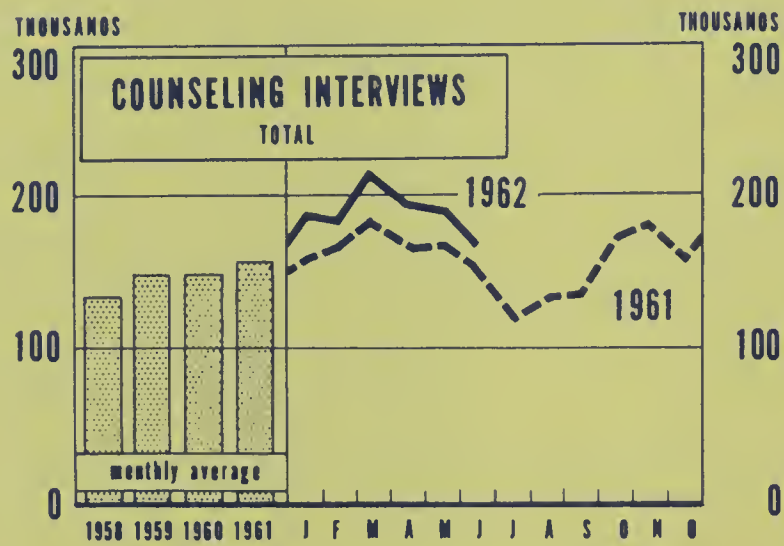
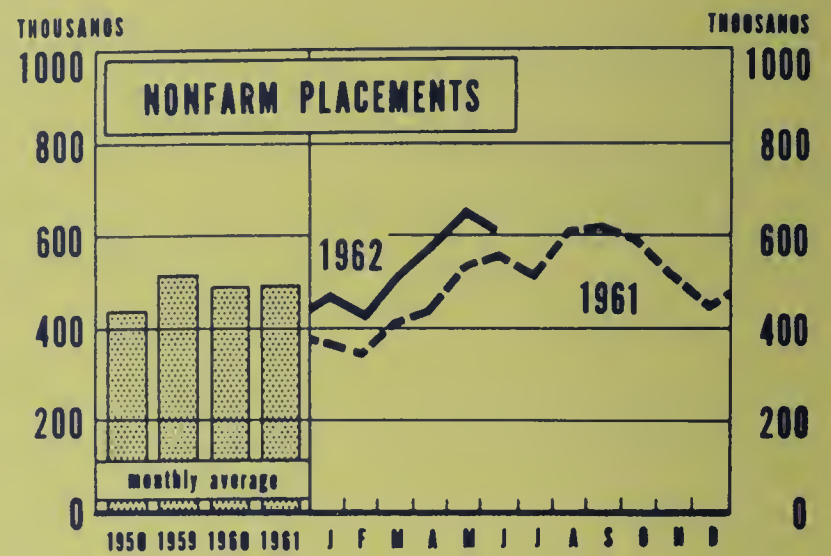
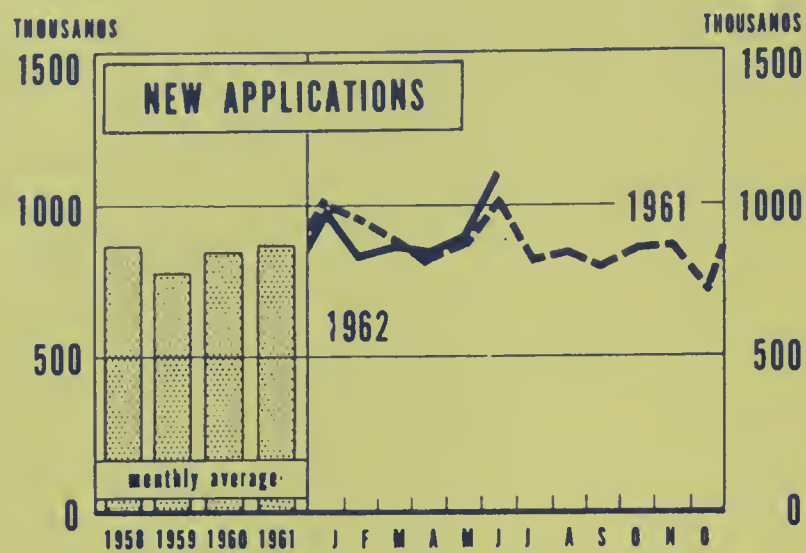
Millions



APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

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## *Extended Benefit Payments*

*Made to 2.8 Million Workers*

# *TEUC Program Ends*

**W**HEN the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 (TEUC) ended on June 30, 1962, nearly 2.8 million unemployed individuals had collected \$769 million in additional benefits after they had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular unemployment insurance laws. During the life of this program, States were reimbursed for an additional sum of \$48 million for the cost of benefits paid out of State funds to individuals for weeks of unemployment in excess of 26 weeks.

The TEUC Act, which became effective April 8, 1961 as an emergency measure, was the second of its kind under the auspices of the Federal Government in recent years designed to lessen the economic hardship of those workers who had used up their regular unemployment insurance benefit rights and who were experiencing long duration unemployment. The measure also helped to stabilize the economy by offsetting, in part, the loss of purchasing power due to such unemployment.

The program was terminated in two steps: (1) No new claims could be filed after March 31, 1962, and (2) only those claimants who were entitled to a TEUC payment for a week of unemployment beginning prior to April 1, 1962 were allowed to continue drawing on their extended benefit entitlement until June 30, 1962. (See detailed explanation of provisions "TEUC Program Becomes Law" in LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, April 1961, pp. 6-7.) Thus the final 3 months of operations represented a phasing-out period, accounting for less

than 10 percent of the weeks of unemployment compensated by TEUC during the 15-month existence of the program.

Although State participation was optional under the law, all States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as the Virgin Islands for UCFE and UCX claims, entered fully into the program, which was financed entirely by the Federal Government through a temporary increase in the Federal unemployment tax. The measure granted temporary extended compensation to unemployed workers who were eligible under a State unemployment insurance law (or under programs for ex-servicemen and Federal civilian employees) and who used up their rights to these benefits after June 30, 1960. It also provided for reimbursement to States for benefits paid to individuals for weeks of unemployment in excess of 26 weeks.

### Backlog of Long-Term Unemployed

During the 15 months the TEUC program was in operation, a total of 3 million first claims (representing different individuals) were filed. Over one-half of these first claims (1.6 million) were filed during the first 4 months of the program, when the large backlog of persons who had previously used up their regular benefit rights since June 30, 1960 entered the program. The first claims peak occurred during the first full month--April 9 through May 6--when 865,000 claims were taken, representing one-half of the eligible potential up to that time (the number of persons who had exhausted their benefit rights since June 30, 1960).



### Benefits Totaled \$769 Million

A total of 2.8 million beneficiaries received temporary extended compensation which, in the aggregate, amounted to \$769 million. Almost all (96 percent) of these beneficiaries were claimants who exhausted their benefit rights under the regular State unemployment insurance programs. The remainder were claimants under the UCFE and UCX programs.

The average weekly benefit payment of \$30.93 was approximately \$3.00 lower than the average benefit payment of \$33.80 made to claimants under the regular State programs in calendar year 1961. Under the TEUC Act, benefits payable to an individual for a given week were reduced by any amount received for that week as a retirement pension or annuity financed in whole or in part by an employer he worked for in the "base period" of his regular benefit claim. However, TEUC payments were not reduced for eligible claimants receiving old-age insurance under Social Security, or veterans', or other disability pensions. Throughout the life of the program, only a small percentage of these claimants had their weekly benefit amount reduced for receipt of retirement payments.

Beneficiaries collected an average of 9 weekly benefit payments under the program. The TEUC law limited extended benefits to a maximum of 13 weeks for all claimants and to 39 weeks of regular plus extended benefits combined in a compensation period, regardless of the fact that (1) some State laws provide for regu-

lar duration in excess of 26 weeks, and (2) some States had extended duration programs of their own. TEUC claimants were those whose unemployment extended beyond the protection of the laws of their State. Of the six States with extended automatic duration provisions in their laws, all but two--Connecticut and Vermont--virtually suspended their extended duration programs with the activation of the TEUC program.

### Insured Unemployment Reached Peak in First Month

Weekly insured unemployment rose rapidly during the initial weeks of the program, reaching a peak monthly average of 748,000 during May 1961, and then dropped sharply to 450,000 in August. A downtrend in the volume of insured unemployment continued throughout the remaining months, falling to 230,000 in April 1962, 1 year after the start of the program. The final monthly average was 53,000 in June, when the law expired.

### Over 60 Percent of Claimants Exhausted Temporary Benefits

Approximately 1.7 million TEUC beneficiaries, about three out of five, drew their full entitlement. The monthly number of persons who exhausted their extended benefits rose sharply to 273,000 in July 1961, in the early months of the program. The number declined by almost one-half in August to 167,000, and slackened at a steady pace to 105,000 by the end of December 1961. A total of 58,000 persons exhausted their TEUC entitlement in the last month of the program.



# Experience of Beneficiaries Under Unemployment Insurance in 1961

**T**HE experience of beneficiaries under all unemployment insurance programs in calendar year 1961 reflected the economic recession early in the year and the subsequent recovery. This pattern resulted in a short period of unusually heavy benefit claims activity at the peak of insured unemployment in February, followed by monthly reductions in subsequent months.

A total of \$3.6 billion in unemployment insurance benefit payments under all regular State and Federal programs (but excluding payments to railroad workers under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) were paid to 7.4 million beneficiaries during 1961, making a substantial contribution to purchasing power in the Nation as a whole. Of this amount, \$58.1 million were paid to former employees of the Federal Government (UCFE) and \$106.1 million to ex-servicemen (UCX) under special Federal programs for unemployed persons in these categories. In addition, beginning with the second week of April, some 2.3 million claimants, representing three-fourths of all exhaustions since mid-1960, received an average of eight extended benefit payments for an aggregate of \$567.3 million under the Federal Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 (TEUC). By the time the program ended on June 30, 1962, nearly 2.8 million unemployed individuals had collected \$769 million in benefits. This temporary program, which became operational after the trough of the recession had been reached, maintained unemployment insurance benefit payments at relatively high levels during the remainder of the year as unemployment continued at above-normal levels.

An estimated 10.3 million workers filed new benefit claims during the year--some 300,000 above the figure for 1960. These workers experienced an average of two spells of unemployment for an average of nearly 7 weeks per spell.

Initial claims, signifying the start of new spells of unemployment, rose 6 percent from the previous year's level to 18.7 million. (The volume of initial claims under the UCFE program was 157,000, and for the UCX program, 338,000.) Averaging 1.5 million monthly, initial claims reached a peak of 2.4 million in January. Eligible claimants under all programs filed a weekly average of 2.3 million claims for cash benefits or waiting-week credit, representing an average of 5.6 percent of covered employment for the year.

First claims during the initial month of the TEUC program rose sharply to 865,000 and declined steadily thereafter. The majority of these claims represented workers who had exhausted their benefit rights between June 30, 1960 and April 1, 1961. Claimants who had exhausted after the earlier date were potentially eligible for TEUC benefits. Beginning in June, the monthly total of persons filing TEUC claims approximated the number of persons exhausting their benefit rights under the regular programs. An average of 490,000 TEUC claims were filed each week during the April-December period. While the volume of TEUC claims continued to decline fairly steadily, the rate of decrease slowed in the last months of the year.

## Beneficiaries Increase

Of those who filed claims under all programs, just over 8 million had sufficient wage credits to qualify for benefits, but only 7.4 million remained unemployed long enough to receive a benefit payment. Beneficiaries, or those individuals who received at least one benefit payment, averaged 2.0 million weekly.

The year's peak of 3 million beneficiaries was reached during the January-March quarter and was followed by a sharp drop to slightly over 1.7 million in



the second quarter. The decline continued at a slower pace during the third and fourth quarters, as the economy continued to improve.

#### Average Weekly Payment Rises Slightly

The average payment for weeks of total unemployment under State programs rose in 1961 to \$33.80 from \$32.87 in 1960. The rise was attributable, in part, to the presence of a larger proportion of higher-salaried workers among those filing claims during the first 4 months of the 1960-61 recession. Payments were also affected to some extent by legislative enactments in 14 States increasing the maximum weekly benefit in amounts from \$1 to \$15, representing adjustments to current wage levels. These changes became effective as early as March in some States and as late as September in others.

Nationwide, approximately half (46 percent) of all new eligible claimants who established benefit years in 1961 were eligible for the maximum weekly benefit provided by the State laws. This was a small improvement from the 49 percent who were concentrated at the maximum in 1960. Generally, a higher proportion of claimants eligible for the maximum means that the benefits of many are governed less by past weekly earnings than by the maximum imposed under the law.

Slightly more than one-fourth (29 percent) of all benefit payments for weeks of total unemployment amounted to \$40 or more, while a small number (.3 percent) were for less than \$10. The majority of the remaining payments (62 percent) ranged from \$20 to \$40. Some 44 percent of the weekly payments were made at the State maximum weekly amount. About 7.7 percent of all beneficiaries received an average benefit payment of \$19.98 during weeks in which they were only partially unemployed.

The average weekly benefit payment to unemployed former Federal employees (UCFE) was \$34.32, and to ex-servicemen (UCX), \$31.01. As of December 1961, beneficiaries under the TEUC program received an average weekly benefit of \$31.09.

#### Size of Weekly Benefit Payment, 1961

Size of weekly benefit payment	Percentage distribution of weeks compensated
<u>Total</u>	100.0
Less than \$10	0.3
\$10 - \$19.99	9.9
\$20 - \$29.99	24.0
\$30 - \$39.99	37.0
\$40 or more	28.8
At State maximum	44.1

#### Allowances for Dependents Increase

Twelve States paid additional allowances during the year to claimants with dependents. A total of 805,727 such beneficiaries, representing 44 percent of all the beneficiaries in these States, received an average weekly payment, including dependents' allowances, of \$44.36. The weekly payment, excluding dependents' allowances, for these beneficiaries averaged \$38.04. Approximately \$53 million in dependents' allowances were disbursed in 1961, amounting to 9.2 percent of the total benefit payments made in the 12 States granting such allowances. The number of beneficiaries who drew dependents' allowances in 1961 increased by 32,800 over 1960.

#### Number of Beneficiaries and Number and Percent Eligible for Allowances in States with Dependents' Benefits, 1948-1961

Year	States <sup>1/</sup>	Total beneficiaries	Beneficiaries receiving allowances	
			Number	Percent
1948	5	563,018	132,583	23.6
1950	11	964,445	239,889	24.9
1955	11	816,155	281,367	34.5
1960	12	1,765,446	772,930	44.0
1961	12	1,827,796	805,727	44.1

<sup>1/</sup> With dependents' provisions in effect at beginning of calendar year.



## Promptness of Payment

Despite the increased claims load during the first 2 quarters of 1961, promptness of payments of intrastate claims was only slightly less than in 1960. During each of the first 2 quarters of 1961, the rate of first benefit payments made within 14 days of filing was 84 percent, slightly below the 85 and 87 percent rates in the comparable quarters of 1960. Claims requiring over 42 days for settlement averaged 2 percent throughout the year, the generally prevailing rate for preceding years.

With the exception of the last quarter of the year, the proportion of interstate claim payments made within 14 days fell substantially below the comparable quarter of the preceding year (see table below). There was also a larger proportion of interstate claims with a time lapse of 42 days before first payment was made. The marked increase resulted from an increased number of claims due to an accelerated movement of workers from one State to another seeking better employment opportunities, a normal occurrence during recession periods.

### Promptness of Payments, 1961

#### First payments made within 14 days

Quarter	<u>Intrastate payments</u>		<u>Interstate payments</u>	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
	(Percent)		(Percent)	

First	85	84	54	47
-------	----	----	----	----

Second	87	84	57	51
--------	----	----	----	----

Third	86	83	59	51
-------	----	----	----	----

Fourth	88	86	59	59
--------	----	----	----	----

#### First payments not paid for over 42 days

First	2	2	8	9
-------	---	---	---	---

Second	2	3	9	13
--------	---	---	---	----

Third	2	2	7	10
-------	---	---	---	----

Fourth	2	2	6	8
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## Disqualifications Increase

Total disqualifications under State programs in 1961 rose by 236,910 to 2,261,100, 12 percent above the 1960 total of 2,024,200. However, the ratio of disqualifications to insured claimant contacts fell from 18.5 percent in 1960 to 17.5 percent in 1961. This decline in the ratio reflected the increased volume of recessionary claims for unemployment resulting mainly from economic conditions rather than for reasons that might be disqualifying.

### Duration of Benefits Decreases Slightly

Weeks of benefits potentially payable to an eligible claimant in 1961 averaged 23.9, virtually the same as for 1960. Actually, an average of 14.8 weeks of benefits were drawn during the year by all claimants, 2 weeks more than the average for 1960 and the same as in 1958. The average number of weeks claimed per spell of unemployment was 6.7, as compared with 5.8 in 1960 and 6.8 in 1958, suggesting that, on the average, claimants found employment about a week later in 1961 than in 1960, and in about the same length of time as in the recession period of 1958.

### Exhaustions

The exhaustion rate was particularly significant during the 1961 recession-recovery period as a demonstration of the adequacy of benefit duration. The number of claimants exhausting their regular State benefit rights under all programs during the year amounted to 2.5 million, approximately 47 percent above the 1960 level of 1.7 million. The exhaustion rate rose to 30.6 in 1961, 4.4 percentage points above the rate of 26.2 percent for 1960.

The greatest number of exhaustions--750,000--almost one-third of the yearly total, occurred during the second quarter of 1961, and represented unemployment which began toward the latter part of 1960, when the recession period began. The monthly total rose steadily from 203,000 in January, accelerated to 256,000 in March, and reached 262,000, the highest for the year, in May, 80 percent above the corresponding month of the previous year.

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## The Job Market and the Veteran

**A** STEADY expansion of the Nation's economy during fiscal year 1962 was accompanied by a considerably improved employment situation for veterans in the job market, as well as for all other workers.

By the beginning of the fiscal year, the employment losses which had accompanied the 1960-61 recession were fully made up, and in July of 1961 nonfarm employment had reached a record level of 62.0 million. Employment changes in subsequent months of the fiscal year reflected both seasonal variations and continuing longer-term gains. Falling to a low for the year of 60.6 million in January 1962, nonfarm employment rose steadily to 63.2 million in June. This was about 1.2 million greater than a year earlier, and established a new high for any month on record.

In spite of employment gains during the year, however, total unemployment levels showed little improvement through October of 1961, when the seasonally adjusted rate was 6.7 percent. There was an overall downward movement in subsequent months, and in June of this year the rate stood at 5.5 percent. As FY-1962 drew to a close, most indicators of economic activity continued to show gains, although the rate of economic growth had slowed. Because veterans constitute such a large proportion of the civilian work force (about 1/3 of the total and about 1/2 of all men), their job status was directly affected by the changing developments in the economy during the year.

The number of male World War II veterans with jobs moved up by nearly 200,000 between July and October 1961 to 13.5 million, but declined seasonally to 13.3 million in January 1962 and showed little change through March. Gains in the next three months raised the figure to 13.5 million in June 1962, slightly above the number a year earlier.

The number of jobless World War II veterans dropped by about 185,000 from July to October 1961, to some 450,000, but because of seasonal employment reductions, the jobless figure rose to a high for the year of about 665,000 in February 1962. Steady reductions during the following months lowered the total to 410,000 in May--about 40 percent below the figure a year earlier. In June, however, the number of veterans without jobs moved up to 465,000 but this was nearly 125,000 less than the number in June a year ago.

Throughout fiscal year 1962, veterans continued to maintain a relatively more favorable position in the Nation's job markets than male non-veterans. The unemployment rate for male World War II veterans in the 35-54 age group was at a seasonal low of 3.2 percent in October 1961, compared with 3.7 percent for male non-veterans. The rates rose seasonally through February 1962 to 4.8 percent for veterans and 5.7 percent for male non-veterans in the 35-54 age group. By June the rates had dropped to 3.3 percent for veterans and to 3.9 percent for non-veterans.

### Veterans' Applications for Work Drop Sharply

Reflecting the relatively favorable job situation for veterans for the year as a whole, the number of work applications filed by veterans at the employment service offices decreased by nearly 220,000 (13 percent) to a 10-year low of 1,526,100 in 1962. This contrasted with a 2-percent decrease in the number filed by male non-veterans between 1961 and 1962. Work applications from disabled veterans, however, showed little change, edging down about 1 percent from the preceding year to 129,000. Approximately 68,000 active applications of disabled veterans were on file at local employment offices at

(continued on page 22)



## Substantial Unemployment Areas at 2-Year Low

THE employment situation in most of the Nation's major job centers continued to improve during late spring and early summer, but the pace of the advance was somewhat more moderate than earlier in the year. Generally modest employment increases were reported by more than nine-tenths of the 150 major labor market areas regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and the affiliated State employment security agencies, which in most areas affected manufacturing as well as nonmanufacturing industries. However, largest advances were reported by seasonally expanding industries. Unemployment also increased seasonally in many centers as students and graduates in search of summer or permanent jobs entered the labor force at the end of the school year. The beginning of annual plant shutdowns for summer vacations contributed to an increase in joblessness in some areas.

Reports from employers in the 150 surveyed major areas suggested a continuation of the moderate overall employment advance to mid-September. About four-fifths of the areas expected to share in the uptrend. If employers hiring plans are carried out, anticipated gains probably will be in line with those of last year. More than two-thirds of the surveyed areas looked for increases in factory employment, mainly in nondurables, led by the usual sharp seasonal uptrends in food processing and apparel.

Some employment increases are also scheduled by durables manufacturers in

many of the surveyed areas. A substantial gain appears in the offing in most automobile areas, where the annual model changeover period will be followed by initial production runs of the 1963 models. Moderate employment expansions are looked for in areas producing electrical machinery and primary metals. Scheduled declines to September are generally nominal, with chemicals and shipbuilding centers among those expecting small losses. Most aircraft centers expect a continuation of the long-term employment downtrend in that industry.

Continuing improvement in local labor market conditions in most of the Nation was reflected in the Bureau of Employment Security's July classification of 150 major areas according to the relative adequacy of their labor supply. Only four major areas were shifted to improved classification categories in July, as compared with 10 in June. Three of the four changes in area classification ratings in July involved movement out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to Group C, a category denoting relatively moderate unemployment. The three areas affected--Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., Utica-Rome, N. Y., and Spokane, Wash.--were all of medium size. Manufacturing hires, chiefly in durables, largely accounted for the decreases in unemployment in these areas. One other medium-size area--Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.--shifted from a Group C to a Group B (low unemployment) rating, as the result of improvement, mostly seasonal, in locally important industries.

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.

Tables on Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment appear on page 56.



A summary of the July 1962 classification for the 150 major areas is shown below.

Labor Supply Group	July 1962	June 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July 1960	July 1959
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150	149	149
Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	11	10	7	0	19	23
Group C	91	89	89	62	93	80
Group D	39	42	43	69	28	33
Group E	6	6	6	11	6	6
Group F	3	3	5	8	3	7

As a result of these changes, the number of major areas classified as having relatively substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F) dropped to 48 in July --the lowest total for these categories since July 1960. Thus, 102 of the 150 major areas are now designated as having relatively low or moderate unemployment (Groups B and C), as compared with only 62 in July 1961, shortly after the pickup in business activity following the 1960-61 recession. In July 1960, near the peak of the prerecession period, some 112 areas were classified in Groups B and C. About the same number of areas (103) were in these categories at the corresponding point in the 1959 recovery, but 23 were in the low unemployment Group B classification, as compared with only 11 this July.

The July area labor market classifications indicated that, at present, more than four-fifths (30.6 million of the 37.3 million) of the nonfarm wage and salary workers employed in the 150 major labor market areas work in the 102 areas classified as having relatively low or moderate unemployment (Groups B and C). On the other hand, the 48 areas of substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F)--which provide less than one-fifth of all jobs in the 150 areas--account for more than one-fourth of the unemployed in these areas.

In addition to the major area reclassifications in July, five smaller areas--Dover, Del., Ottawa-La Salle, Ill., Newton, N. J., Hendersonville and Rocky Mount, N. C.--were removed from the "substantial unemployment" list as local employment conditions improved. The number of "smaller areas of substantial

unemployment" was reduced from 198 in June to 190 in July. In July 1961, some 230 areas were classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

A total of 14 "very small" areas were added to the list of areas with substantial and perisitent unemployment in July. Additions to the list of very small areas are based in part on the extent to which such areas are called to the attention of the Bureau for special surveys and do not necessarily reflect a recent worsening in the local unemployment situation. Alexandria, Minn., and Aragon, N.M. were removed from the list in July.

Nineteen of the 150 "major" centers, 104 of the 190 "smaller" areas, and 394 "very small" areas are officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

#### Moderate Employment Advance Scheduled by Early Autumn

Employer hiring plans, as reported to local public employment offices in the Nation's 150 major labor market areas, indicate that employment may expand moderately by early autumn in about four-fifths of the surveyed areas. During the next 2 months increases are scheduled mainly in seasonally-affected nonmanufacturing activities and nondurable goods manufacturing--principally trade, construction, food processing, and apparel. Some expansion in hiring activities also appears in the offing for durable goods producers in many areas. However, aircraft and shipbuilding centers forecast slight-to-moderate reductions between now and mid-September.

Among expanding factory industries, gains in durable goods employment in the next 2 months are expected to be led by the key automotive industry, according to area employer forecasts. Industry sources indicate that auto production thus far this year is about one-third higher than during the same period a year ago, and new car sales for the first 6 months in 1962 exceeded those in the first half of 1961 by about 25 percent. Production and employment in most centers will drop during the summer, as work on the 1962 model run is completed and auto produc-



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

JULY 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D.C.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Rochester, N.Y.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N.C.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Mobile, Ala.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.

GROUP C (cont.)

Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Wichita, Kans.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N.H.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N.J.  
Trenton, N.J.  
Albuquerque, N.Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N.Y.  
Binghamton, N.Y.  
New York, N.Y.  
Syracuse, N.Y.  
Utica-Rome, N.Y.  
Asheville, N.C.  
Charlotte, N.C.  
Winston-Salem, N.C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio

GROUP C (cont.)

Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Allentown-Bethlehem-  
Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S.C.  
Greenville, S.C.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Evansville, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
New Orleans, La.

GROUP D (cont.)

Brockton, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N.J.  
Jersey City, N.J.  
Newark, N.J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N.J.  
Buffalo, N.Y.  
Durham, N.C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P.R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R.I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port  
Arthur, Tex.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E

Fall River, Mass.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.-  
Ashland, Ky.  
Wheeling, W. Va.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P.R.  
Ponce, P.R.



ers tool up for the 1963 models. By mid-September, however, output in many auto centers should again be at a relatively high rate as changeover periods are completed, and work gets under way on the new 1963 cars. Largest auto employment increases by mid-September are scheduled in South Bend, Detroit, Flint, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Wilmington, Del. However, September auto payroll levels in Atlanta and Fort Wayne may be below the July totals because of local differences in the timing of the model-changeover period.

On the basis of employers' forecasts from the Nation's major steel centers, hiring in that industry is also scheduled to expand moderately between now and early autumn. Steel production has been at relatively low levels this summer, reflecting both a normal seasonal slack in demand and continuing inventory trimming by steel purchasers since the settlement of the industry's wage contract negotiations in early April. Output reached the lowest point for the year during the July 4 holiday week, but has shown some recovery since then. Much of the increased demand for steel in coming months is expected to derive from automotive orders for work on new model cars. The area reports suggest that the most significant steel advances to mid-September may occur in the Chicago area and in Gary-Hammond-East Chicago and Detroit. However, some employment retrenchment appears possible in the San Francisco-Oakland and Youngstown, Ohio areas, as efforts to reduce current mill stockpile continue. No significant changes are looked for in the key Pittsburgh area.

The related fabricated metals industry also expects a moderate overall gain in employment during the next 2 month period, according to the area employer reports. A significant share of the hiring is scheduled in plants producing auto stampings and related hardware in Detroit and Flint, as well as in Syracuse, N. Y. Payroll gains are also forecast in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and Chicago areas, in plants producing structural metal products. Other areas in which fabricated metals employment gains are forecast include Boston, Mass., and New Britain and Waterbury, Conn. Small

losses are scheduled in the San Francisco-Oakland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Canton, (Ohio) areas between now and early autumn, as demand for metal food containers slackens.

Moderate employment gains in the next 2 months may also be in the offing for the electrical machinery industry, according to manpower needs estimates of employers in leading production centers. While scheduled hiring increases during the next 2 months are distributed throughout a wide range of electrical and electronic equipment plants, the largest are planned in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area (defense electronics) and Chicago (communications equipment and radio and television sets). Other areas in which significant payroll advances are looked for by mid-September include Boston, Phoenix, and Bridgeport. Employment reductions in electrical machinery and equipment to mid-September are planned in some areas, however, notably in St. Louis and Rochester, N. Y.

Nonelectrical machinery centers anticipate little net change in payroll levels to early autumn, on the basis of the area employer expectations. Effects of employment cutback in Detroit in plants producing farm and office machinery, seasonal layoffs in farm machinery in the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Ill. area, and government contract completions (computers) in Minneapolis-St. Paul may outweigh, by a slight margin, scheduled gains in Philadelphia (industrial machinery), Hartford, Conn. (office machinery), and Worcester, Mass. (end of vacation shutdowns).

Area employer reports point to some further reductions in the aircraft industry by early autumn. Prospective cutbacks are small, but will continue the downtrend evident in this industry over most of the past few years, as increasing missile and spacecraft production--utilizing fewer production workers--replaces manned aircraft manufacturing. For the period immediately ahead, largest aircraft losses are likely to occur in the San Diego, Fort Worth, and Wichita areas, reflecting continuing cutbacks in production of commercial and military airplanes. On the other hand, some gains are expected



in St. Louis (space projects), New Orleans (staffing of the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration center), and Philadelphia (production of new-design vertical-takeoff aircraft).

Employer hiring schedules suggest that local job totals may increase somewhat during the coming months in other durable goods industries, except shipbuilding. Moderate hiring appears in the offing for most furniture areas to mid-September, particularly in Los Angeles-Long Beach and Grand Rapids, Mich. Ordnance manufacturing centers also scheduled moderate hiring between now and early autumn, with the largest advances scheduled in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area --as work on space projects accelerates --and smaller gains in Cleveland, San Jose, Bridgeport, and Baltimore. A slight increase, by mid-September, in payrolls of establishments producing professional and scientific instruments is also indicated by the area employer forecasts, with the most significant advances expected in Boston, Philadelphia, and Waterbury, Conn. Some reductions in this industry are, however, scheduled in Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago. In shipbuilding areas, employer hiring schedules added up to a small net loss over the next few months, with the largest reductions planned in Baltimore and San Francisco-Oakland.

Employment changes expected by area employers in nondurable goods manufacturing over the next 2 months are primarily seasonal in character. The reports suggest that food processing will account for the largest job gains in this group between now and early autumn, mostly among such West Coast centers, as San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Portland, Oreg. Among the several areas expecting food products losses, however, are notably Honolulu (end of the pineapple canning season), and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Newark (seasonal reductions in beer and soft drink production).

Area employer reports from major apparel centers also indicate a fairly sizable seasonal expansion in hiring activities during the next 2-month period, as plants reopen after vacation shutdowns and production of fall and winter garments moves into full swing. Principal employ-

ment advances in the garment industry to mid-September will occur in the key New York City area--where about one-fourth of the industry's employment is concentrated--while moderate gains are also in prospect in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and Boston areas. Smaller increases in apparel payrolls also appear likely in Bridgeport, Conn., and New Brunswick-Perth Amboy and Newark, N. J.

Among the other nondurable goods industries, reports from the tobacco industry centers indicate a sharp seasonal gain may be in the offing over the next few months, paced by hiring in Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C. and Richmond, Va. (beginning of leaf processing season). Textile centers may show a slight net gain to mid-September, with hiring scheduled in Philadelphia, Lawrence-Haverhill, New Bedford, and Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass., partly reflecting the resumption of full production following summer vacation shutdowns in some mills. Employment in shoe factories may also expand slightly to early autumn, mainly in Lawrence-Haverhill, Utica-Rome, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. On the negative side, a small overall decline appears slated for the chemicals industry, particularly in San Francisco-Oakland, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del. A slight net employment loss is also scheduled in petroleum refinery areas, notably in Philadelphia and Chicago, according to the area employer reports.

In nonmanufacturing, largest increases in most areas are scheduled for the trade and construction industries, following the normal seasonal pattern during the next 2-month period. The seasonal pickup in trade will reflect staff expansions in department stores and mail order houses for the opening of the fall shopping season. Scheduled construction gains to mid-September are somewhat below those which occurred during the same period a year ago. However, Department of Commerce data show the value of total construction put in place during the first half of this year at a level 6 percent ahead of the same period in 1961. Over the next few months, relatively large construction employment gains are scheduled for Philadelphia, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Minneapolis-St. Paul among other areas.

(continued on page 16)



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# *Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits*

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## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS OF CONTROLLING STOCKHOLDERS AND CORPORATE OFFICERS

"Sure, I'm the president of the corporation. But the company's shut down for a while and not making any profit. I'm not working and have no salary. I don't see how I could be any more unemployed than this."

This is not the president of one of the vast national enterprises that may come to mind when the term "corporation president" is mentioned. There are, however, all kinds of corporations, many of them small. But, large or small, the corporate body is the employer and the officers are among its employees. If the corporation is otherwise liable for unemployment taxes and the State law contains no special exclusion, the salaries of the officers are taxable and establish wage credits for them.

When the corporation's officers or its controlling stockholders also perform the major work of the company, their unemployment insurance benefit status during shutdowns or layoffs by the company may be a question for the unemployment insurance staff. Assuming that the claimant, who has customarily worked for a corporation on a salary basis performs no services and receives no remuneration during a period of poor business or off-season slump, will the fact that he is a controlling stockholder and corporate officer prevent his being eligible for unemployment benefits? Is he unemployed? Is he self-employed? Is his unemployment "voluntary" because, as a part of management, he could control his employment as a worker?

Benefits have been denied in some cases to such claimants on the basis that,

as principal officers and controlling stockholders, they had the power to determine whether they were to perform services for the corporation and whether--and when and how much--they would be paid by the corporation.

A recent Pennsylvania Superior Court decision (Harry B. DePriest v. Bd of Rev., December 14, 1961) is in point. In that case, the claimants were a husband and wife. The husband was president and majority stockholder of a family corporation which owned and operated a resort hotel. The only other stockholders were the wife, who was secretary and treasurer, and their daughter, who was vice president and assistant secretary. The hotel generally opens about Memorial Day and closes about Labor Day. During the 1960 season, the claimants spent full time attending to the corporation affairs and were paid wages. The husband testified that he and his wife received remuneration as employees but did not draw any compensation as officers. Their wages were subject to social security and unemployment compensation taxes.

In their applications for benefits, they stated that they were unemployed because the hotel they operated had closed at the end of the resort season. When asked if he had not created his own unemployment by closing down at the end of the season, the husband testified: "Well, the weather is what dictates when you close. It is a question of economics..." He also testified that the hotel would be reopened.

Both the Bureau of Employment Security and the referee concluded that the



claimants were ineligible for unemployment insurance because they were engaged in self-employment, and that, as they were engaged in business for themselves, they were not unemployed. The Board of Review placed the disqualification only under the provision that the claimants were engaged in self-employment. The Court held that the conclusion of the Bureau and the referee that the claimants were not unemployed was in accord with previous Pennsylvania Court decisions. The Court affirmed the denial of benefits, citing, among other cases in point, the Superior Court decision, Samuel Wax v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review (189 Pa. Super. 198, 149 A. 2d 191 (1959); "Operates Own Business--Unemployed? Available?" LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, September 1960.)

The Court concluded that there is no substantial difference between a finding that the claimants were "not unemployed" and the findings they were "engaged in self-employment." "Where, as here," said the Court, "the claimants are the principal officers and controlling stockholders of the corporate employer, the board is not required to ignore the true state of affairs and regard the claimants merely as employees of the corporate entity. . . ."

The Court pointed out that, in a number of cases involving final termination of the technical employment of persons who had owned or controlled the corporate employer, it had ignored the corporate entity and declared the claimants to be ineligible for compensation on the ground that their unemployment was due to leaving voluntarily without cause of a necessitous and compelling nature. The Court considered that the same principle is applicable in determining whether the claimants, in fact, were "unemployed," or were self-employed persons whose business merely proved to be unremunerative during the period for which the claim for benefits was made.

Another case which denies benefits on the basis that a corporate officer controlled his own employment is a September 1961 decision of the New Jersey Board of Review (No. BR-60-1387-C-R; BSSUI, TPU-110-27). In this case, the claimant

and his two uncles, each an expert glass cutter, had formed a corporation to engage in cutting designs on glassware. Each held one-third of the stock and had authority to sign checks drawn on the company account. They did the production work as required to fill orders, kept in touch with sales representatives, solicited business, attended to mail, and received and paid out money for the company account. For accounting purposes, 20 percent of all money received by the company was charged to the officers' salaries, and the remainder was charged to direct production labor costs.

The claimant was paid \$80 a week when he worked full time. Usually, the company obtained sufficient orders to operate full time from September to March each year and then irregularly after this period. In weeks when the company was not in full operation, it usually picked up sufficient jobs to operate 1 day a week. The claimant was then paid \$2 an hour, or \$16 a day, for the time he worked. During a period of such seasonal slack, he filed a claim for unemployment benefits. He stated that during this period he had sought work at a gift shop where a limited amount of cut glass was sold on specific orders. He had also applied at a factory which produces cut glass in volume and operates on a full-time basis all year. However, he specified that he was only available for full-time work as a member of his own corporation. The claimant was denied benefits on the basis that he was self-employed. The Board of Review stated:

"In this matter the interests of the individuals involved as benefit claimants are identified with their interests as stockholders and officers of the corporate entity under which they have chosen to operate . . . .

"The objectives of the statute to stabilize employment and to systematically accumulate funds to provide benefits for workers who are involuntarily unemployed are all violated by the allowance of benefits to individuals who control their own employment; individuals who are in fact self employed . . . .

. . . . .



"As officers of the corporation these claimants [the claimant in this case and his two uncles] were engaged in and compensated for their full-time activities. Each one admitted individually that he continued to discharge his obligations as an officer to promote the company's affairs and to solicit business and supervise sales representatives. Each one of the officers continued in the 'employment' of the corporation on a full-time basis throughout the year."

In New York, a claimant had been a stockholder and the secretary and treasurer of a corporation. The claimant had noted deficiencies in the operation including the failure of the corporation to pay all its taxes. She had made repeated efforts to have these taxes paid. When she failed, she resigned. When she filed her initial claim, the local office held that the claimant was ineligible because she was not totally unemployed and because the corporation of which she was an officer was delinquent in the payment of unemployment insurance taxes. Later the company ceased operations.

The Appeal Board (Decision No. 89,033, April 4, 1962, BSSUI, TPU-110-33) held that the claimant was unemployed because, although the corporation of which she was an officer was still in existence, it was not actually an active and going concern. The Board further held that the claimant was eligible for benefits, despite the general rule that benefits may not be paid to officers of a corporation whose negligence or omission has resulted in a delinquency in unemployment insurance taxes. The Board noted that despite her participation in the management of the delinquent corporation, she had attempted without success to prevent that delinquency.

A Maine decision, while denying benefits, suggests that a generalization about the eligibility of corporate officers should not be made but that each case should be determined on its own facts. A controlling-stockholder corporate officer was involved in this Maine Appeal Tribunal decision (No. 58-A-486; BSSUI, TPU-110-11; affirmed, July 7, 1958, Maine Employment Security Commission decision No. 58-C-70). The claimant had worked for two seasons as maintenance man in a

fish cannery operated by a corporation of which he was president and in which he owned 50 percent of the stock. The claimant's brother, as treasurer of the corporation, owned 45 percent of the stock, and his brother's wife owned 5 percent of the stock. The brother's wife worked year round taking care of the books, quarterly reports, mail, etc. The cannery operated each year only during the season when sardines are canned. Some repair work was performed at the end of the season. The workers, including the claimant, were unemployed until the beginning of the fish-packing season the following spring.

The Appeal Tribunal concluded that a clear line should be drawn between those corporation officers who were appointed merely to complete the slate of officers, who perform no duties other than the mandatory legal duties of their offices, and who are not in control of or actively participating in the affairs of the corporation business, and those who perform services for the corporation and who may have the power themselves to decide whether they will be paid by the corporation. As pointed out by the Tribunal:

"In the instant case this claimant does exercise direction and control over the corporation's affairs; and as a corporation officer and stockholder, he decides whether or not he will be paid, although the factory does not operate during the period with which we are here concerned . . . such corporation officers are not unemployed individuals. . . ."

In a New York case, benefits were denied to two construction laborers. Each owned one of the three shares of the company's stock. They held the positions, respectively, of vice president and secretary-treasurer of the corporation. The third share was held by the president who also owned and leased to the corporation most of the equipment which was used. The claimants received no salary for their corporate positions and they did not receive any money from the corporation in addition to their weekly salary for the work they performed. They were the beneficiaries, however, of an increase in the value of the corporation's equipment and inventory.



The Appeal Board held that, since the claimants continued to hold their corporate offices during the period when they were not actually working, they were not totally unemployed. It pointed out that they had the power arbitrarily to fix salaries and could increase their normal drawing during the busy season to compensate for lack of earnings during a slow period. The New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department (In the Matter of D'Angelo, July 12, 1960; BSSUI, TPU-110-19) found that the Appeal Board's finding that the claimants were not totally unemployed was supported by substantial evidence.

A different approach is taken in a 1961 decision (Nos. 5527 & 5528; BSSUI, TPU-110-23) by the Washington Commissioner. Officers of a "family corporation" were held to be unemployed during a period when the services they rendered fell within the "de minimis" rule. One of these claimants was the president and the other was the secretary-treasurer of a corporation, the chief business of which was logging and building roads for three other companies. The corporation accepted other contracts when time and equipment were available. The net assets of the corporation now totaled \$400,000. At one time, they had totaled \$600,000. The decrease in assets was brought about by poor business conditions. In 1960, there was a loss of approximately \$142,000. On December 16, 1960, the corporation ceased actual operations because of the poor log market. This was the first time in history that it did not operate to some extent during the entire year. When in operation, the claimants each received a salary of \$600 a month and their duties consisted of supervising and overseeing the operations. If they rented or leased equipment out to other contractors, they worked for a daily wage of \$25. They expected to resume operations for their prime contractors at the end of March 1961.

The Commissioner stated that, in cases of individuals who customarily work for themselves either as sole proprietor or in partnership with other individuals, the factual situation frequently discloses that the claimant is pursuing his "self-employment" venture in some limited degree, but is unable to occupy himself fully in

this regard in a profitable manner. In such cases, the Department has consistently viewed these activities as the performance of services. "In many cases," however, said the Commissioner, "it has been determined that the quantum of 'services' fall within the 'de minimis' rule, thereby resulting in the claimant's being considered an 'unemployed individual.'" With respect to corporate officers, however, the Commissioner said: ". . . On the basis of respectable precedent from other jurisdictions . . . it would appear that the mere fact an individual holds a corporate office would be sufficient to render him 'not unemployed' . . . irrespective of whether or not he actually performed 'services' or received 'remuneration' during the period in question. This principle has been followed by the Commissioner in previous cases, but we now feel that a review of this position is desirable." Thus:

"We can see no logic, and certainly no degree of consistency, in failing to give consideration to the quantum of services performed by a corporate officer, when the quantum of services performed by a sole proprietor may, in many instances, be determinative of the issue of whether or not such person is an 'unemployed individual' within the meaning and intent of Section 32 of the Act. Certainly the Act does not lend itself to an interpretation which would presume the fact of 'services' simply because one possesses a corporate title. Without difficulty, we think of many instances wherein an individual might accept the position of vice-president of a corporation, simply because the other officers of the corporation are desirous of lending prestige to their operations by affiliating an individual of considerable local prominence. In such a case, it would probably be the desire of the corporation to identify itself with such an individual only, but not expect the actual rendition of services from this person. His position in the corporate family of officers would be honorary at best. How, under such circumstances, could it be argued that such an individual was performing a service of sufficient magnitude as to render himself 'not unemployed' within the purview of Section 32 of the Act?



"In the present case, there is no question concerning the fact that both petitioners possess official titles in their family corporation. When the corporation actively pursues the purposes for which it was organized, the petitioners are called upon to fulfill their official duties for the benefit of the organization. During such periods we have no difficulty concluding that the petitioners were rendering 'services' within the meaning and intent of Section 32 of the Act and, unquestionably, we would also conclude that the 'de minimis' rule would have no proper application to such services.

"However, when the corporation ceases to function entirely (as was true during the period in question), and the officers have few, if any, official duties to perform for or on behalf of the corporation, we feel that such factors must be given consideration in arriving at a conclusion with respect to whether these individuals are performing 'services' within the meaning of Section 32 of the Act. The record in the instant case establishes that neither of the petitioners performed activities in their official capacities other than making an occasional phone call to one or more of their prime contractors, and on one occasion, spend approximately one hour and a half in submitting a bid on timber. Playing such limited activi-

ties against the backdrop of the period in question, which consists of a 9-week period, we are forced to conclude that the limited 'services' of the petitioners fall well within the 'de minimis' rule. Accordingly, we conclude that the petitioners . . . fully qualify as 'unemployed individuals' during the period in question."

These cases demonstrate some of the problems in determining the benefit rights of corporate officers, particularly officers who are also controlling stockholders. The unemployment tax extends to salaries paid by corporations to their controlling-stockholder officers for services rendered as "employees." Is it equitable to generalize that these employees are "self-employed" or "not unemployed" for benefit purposes, regardless of the lack of services or remuneration? Does the existence of the corporation prevent the eligibility of officers in an enterprise that is shut down for lack of business when the officers in fact perform no services and receive no remuneration or profit from the business, and can't find other work anywhere? Or should each case be examined, and the eligibility of the corporate officer be determined--as in any other case--on the basis of whether he is actually unemployed involuntarily and through no fault of his own and on whether he is anxious and willing to work.

## AREA CLASSIFICATION - - JULY 1962

(continued from page 11)

Mixed employment trends are likely in the service industry during the next 2-month period, the employer reports suggested. Gains are expected in some areas as a result of the return of nonteaching personnel to schools reopening in September; however, losses are looked for in other centers as many summer resort areas taper off, or close down, after Labor Day.

### Demand for Professional and Skilled Workers Remains Strong

The annual summer influx of high school and college graduates has failed to

relieve the tight labor supply situation that has existed in certain professional, technical, and skilled occupations in many of the Nation's 150 major employment centers over the past few years. Foremost among the needs in evidence over the past few months--as has been the case for several years--were occupations requiring specialized training and experience, particularly in engineering, scientific, and other professional and skilled worker categories. Labor supply in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupational classifications continued to be in excess of demand in most of the surveyed areas during the late spring and early summer.



# Nonagricultural Placements at Highest June Level in Nine Years

NONFARM placements in June at 605,000 represented the highest volume for the month since 1953 and were 10 percent above the year-ago level. Seasonally adjusted, the annual rate of placements in June was 6.6 million or more than 1/2 million over a year-ago. Compared with the previous month, placements declined 8 percent. This decline in large part reflects fewer work days in June than in May and adverse weather in a number of States during the first part of June. If allowance is made for the shorter work month, there is virtually no change shown in the placement rate between the 2 months.

Nearly all of the over-the-month decline occurred among men in the central and older age groups. Placements of male teenagers, on the other hand, rose 32 percent over May, reflecting the usual increase in summer placements of young people.

All but 12 States registered placement declines from May with the largest in Georgia (6,100), New York (5,300),

Texas (5,200), and Ohio (4,300). In both Georgia and Texas, the decline was mostly seasonal in character, with the end of fruit and vegetable packing. In New York and Ohio the declines occurred chiefly in household services and secondarily in manufacturing.

All industry groups except public utilities and governments showed over-the-month placement declines. Some States reported excessively heavy rains in early June, which restricted outdoor activities. The sharpest drop was noted in construction--22 percent compared with a usual drop of 7 percent at this time of year. The largest numerical declines occurred in services--19,000 (mostly household) and trade--15,000. Manufacturing placements dropped to 135,000 or 7 percent below the May level, although this industry usually rises 9 percent from May to June. Compared with June 1961, each industry division except government showed an increase, with the sharpest in manufacturing--18 percent.

Among occupational groups, the pro-

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division				
June 1962				
Industry division	Number	Percent change from May 1962	Usual % change between May to June 1/	Percent change from June 1961
Total . . . . .	605,500	-7.7	+1.9	+9.9
Construction . . . .	41,000	-22.1	-7.1	+6
Manufacturing . . . .	134,900	-7.3	+8.7	+18.1
Public utilities . . . .	23,800	+16.7	+25.4	+9.7
Trade . . . . .	133,700	-10.3	+1.4	+10.7
Services . . . . .	238,300	-7.5	-2.1	+11.2
Government . . . . .	18,400	+19.8	+14.2	-26.0
All other . . . . .	15,400	-1.0	--	+8.2

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.  
Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group				
June 1962				
Occupational group	Number	Percent change from May 1962	Usual % change between May to June 1/	Percent change from June 1961
Total . . . . .	605,500	-7.7	+1.9	+9.9
Professional and managerial . . . . .	22,400	+9.6	+11.9	+13.3
Clerical and sales . . . .	90,800	+1.8	+9.9	+23.1
Service . . . . .	202,600	-8.2	-2.0	+7.0
Skilled . . . . .	34,700	-11.4	0	+3.6
Semiskilled . . . . .	81,900	-9.2	+4.2	+15.3
Unskilled . . . . .	173,100	-11.9	+2.8	+5.9

1/ Based on placement experience for 6 years ended December 1959.  
Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	June 1962		Jan. - June (in thousands)	
		% change from		1962	1961
		May 1962	June 1961		
New applications . . . . .	1,102,000	+22.6	+8.3	5,520	5,609
Counseling interviews--total . . . . .	167,100	-11.4	+11.0	1,139	995
Initial counseling interviews. . . . .	89,900	-13.1	+13.5	648	571
Individuals given tests . . . . .	187,900	-14.9	+18.4	1,172	974
Placements--total . . . . .	2,159,300	+51.2	+6.0	6,160	5,334
Nonfarm . . . . .	605,500	-7.7	+9.9	3,240	2,636
Farm . . . . .	1,553,800	+101.4	+4.5	2,920	2,698

fessional and managerial and the clerical and sales registered gains of 10 and 2 percent, respectively. These groups usually show a 12 and 10 percent rise respectively from May to June. The remaining occupational categories showed contraseasonal declines with the skilled and unskilled each dropping by 12 percent. Compared with a year ago, each of the occupational groups was higher with the clerical and sales and semiskilled categories registering the sharpest rises-- 23 and 15 percent, respectively, followed by professional and managerial with 13 percent.

### Nonfarm Placements Up 16 Percent For Fiscal Year

For the fiscal year ending June 1962, a total of 6.5 million nonfarm placements was made--16 percent higher than for the

previous year and the highest fiscal year volume since 1953. However, the 6-month period January to June 1962 with 3.2 million placements showed a 23 percent increase over the 2.6 million recorded for the corresponding 6 months in 1961. The 1962 January-June volume of placements was higher than for any comparable 6-month interval in the postwar period.

During both fiscal years 1961 and 1962, seven States, (see accompanying table) accounted for nearly one-half of the Nation's nonfarm placements. New York and California, which lead the Nation in both population and labor force, were first and second, respectively, and Texas was third in placements during both years. New York, however, showed the smallest growth in placements among the seven States--9 percent, while California's 38 percent was the largest. New York, California, and Texas alone accounted for about one-third of all nonfarm placements in both years.

Approximately 4.3 million placements were of jobseekers in the age group, 20-44

Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over June 1962			
Industry division	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all placements
Total . . . . .	113,400	100.0	18.7
Construction . . . . .	7,700	6.8	18.7
Manufacturing . . . . .	15,100	13.3	11.2
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities . .	4,000	3.6	16.9
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	20,700	18.3	15.5
Services . . . . .	60,900	53.6	25.6
Government . . . . .	2,900	2.6	15.9
All other . . . . .	2,000	1.8	13.2
<b>Occupational group</b>			
Total . . . . .	113,400	100.0	18.7
Professional and managerial . . . . .	4,400	3.9	19.6
Clerical and sales . . . .	10,300	9.1	11.3
Service . . . . .	53,100	46.7	26.2
Skilled . . . . .	9,300	8.2	26.8
Semiskilled . . . . .	9,100	8.0	11.1
Unskilled and other . . .	27,300	24.1	15.8

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

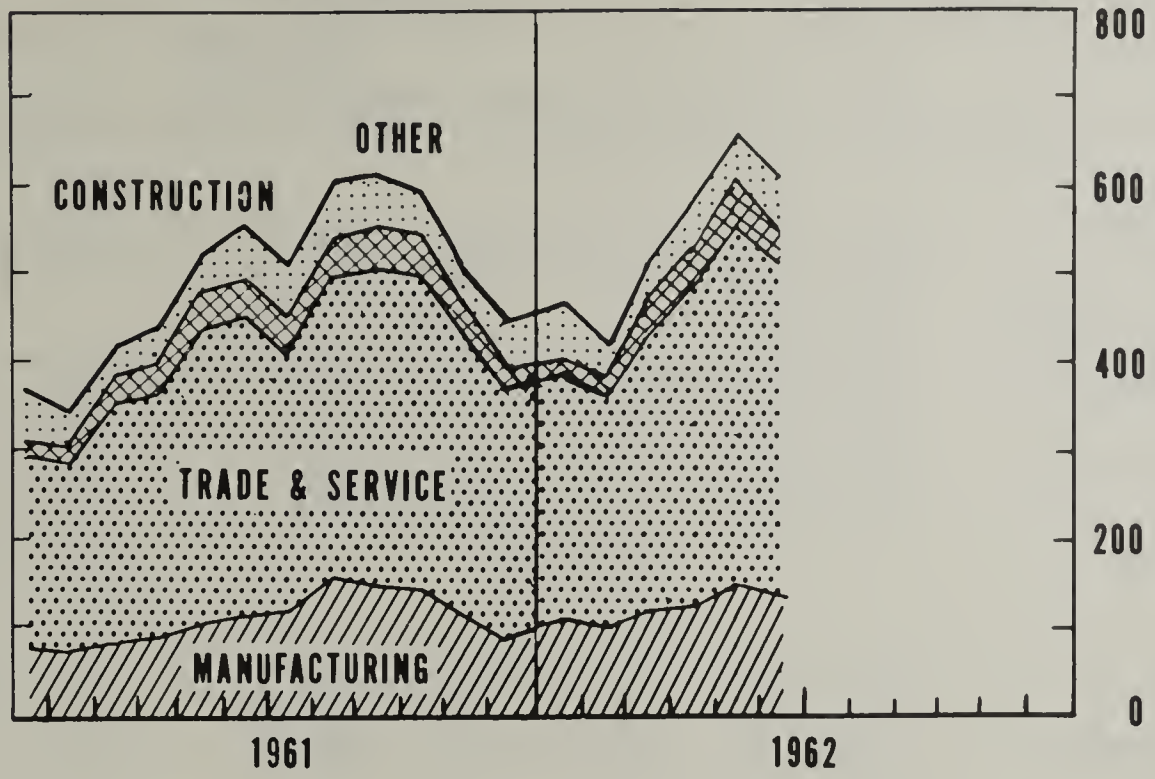
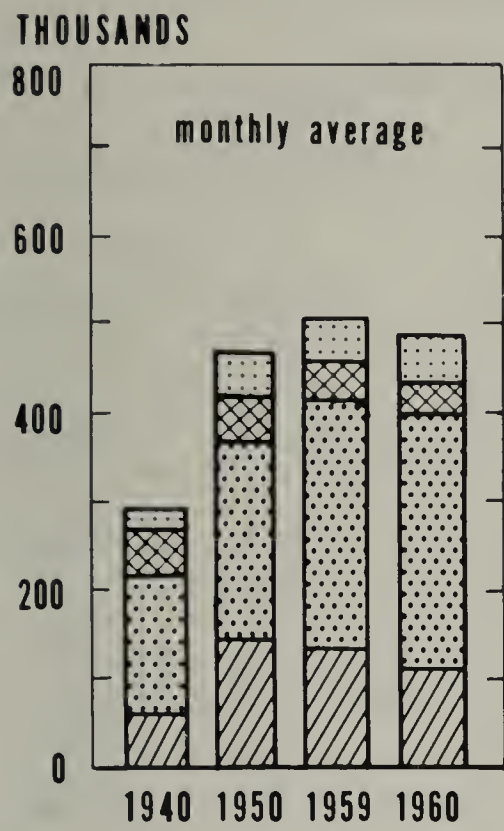
Nonfarm Placements of Workers Under 20 Years of Age by Occupational Group June 1962			
Occupation	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total . . . . .	117,300	100.0	19.4
Professional and managerial . . . . .	2,000	1.7	8.9
Clerical and sales . . .	31,400	26.7	34.6
Service . . . . .	33,200	28.3	16.4
Skilled . . . . .	2,700	2.3	7.8
Semiskilled . . . . .	16,500	14.1	20.1
Unskilled and other . .	31,600	26.9	18.3

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

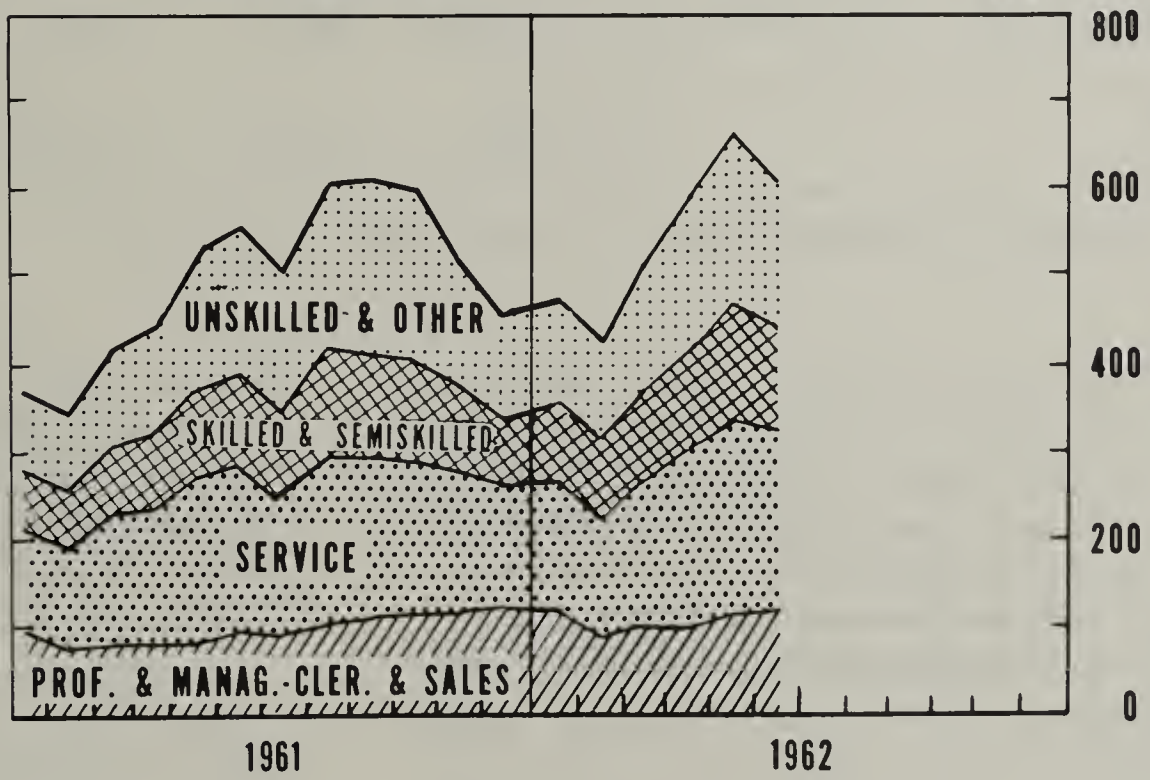
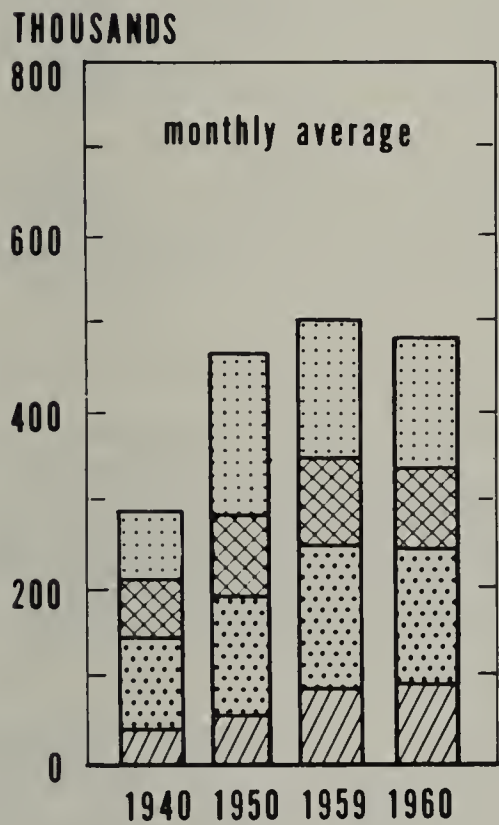


# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

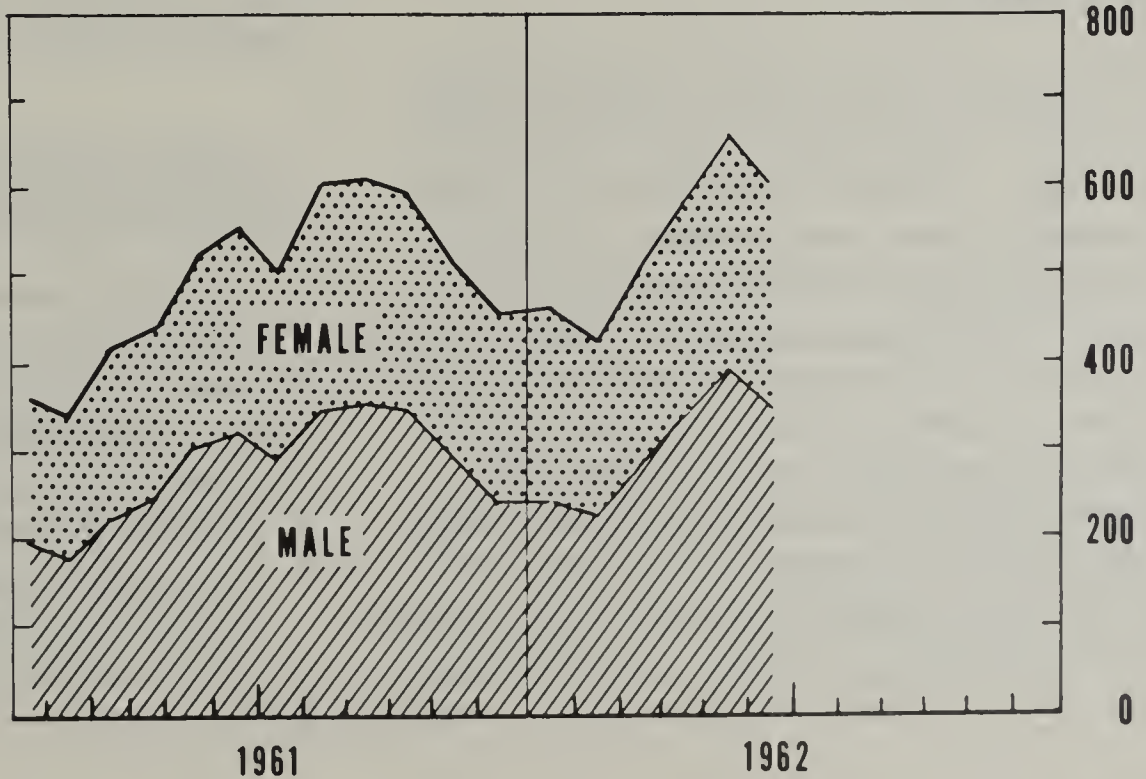
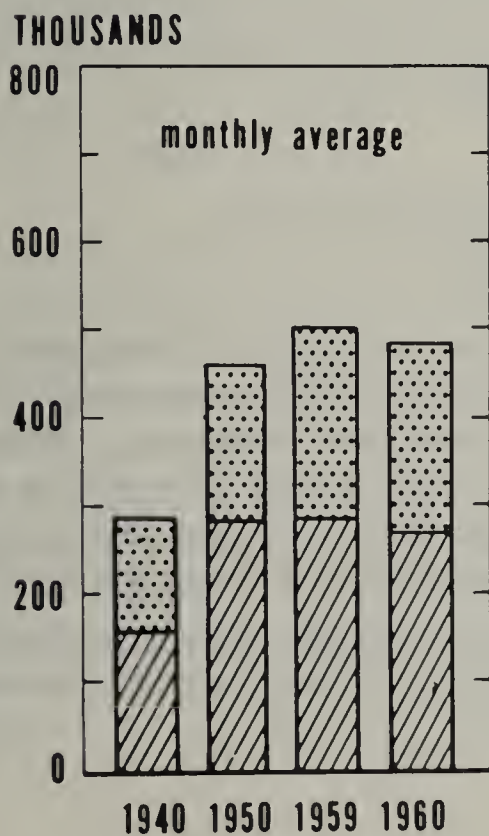
## INDUSTRY



## OCCUPATION



## SEX





Seven States Accounted for Nearly Half of Nonfarm Placements  
in Fiscal Years 1962 and 1961

	FY 1962		FY 1961		Percent change FY 1961- 1962
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	
All State Total	6,506,000	100.0	5,591,100	100.0	+16.4
Seven States Total <u>1</u> /	3,034,200	46.6	2,566,000	45.9	+18.2
California	682,200	10.5	493,900	8.8	+38.1
Florida	226,600	3.5	198,700	3.6	+14.0
Illinois	220,800	3.4	193,800	3.5	+13.9
New York	839,100	12.9	770,200	13.8	+9.0
Ohio	229,900	3.5	195,000	3.5	+17.9
Pennsylvania	263,400	4.0	236,500	4.2	+11.4
Texas	572,300	8.8	477,800	8.5	+19.8

1 May not add to totals due to individual rounding.

during fiscal year 1962. This represents a 16 percent gain over the previous year. Older worker placements rose 14 percent to 1.3 million, and those for youngsters under age 20 increased 23 percent to 912,000. The 1962 and 1961 fiscal year volumes of placements by industry and occupation are shown in the table on the next page.

Nonfarm Promotional  
Activities Decline

Employer visits and telephone contacts to stimulate job orders were also down in June. Employer visits totaling 129,000 were 9 percent under the May volume and 28 percent below that of a year ago. Telephone contacts, at 176,000, were 5 percent below the number in May and 22 percent lower than in June 1961. At this time last year, a promotional drive, the special "Hire Now" campaign to stimulate job orders was at its peak. Some 37 States registered over-the-month declines in employer visits with the larg-

est in New York (2,400), Illinois (1,700), Ohio (1,700), and Texas (1,500). Over-the-month declines in telephone contacts occurred in 30 States with the largest in New York (4,400), Indiana (2,900), and Massachusetts (2,000).

During fiscal year 1962, nonagricultural employer visits totaled 1.7 million--30 percent higher than during the previous year. Employer telephone contacts, at 2.2 million, showed a 17 percent growth over fiscal year 1961.

Farm Placements Double  
Over the Month

The number of farm placements in June continued to climb seasonally, more than doubling the May volume. The total, at 1,554,000, was 5 percent higher than a year ago. Nearly three-fourths of the 782,000 increase from May was in pool-type placements (jobseekers gathered at an established assembly point for a single day's work.)



Nonfarm Placements by Industry and Occupation  
Fiscal Years 1962 and 1961

	FY 1962	FY 1961	Percent change
Total placements	6,506,000	5,591,100	+16.4
By Industry 1/			
Construction	454,100	394,700	+15.0
Manufacturing	1,487,900	1,218,300	+22.1
Public Utilities	233,800	214,700	+8.9
Trade	1,504,900	1,247,200	+20.7
Services	2,416,100	2,119,700	+14.0
Government	242,600	252,200	-3.8
Other	166,700	144,300	+15.5
By Occupation 1/			
Professional and Managerial	220,900	177,800	+24.2
Clerical and Sales	1,037,700	874,300	+18.7
Service	2,091,900	1,880,300	+11.3
Skilled	387,400	310,200	+24.9
Semiskilled	882,900	699,000	+26.3
Unskilled	1,885,200	1,649,400	+14.3

1/ May not add to totals due to individual rounding.

All but eight States registered increases in total farm placements from May. Among States with large increases were Mississippi (248,000), Oregon (86,000), North Carolina (73,000), and Tennessee (54,000). Foreign workers employed on the Nation's farms in mid-June totaled 98,000 compared with 77,000 in May and 112,000 in June 1961. Approximately 88 percent of the foreign workers were Mexican nationals in June, and 84 percent in May, compared with 89 percent in June 1961.

For fiscal year 1962 about 9 million farm placements were made, the same as in fiscal 1961. Of these, approximately 5.4 million were pool-type compared with 5.1 million the previous year. The number of foreign workers employed on farms averaged 99,000 during the year ending June 1962, some 14 percent fewer than during the previous year. All of the decline occurred among Mexican nationals.

Sharp Gain in New  
Job Applications

New applications filed by jobseekers, at 1,102,000 in June, were 23 percent higher than the May volume and 8 percent above the year-ago level. The June volume was the highest on record for this month. The sharp over-the-month gain was due chiefly to the influx in the job market of students seeking summer employment. Male registrants accounted for two-thirds of the rise. The over-the-month increase was quite wide-spread with all but six States reporting increases. Several States reported substantial rises over May--California (35,000), Michigan (21,000), and Texas (17,000).

Three percent of the June registrants were handicapped workers, about the same as a year ago. In May the proportion handicapped was slightly higher--4 percent.



### Counseling Interviews Decline Seasonally

The number of job counseling interviews in June at 167,000 showed an 11 percent drop from May, mainly because of the summer lull in the school program. The June figure was still about 11 percent higher than a year ago.

More than half (54 percent) of the interviews were initial or first time, about the same as the previous month and in

June 1961. Of the 90,000 June initial interviews, three-fifths were held with men. This was somewhat higher than the ratio in May (58 percent), and in June a year earlier (59 percent).

The number of tests given to jobseekers in June was 188,000, almost 15 percent under the May volume but 18 percent above the year-earlier level. A drop in testing is usual at this time of year.

## THE JOB MARKET AND THE VETERAN (continued from page 6)

the close of the fiscal year--about 13,000 fewer than in June 1961 but about the same number as in the corresponding period in 1959 and 1960.

The downward movement in employment counseling interviews with veterans which has occurred each year since 1956 was interrupted in 1962 as both total and initial counseling activities rose about 14 percent to 215,600 and 117,600, respectively. Initial or first-time counseling interviews with disabled veterans increased 13 percent from a post-war low of 40,800 in the previous year to 46,100 in 1962.

### Nonfarm Placements Up Sharply

Both nonfarm referrals and placements of veterans showed sizable increases during fiscal year 1962. The 2.1 million referrals and the 1.2 million nonfarm placements made in 1962 represented over-the-year gains of 16 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Nonfarm placement increases occurred in all industry divisions except government. Nonfarm placements of disabled veterans moved up about 5 percent to 105,100, following declines in each of the two previous years.

Placements of veterans in service establishments increased by about 43,000 during 1961 to 350,000, while those in manufacturing moved up by 32,000 to 230,300 from a post-war low in the previous year. In trade, an increase of 30,000 in 1962 brought the total of such placements to 282,500. Smaller gains occurred during the year in construction--up 10,000 to 143,400 and in public

utilities, where the number edged up by 1,000 to 95,500. Placements of veterans in government showed the only over-the-year decrease, dropping by nearly 11,000 in 1962 to 59,400, continuing the downward trend of the previous two years.

The largest increase from fiscal year 1961 in veterans placement occurred in skilled occupations, where the volume rose nearly 22 percent to an 8-year high of 138,000. A total of 150,700 placements of veterans in the semiskilled category reflected an over-the-year rise of about 18 percent, while those in the professional and managerial occupations increased by 14 percent to 35,500--the largest volume since 1957. Job placements of veterans in unskilled occupations, which accounted for nearly half of all veteran's nonfarm placements in fiscal year 1962, also increased about 7 percent to 540,700. Following a post-war low in the previous year, placements of veterans in clerical and sales occupations edged up about 1 percent to nearly 100,000 in 1961.

### Unemployment Insurance Activities For Ex-Servicemen

During fiscal 1962, nearly 294,000 initial claims (about 22 percent fewer than in the previous year) were filed under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation program. Insured unemployment under this program, at a weekly average of 49,400, was substantially (27 percent) below the figure of 67,700 a year earlier. Benefit payments amounting to \$79.3 million were made to some 177,000 claimants during fiscal year 1962. These represented reductions of more than one-fourth from the previous year.





*Cotton chopping dominated agricultural employment during June.*

## *Farm Labor Market Developments*

# Cotton Cultivation Boosts Farm Employment

**P**ROPELLED by the expanding demands of early summer activities, the up-trend in seasonal farm employment continued into June. Some 1,135,000 seasonal hired farm workers were employed in mid-June in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. Nearly all major activities contributed to a rise of 391,000 workers since mid-May, but the greatest expansion was in the number of cotton-cultivation workers.

Substantially smaller strawberry-harvest employment this year was an important element in the decline of 37,000 in total seasonal employment between mid-June 1961 and mid-June 1962. Significant employment declines from the preceding June were also evident in planting activities and in cotton cultivation.

By the end of June, employment had risen seasonally to 1,250,000, or 41,000 less than on June 30, 1961. During the first half of 1962, seasonal farm employment averaged 2.5 percent lower than in the first half of 1961. It was below corresponding 1961 levels in every month except May.

### Cotton Cultivation

Cotton employment was virtually all in cultivation work in mid-June. The final acres were just being seeded and the harvest had barely begun. Numbering 260,000, more than twice as many as were employed in May, cotton choppers accounted for more than a fifth of all seasonal workers employed in June. Four-fifths of the cotton choppers were working in the South Central States.



This article is based on semimonthly reports collected by the Bureau of Employment Security through its affiliated State employment security agencies and on information from other sources. The reports provide data on estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture by crop activity and geographic origin of workers. Semimonthly reports are required from each of the 272 agricultural reporting areas that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) 500 or more seasonal hired workers employed, (2) shortage or surplus of 100 or more seasonal hired workers, (3) any foreign workers employed.

More detailed farm labor market information is issued by the Bureau each month during the active agricultural season in Farm Labor Market Developments. Detailed data on agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, by State, are issued monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

About 8,000 fewer cotton cultivation workers were employed than in June 1961, largely because of heavy rains which hampered work in Texas and Arkansas. Another contributory factor was the use of weed control methods such as mechanical cultivators, chemicals, and flame throwers. Some areas reported greater use of these devices than ever before. Others reported that prolonged drought had rendered the chemicals ineffective.

About 16.4 million acres of cotton were planted in 1962, 1 percent less than in 1961, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Berry Picking Is Active

Fruit-harvest employment advanced from 99,000 in May to 191,000 in June with a sharp rise in berry harvesting. A 21,000 over-the-month increase in strawberry employment was associated with the ripening of late-spring strawberries in northern States. Oregon had 35,000 strawberry pickers and Michigan 22,000 in mid-June. Largely because cool wet weather in the Northwest had retarded the season, the Nation's strawberry employment was 31,000 smaller in June 1962 than in June 1961. Reduced production in Kentucky and Washington also contributed to this decline.

The bushberry-harvest season, which began in late May, employed 32,000 workers in mid-June. The majority were gathering blueberries in North Carolina.

The harvesting of deciduous fruits was just beginning, with work on peaches and cherries increasing sharply. According to a forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, increased production of cherries, grapes, pears, and prunes will probably offset lower production of apples,

apricots, and plums, and overall production will be about the same as in 1961.

Some 44,000 persons were engaged in fruit cultivation work. Most of them were in citrus and apple orchards and in grape vineyards.

#### Warm Weather Spurs Vegetable Employment

Aided by ideal weather conditions, seasonal gains in vegetable harvesting raised employment levels to 172,000 in mid-June, almost 50 percent higher than in the previous month. Prominent among these gains was employment in the bean and cucumber harvests in North Carolina. June vegetable employment included 36,000 in North Carolina, 43,000 in other Eastern Seaboard States, 30,000 in California, and 25,000 in Texas. Crops with the greatest number of harvest workers were beans, tomatoes, asparagus, cucumbers, and potatoes.

An increase of 13,000 vegetable-harvest workers over June 1961 was attributed to larger cucumber and snap-bean acreage in North Carolina and improved weather conditions in many areas of the country, resulting in stepped-up harvest activities.

Some 47,000 workers were cultivating vegetables in June, nearly 9,000 more than a year earlier. The bulk of them were in the North Central States.

#### Other Crops

Approximately 83,000 workers were harvesting hay and grain in mid-June. Texas and Oklahoma had over 50 percent of these workers, continuing the trend of a year ago, when total employment was virtually the same.



Sugar beet cultivation employment swelled to 53,000 in mid-June as activity was accelerated in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Michigan, and other North Central and Western States. Employment was up 10 percent over June 1961, with a difference in the timing of crop developments, due to weather factors, and a 5 percent increase in acreage.

#### Strawberry Harvest Affects Migration

Migrant-worker employment advanced from 116,000 in May to 213,000 in June, as sizable numbers of interstate workers traveled to the North Central States and up the Eastern Seaboard.

Movements of interstate workers in the midcontinent stream were affected by the shift in the location of strawberry-picking jobs. The seasonal decline in the harvest of midspring berries, which are grown primarily in the South Central States, resulted in an outmigration of strawberry-harvest workers from Arkansas and Louisiana. At the same time the maturation of late-spring strawberries in Michigan, which brought in thousands from the South Central States, was a major factor in an over-the-month rise of 12,000 in interstate employment in the North Central States. Another factor was the usual seasonal influx of grain harvest workers into Kansas.

On the Eastern Seaboard, the number of interstate migrants increased by 23,000 as workers from Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and other States arrived in the Carolinas, Virginia, New Jersey, and New York to harvest beans, cucumbers, asparagus, bushberries, strawberries, and other fruits and vegetables. A significant number of contract Puerto Ricans continued to work in New Jersey, mainly in the asparagus harvest.

The Western States reported 15,000 more interstate workers employed in June than in May as strawberry harvesting gained momentum in Oregon and California. Other activities attracting interstate migrants were sugar beet cultivation in several States, green pea picking in Oregon and Washington, and the tree fruit harvest in California. Most of these migrants had previously worked in Southwestern States.

Continuing the trend of the previous month, California had close to half of the nationwide total of 66,000 intrastate workers in June. Many of them had migrated to the San Joaquin Valley from the South Coast or other California areas to chop cotton or harvest fruits and vegetables. About 4,000 intrastate workers in Washington were primarily engaged in thinning apples and harvesting peas.

Almost 90 percent of the 16,000 intrastate workers in the South Central States were chopping cotton in Texas and Oklahoma, while Kansas and Michigan had the bulk of 7,000 in the north-central region, primarily working in the small grain and strawberry harvests.

#### Cutback in Foreign Workers

Of the 98,000 foreign workers employed on U.S. farms in June, 87,000 were from Mexico, 10,000 from the British West Indies, and the remainder from Japan and Canada. Mexican employment included 43,000 in California, 19,000 in other Western States, and 18,000 in Texas. The most important activities of the Mexican workers were the cultivation of cotton and sugar beets and the harvests of strawberries, melons, lettuce, tomatoes, and asparagus. The British West Indians were occupied with the citrus and sugar cane harvests in Florida and tobacco activities in Connecticut. The Japanese were harvesting fruits and vegetables in California, and the Canadians were cultivating potatoes in Maine.

In mid-June, as in practically every reporting period for more than 2 years, Mexican employment was substantially below the corresponding level of the preceding year. In recent months, the amendments to Public Law 78 have resulted in the replacement of Mexicans by domestic workers as agricultural machinery operators and in other year-round occupations. It is reported that higher wages are sometimes being offered and that employers have been willing to train unskilled workers as replacements for the braceros. Of prime importance in the reduction of 22,000 in Mexican employment between June 1961 and June 1962 was the reduction in labor requirements for cotton chopping and other activities in Texas and Arkansas. The Secretary of Labor's adverse effect





*Migrant workers picking strawberries.*

determination of March 29, 1962 has probably entered into employers' decisions to cut back on the use of Mexican labor. In southern Texas, some Mexicans were replaced by domestic workers in cotton cultivation, citrus maintenance, and vegetable harvesting.

A prolonged citrus-harvest season in Florida was the principal reason for an increase of almost 2,000 in British West Indian employment.

#### Unemployment Is Low

As new farm jobs opened up, most of the 61,000 idle workers reported in mid-May found work. Many of the 20,000 seasonal farm workers reported as unemployed in mid-June were out of work because of dwindling activity in cotton cultivation and bean and strawberry picking in certain areas in the South. However, 16,000 job seekers were not available for work beyond commuting distance of their homes because most of them expected to find employment in oncoming harvest activities nearby. While some of the unemployment was attributed to the seasonal lull between cotton chopping and cotton picking, many workers were expected to be absorbed by the impending peach harvest in Georgia and Louisiana and the straw-

berry, cherry, and other fruit harvests on the West Coast. In Oklahoma, some 6,000 idle workers were waiting for the start of the broom corn harvest and other activities

Of the 4,000 unemployed workers who were available for work in other areas, the biggest numbers were concentrated in Oklahoma and Georgia. Some of those in Oklahoma were committed to work in the vegetable harvest in the North Central States, while most Georgia workers were awaiting the peach and tobacco harvests.

A shortage of about 6,000 workers in the Nation, which was not being met by the use of foreign labor, was mainly in cotton cultivation in Louisiana and Texas, tomato and asparagus harvesting in California, and citrus harvesting in Florida.

#### Regional Highlights

Over half of the 385,000 seasonal workers in the South Central States were cultivating cotton. Texas had 69,000 such workers, Arkansas 50,000 and Mississippi and Tennessee had almost 30,000 each. Intensified cotton chopping as well as increased hay and grain harvesting were chiefly responsible for a sharp rise of 144,000 in the region's employment between May and June. A decline of 22,000 from the preceding June was related to



lower cotton chopping employment in Texas and Arkansas and to changes in the timing of the Kentucky strawberry harvest.

Spurred by the expanding strawberry harvest and sugar beet cultivation, employment in the Western States rose from 253,000 in May to 346,000 in June. About one-fourth of those employed in June were harvesting strawberries, cherries, and other fruits. Although the fruit harvest was primarily concentrated in California, Oregon had almost 70 percent of the 52,000 strawberry pickers. One out of 10 workers in the region was cultivating sugar beets in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, or other States. The drop of 36,000 from June 1961 employment was centered in the strawberry harvests of Oregon and Washington.

Fruit and vegetable harvesting occupied the attention of over half of the 247,000 seasonal farm workers along the Eastern Seaboard. Although Florida's employment was dropping seasonally, gains in the Carolinas and other States raised the regionwide level 62,000 above that of May. During the month, the harvests of beans, cucumbers, and bushberries got under way in North Carolina and the tobacco and peach harvests began in Georgia and South Carolina. Six thousand fewer workers were used in the region this June than last June because of greater chemical weed control in the cotton fields and changes in the timing of potato and tobacco activities.

Employment more than doubled in the North Central States between May and June with the start of cotton and sugar beet cultivation and the hay and grain harvest and the sharp expansion of the strawberry harvest. Changes in the timing of crop seasons raised the employment level 26,000 above that of June 1961.

#### Total Farm Employment

Total farm employment in the United States in June was over 8 million persons, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as fine weather conditions raised employment 500,000 during the month. However, employment was still 3 percent below the level of late June 1961. Over 5,400,000 persons were family workers, 3 percent fewer than in June 1961. Hired farm workers totaled

Estimated Employment of  
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers  
by Geographic Origin and Crop Activity <sup>1/</sup>  
Mid-June 1962

Type of worker:	Number employed	Percent
Total	1,134,500	100.0
Domestic	1,036,200	91.3
Local	823,700	72.6
Migrant	212,500	18.7
Intrastate	65,700	5.8
Interstate	146,800	12.9
Foreign	98,300	8.7
Mexico	86,700	7.6
British West Indies	10,000	.9
Japan	1,300	.1
Canada	300	<u>2/</u>
<u>Crop activities:</u>		
Total agriculture	1,134,500	100.0
General	86,100	7.6
Cultivating	452,900	39.9
Cotton	260,300	22.9
Sugar beets	53,200	4.7
Fruits	44,200	3.9
Vegetables	47,100	4.2
Other crops	48,100	4.2
Harvesting	466,100	41.1
Fruits	191,100	16.8
Strawberries	88,300	7.8
Bushberries	32,300	2.8
Other fruits	70,500	6.2
Vegetables	171,800	15.1
Beans	40,500	3.5
Other vegetables	131,300	11.6
Hay and grain	82,900	7.3
Other crops	20,300	1.9
Activity unspecified	129,400	11.4

<sup>1/</sup> Based on reports from 224 of the 272 agricultural reporting areas delineated by the Bureau of Employment Security.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than .05 percent.

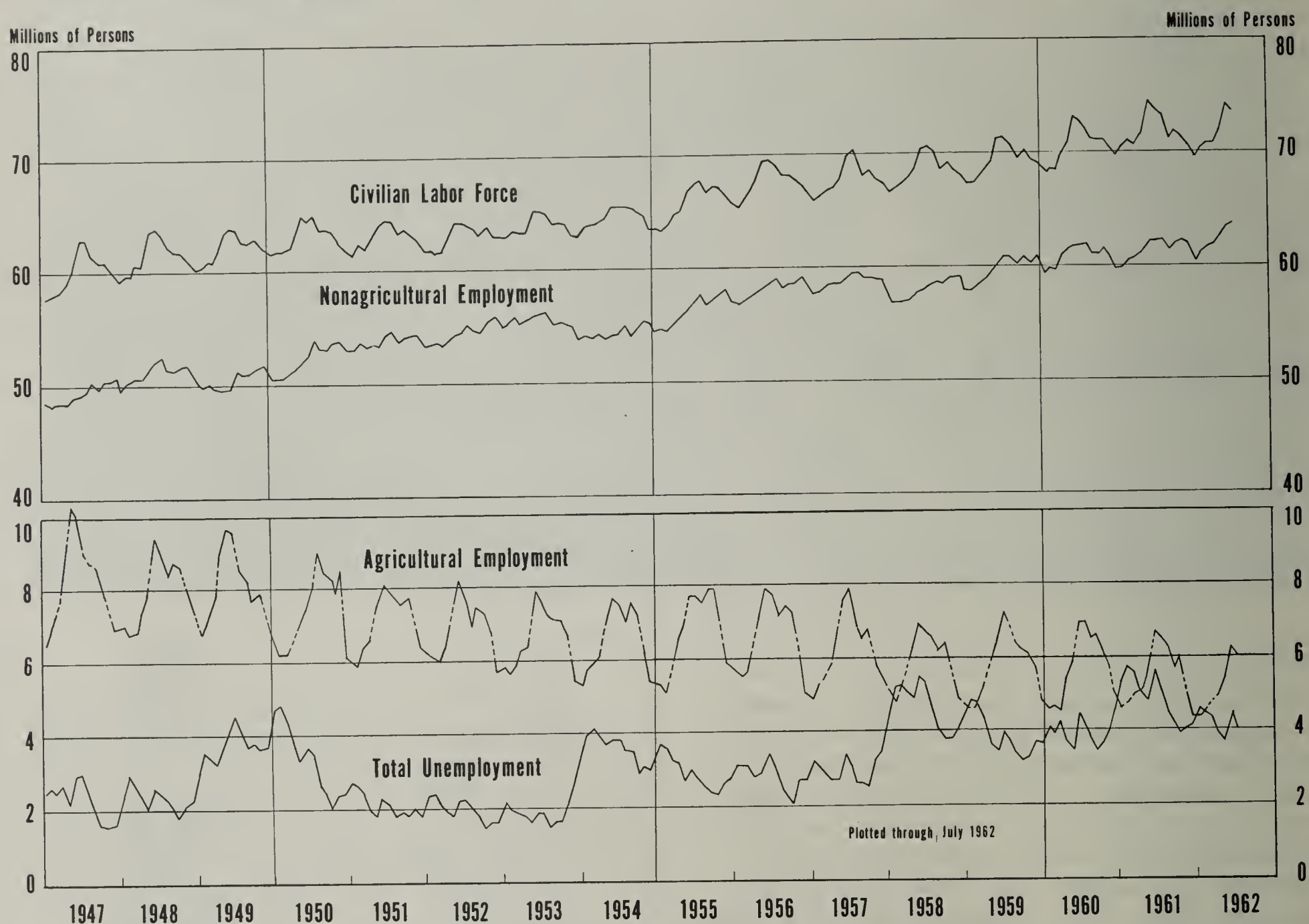
2,600,000, down 4 percent from June 1961. Although the number of hired workers was higher than a year earlier in most regions, it was much lower in the Pacific, South Atlantic, and East South Central regions, bringing down the national total. A slow season in the Pacific region held back employment while good weather in the Southeast, which allowed cotton chopping to progress more rapidly than last year, accounted for the decline in hired labor needs there.

The composite hourly wage rate on July 1, 1962 was \$0.848, an increase of

(continued on page 38)



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

June and July 1962 and July 1961

Employment status	July 8-14 1962	June 10-16 1962	July 9-15 1961	Net change	
				June-July 1962	July 1961- July 1962
Civilian labor force	73,582,000	74,001,000	73,639,000	-419,000	-57,000
Employed	69,564,000	69,539,000	68,499,000	25,000	1,065,000
Agricultural	6,064,000	6,290,000	6,453,000	-226,000	-389,000
Nonagricultural	63,500,000	63,249,000	62,046,000	251,000	1,454,000
Unemployed	4,018,000	4,463,000	5,140,000	-445,000	-1,122,000
Not in the labor force	53,746,000	53,072,000	51,833,000	674,000	1,913,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The total labor force, including the Armed Forces, declined seasonally by 400,000 over the month to 76.4 million in July. As expected, adult women (25 years of age and over) accounted for most of the month-to-month contraction. Many of the women who drop out of the labor force in July are temporary farm workers and school employees who do not look for summer jobs and do not have definite contracts to return to work in the fall. The total labor force in July was about a half million above its year ago level (after allowance for the change in estimation procedures introduced in April 1962). This relatively slow over-the-year growth of the labor force has persisted for about a year.

Total employment in July, at 69.6 million, was practically unchanged from June, but was the highest July level on record--1.1 million above the previous peak for the month set in 1960. The changes in recent months, however, have been largely seasonal. Total nonagricultural employment (including the self-employed, domestics and unpaid family workers, and workers on vacation) picked up seasonally by a quarter of a million to 63.5 in July, 1 1/2 million higher than a year ago. Farm employment recorded its usual June to July drop, falling by 200,000 to 6.1 million, some 400,000 below a year ago.

Unemployment declined by 450,000 over the month to 4.0 million. The decline was concentrated almost entirely among teenagers who found jobs in nonfarm activities. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July was 5.3 percent compared with 5.5 percent in June and 5.4 in May 1962. It has shown little change during the past 6 months, remaining near the 5 1/2 percent mark. The number of long-term unemployed (15 weeks or longer) fell by 100,000 to about 900,000 and was substantially below the total of a year ago (1.6 million). Included among the long-term unemployed were nearly 600,000 persons who had been without jobs for more than half a year, unchanged over the month. After allowance for seasonal fluctuations, the unemployment level has fallen by 350,000 since the beginning of 1962; it was 1.1 million lower than in July 1961.

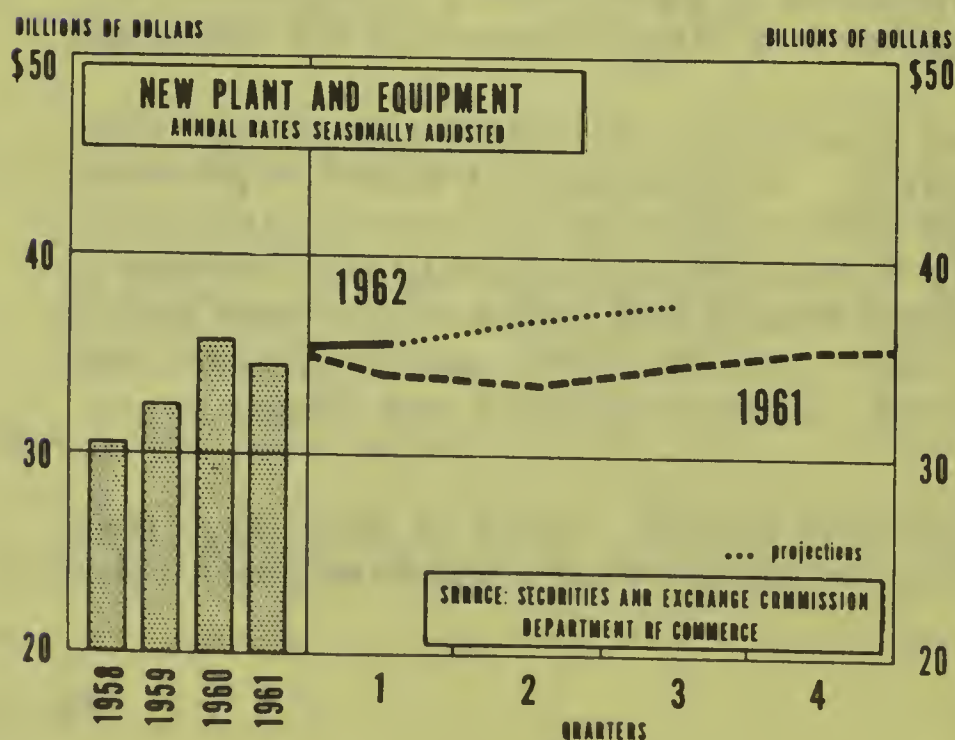
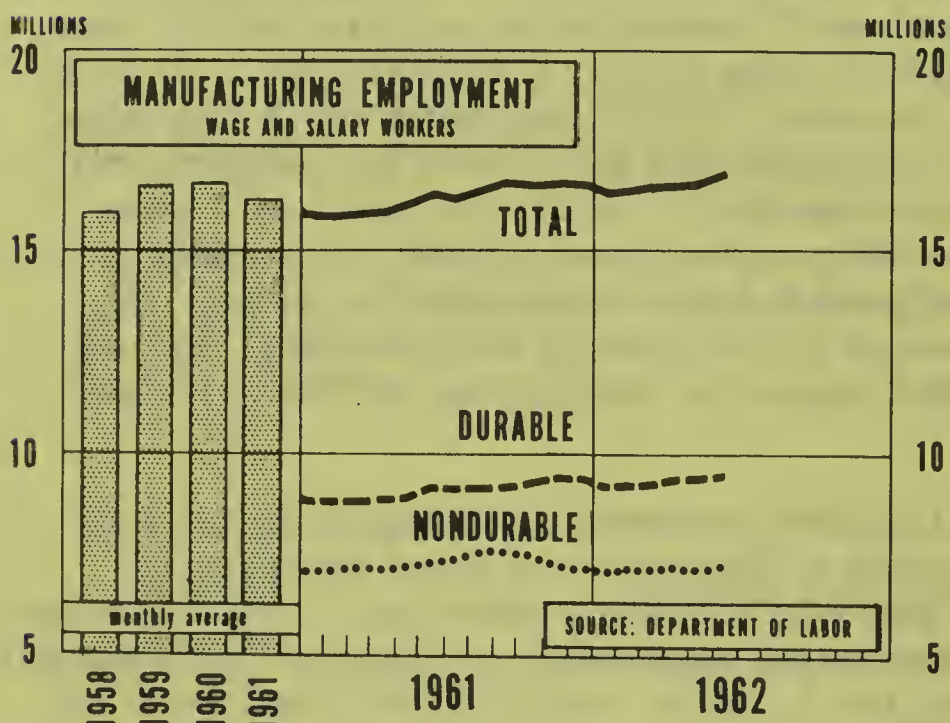
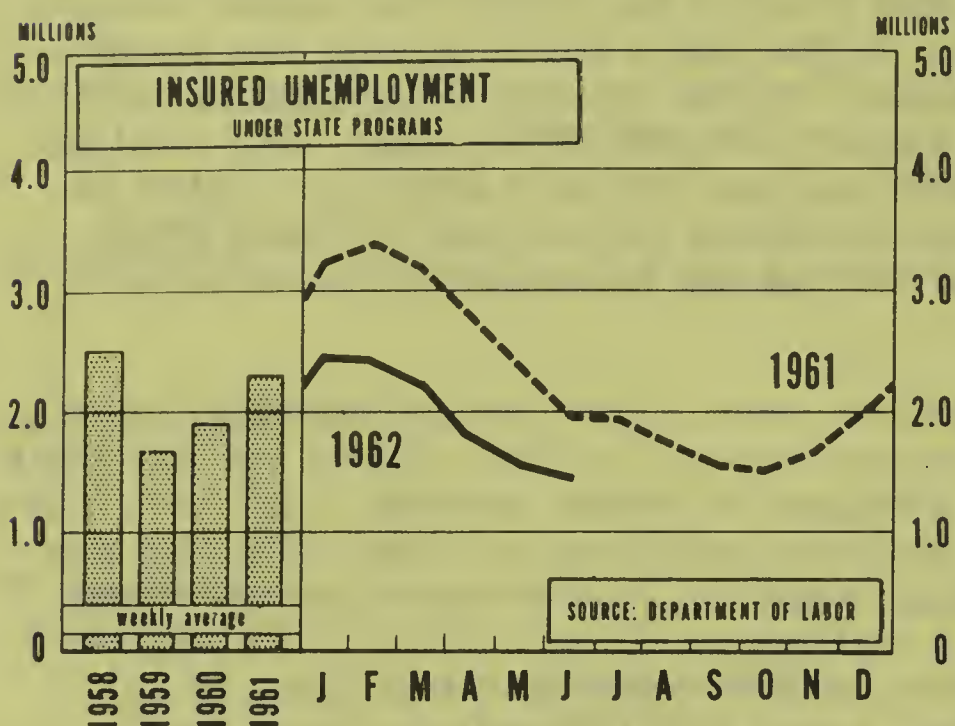
State insured unemployment rose by 120,000 between June and July to 1.6 million. A moderate rise usually occurs at this time of year because of claims from persons not eligible for pay while their plants are closed for vacation periods. A total of 36 States reported increases in insured joblessness over the month. Pennsylvania showed the largest rise (22,000) followed by Massachusetts (17,000), New York (13,000), Florida (12,000), and New Jersey (10,000). Plant shutdowns for vacation periods contributed to the larger volumes in the large industrial States. The only sizable drop in insured unemployment--22,000 in California--resulted in part from a pickup in construction activity following the settlement of a labor dispute in the industry.

The rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) moved up from 3.6 percent in June to 3.9 percent in July. A year ago, it was 4.9 percent. Rates of 5.0 percent or more this July were reported by Pennsylvania (6.1), West Virginia (5.9), and Kentucky and Tennessee (5.1 each). In addition to Pennsylvania, four other large industrial States had rates well above the national average--Massachusetts (4.9), New Jersey (4.8), and California and New York (4.7 each). On the other hand, rates in Illinois and Texas were less than 3.0 percent.

The number of persons who exhausted their benefit rights in July was little changed from the 128,000 in June. In July of last year, exhaustions totaled 209,000.



# NATIONAL LABOR



TRENDS were diverse in the Nation's indicators in July and early August, and their overall pattern was inconclusive.

Retail sales recovered their upward momentum after a two month pause. Personal income, spurred mostly by construction payrolls, also showed a somewhat bigger gain in July than in the previous month. Unemployment was down slightly more than usual and employment, seasonally adjusted, set a record. Reversing its slide of several months' duration steel output rallied and the industry reported improved bookings. July auto assemblies were the best for the month since the record year of 1955. The Nation's total industrial production, in fact, supported by widespread gains climbed to the highest level on record.

Other indicators, however, failed to show strength. The average factory workweek in July declined for the third month. Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased more than seasonally. Housing starts in June declined after a strong spring showing.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by about 250,000 over the month to 55.5 million in July. Jobs in construction rose by 150,000 over the month to 3.0 million. Although this was more than seasonal, the gain could be attributed mainly to the return of striking employees to work. After seasonal adjustment, July employment in construction was up only slightly from April and was about the same as a year ago. There was a better-than-seasonal rise in service employment (to 7.9 million) in July. This sector has moved up 100,000 more than seasonally since May, after leveling off in earlier months this year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, trade increased by about 50,000 to continue a persistent upward trend through 1962. Mining and transportation jobs declined by a total of 40,000 over the month; part of the drop in the latter industry was caused by striking airlines employees. The summer vacation schedules of the public school systems brought State and local government employment down by 290,000 in July.



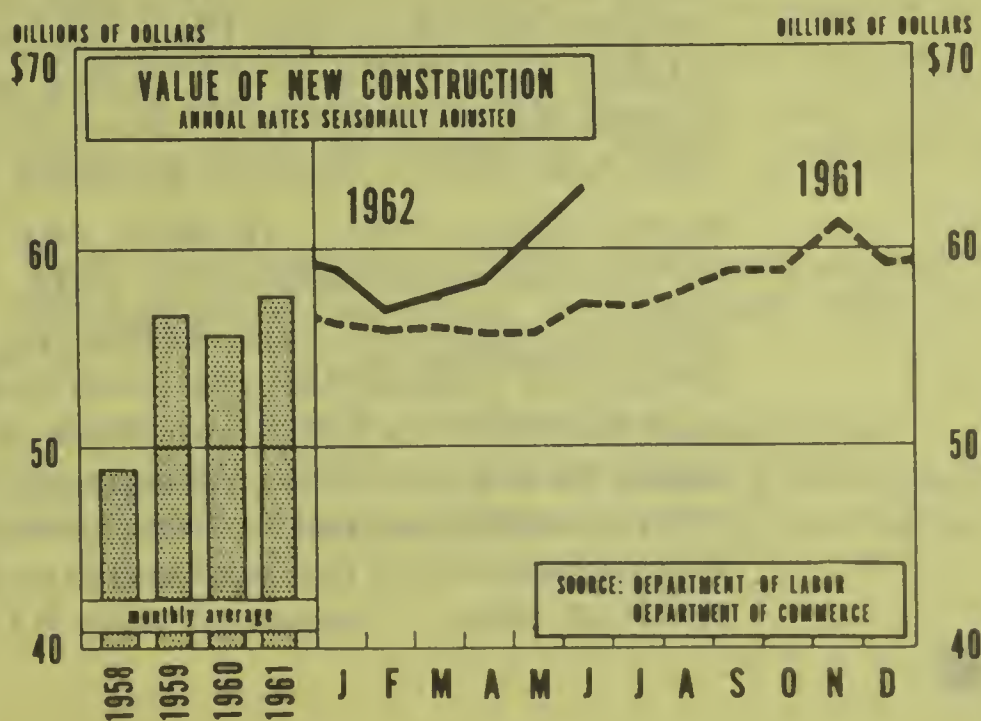
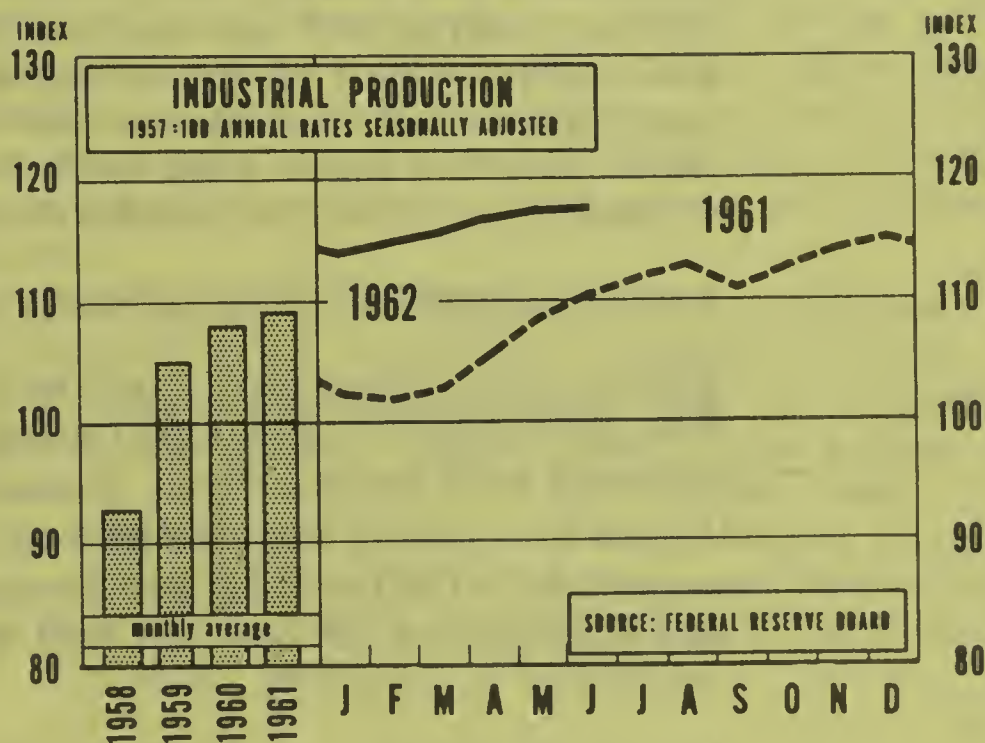
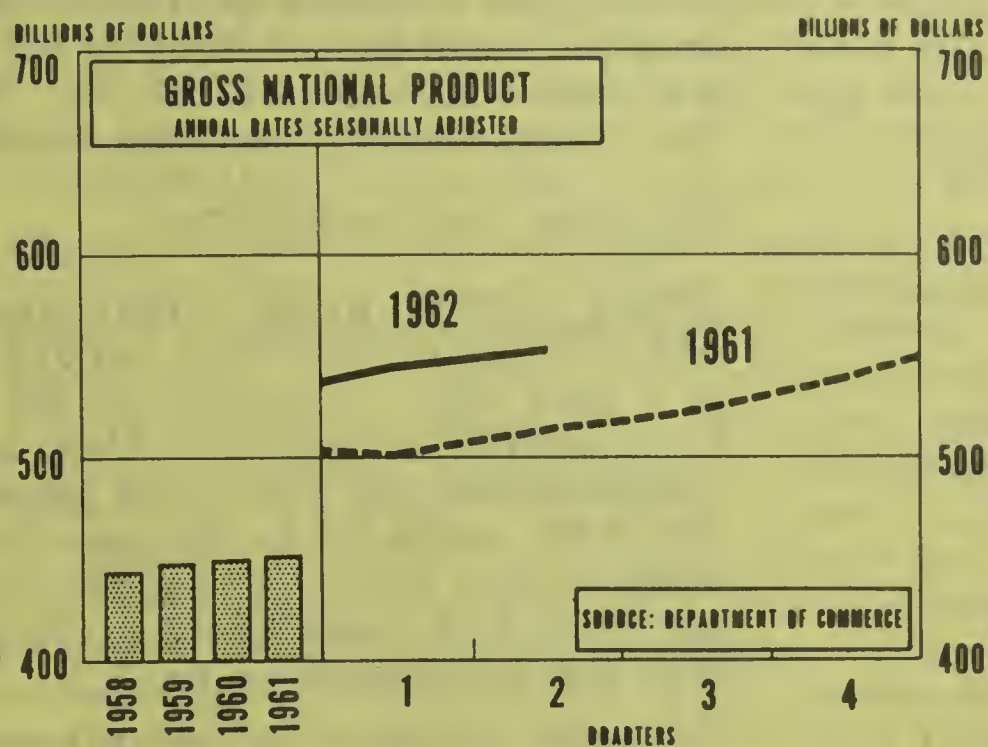
# MARKET *Keynotes*

The overall drop in payroll employment was smaller than usual for July. In contrast to earlier months, however, all of the improvement took place in nonmanufacturing industries and was due in part to the termination of strikes in construction. Altogether, the number of employees on nonfarm payrolls has risen by 1.1 million more than seasonally expected since January. After seasonal adjustment, payroll employment was at an alltime high.

Factory employment dropped by about 100,000 over the month to 16.8 million in July. Most durable goods manufacturing industries showed small seasonal declines over the month. An important exception was primary metals where employment fell more than seasonally for the third consecutive month. The machinery industry continued to show moderate improvement in July, but employment in the other metalworking industries has leveled off after trending upward earlier in the year. In transportation equipment, job developments were in line with seasonal expectations after allowance for the return of striking workers at one aircraft manufacturer. July production of new cars was the highest since 1955, but employment leveled off in anticipation of the model changeover.

Durable goods employment as a whole has shown only seasonal changes since May although employment increased by about 330,000 more than seasonal in the first 5 months of the year. Employment in durable goods factories this July was some 400,000 higher than in July 1961, and 100,000 above July 1960.

Employment in nondurable goods was little changed over the month. About 50,000 workers were added in food processing, but job rolls were reduced in textiles and apparel. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in soft goods was 100,000 above January, but showed a slight dip between June and July. As in the hard goods sector, some of the industries which had been recording gains earlier in the year, such as apparel, chemicals, and rubber, did not show any further improvement in July.





The workweek in manufacturing dropped 0.3 hour to 40.4 hours in July. For the most part, the drop over the month was seasonal; however, on a seasonally adjusted basis the workweek has been edging down since April for a total loss of 0.4 hour. Nevertheless, the workweek was longer than in any July since 1950 with the single exception of 1955. Factory production workers averaged 2.8 hours of overtime in July as compared with 2.9 in June. Overtime hours were 0.3 hour more than a year ago. Average weekly earnings of production workers decreased by 71 cents in July to \$96.56. The decline was brought about by the drop in the workweek. Average hourly earnings remained the same as in June at \$2.39. Hourly earnings were 6 cents higher than in July 1961; weekly earnings were \$3.36 higher.

#### INCOME AND SPENDING

Gross national product increased by \$7 million, or 1 1/4 percent in the second quarter of 1962 to a record annual rate of \$552 billion, \$51 billion ahead of a year ago. A decline in the rate of inventory building, stemming largely from severe cutbacks in steel inventories, partially offset a strong rise in construction and continued gains in consumer buying. The advance, while about the same as in the previous quarter, was considerably less than in any quarter last year. From the recession low point, total output of goods and services has risen about 8 1/2 percent and was some 6 1/2 percent higher than the prerecession peak.

Personal income reached a record annual rate of \$440.4 billion, seasonally adjusted, in June, \$24 billion above a year ago. Contrasting with the \$1.4 billion increase between April and May and larger additions in the earlier months of the year, the June rise was only \$700 million. Wages and salaries in distributive and service industries and in State and local governments accounted for most of the advance. Among commodity-producing industries, the major drop was in manufacturing, reflecting the cutback in steel production. A little more than half the decline in durable goods payrolls was offset by small gains in the nondurables sector.

#### PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production increased in most industries in June, but the average was held down by the continuing decline in iron and steel output plus strike-reduced auto production. Consequently, the index had its smallest advance this year, rising only slightly from the previous record in May of 117.5 percent (1957=100) to 117.8. From the recession low in February 1961 the index had gained 15 percent and was 6 percent above the peak of the previous recovery in January 1960.

Auto assemblies totaled 589,000 in July, best for the month since the record year of 1955, when 659,700 units were built. Despite preparations for model changeovers by some makers, during which production normally falls, output was above June's 564,000 units. For the first 7 months, output was 34 percent ahead of the 1961 period, with 4,210,000 cars assembled. Auto sales totaled 511,700 in July, down only 12.7 percent from June's 609,000 units compared with average June-July declines of 22 percent over the past 3 years. The July figure was 22 percent above the previous year and highest for the month since 1955. In fact, two of the country's major manufacturers reported alltime sales highs for July.

Steel production, still suffering from customer inventory reduction and the continued industrial vacation period, fell for the fourth consecutive month to an estimated 6.2 million tons in July, 5 million tons less than last month and equal to the amount in February 1961 at the bottom of the recession. However, output increased each week during July, and August is expected to show a continuation of the upward trend. Thus far, 1962 production has reached 60.3 million tons, compared with 53 million tons for the first 7 months of 1961.



Construction expenditures, totaling \$5.7 billion in July, were 1 percent less than the June estimate, but 8 percent more than a year earlier. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of spending dropped from June's revised record figure of \$62.5 billion to \$61.7 billion, the second highest level on record.

Housing starts, after reaching boom levels in April and May, dropped more than seasonally in June to 135,500 units from 154,100 in May, and were down from 138,300 new units begun last June. The annual rate of private starts, seasonally adjusted, fell 11 percent from May's rate of 1,555,000 units to 1,389,000, about the same as the rate a year ago and the average last fall. For the first half of this year, starts are 10 percent higher than for the same period of the past 2 years, but 10 percent less than in the boom year of 1959.

Manufacturers' sales in June, dropping for the first time since January, declined about 1 percent from May's alltime high to \$33.04 billion, seasonally adjusted. In the durable goods industries, sales of steel firms were down sharply for the third consecutive month and, since March, about 30 percent. Motor vehicle makers also had a 6 percent drop in sales from May, because a strike against a major company curtailed output. New orders to producers dropped 2 percent in June to \$32.36 billion, seasonally adjusted, after a 1 1/2 percent rise in May and declines in March and April. The level of new orders was the lowest since last September. Instead of the usual May-to-June increase, new business for durable goods firms remained the same. The \$1 billion decline in bookings since December is attributable to the iron and steel industry. Nondurable goods sales and new orders were unchanged from May. Inventories of manufacturers increased \$100 million in June, after a May increase of about \$120 million and much larger accumulations in the earlier months of the year. The net additions were entirely in stocks of nondurable goods producers, as adjustments in steel inventories reduced stocks of durable goods firms for the first time this year. With sales again exceeding new orders, unfilled orders declined to a total of \$47.3 billion, at the end of June compared with \$45.9 billion a year ago. More than half of the over-the-month decline of \$470 million was in backlogs of steel producers, which since January have dropped about \$1 billion.

Retail sales in July, at a seasonally adjusted \$19.5 billion, rose 2 percent from the June figure to the second highest level on record, slightly behind the April figure of \$19.6 billion, but 8 percent higher than a year ago. Most of the rise was provided by increased auto sales. Department store sales rose a seasonally adjusted 4 percent in July. As of last month, the base period for the index had been changed to 1957-59, and July sales stood at 115 percent of the average for that time, compared with 111 in June and 110 in July 1961. This was the second highest level on record, following the record level of 117 set in March 1962.

## CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer price increases in June for food, women's apparel, household textiles, and services were responsible for the seventh rise in the index in the past 12 months. Edging 0.1 percent over the month to a new record of 105.3 (1957-59=100), the index has advanced 0.8 percent in the first half of 1962 compared to a rise of 0.2 percent in the same period of 1961, and is 1.2 percent higher than in June a year ago. Prices of gasoline, fuels, cosmetics, and household durables were lower.

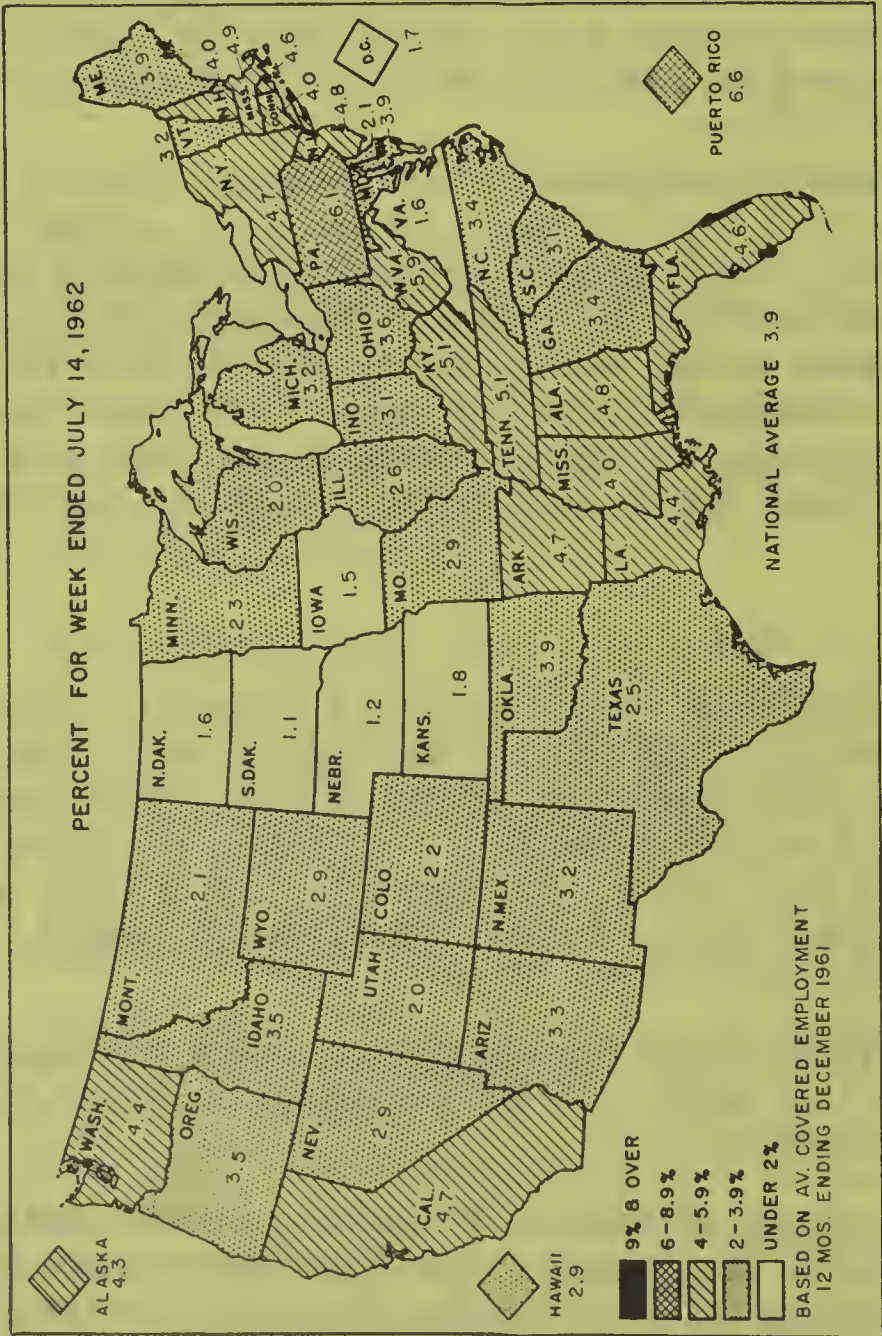
Cost of living adjustments ranging from one-half to 2 cents per hour on the basis of a quarterly review of the index will be received by about 40,000 transportation and chemical workers.

Average weekly spendable earnings of factory workers with 3 dependents were \$85.91 in June, a record for the month, and 4 percent above a year ago. The May-June increase of 18 cents was one of the smallest for that month in the postwar period.

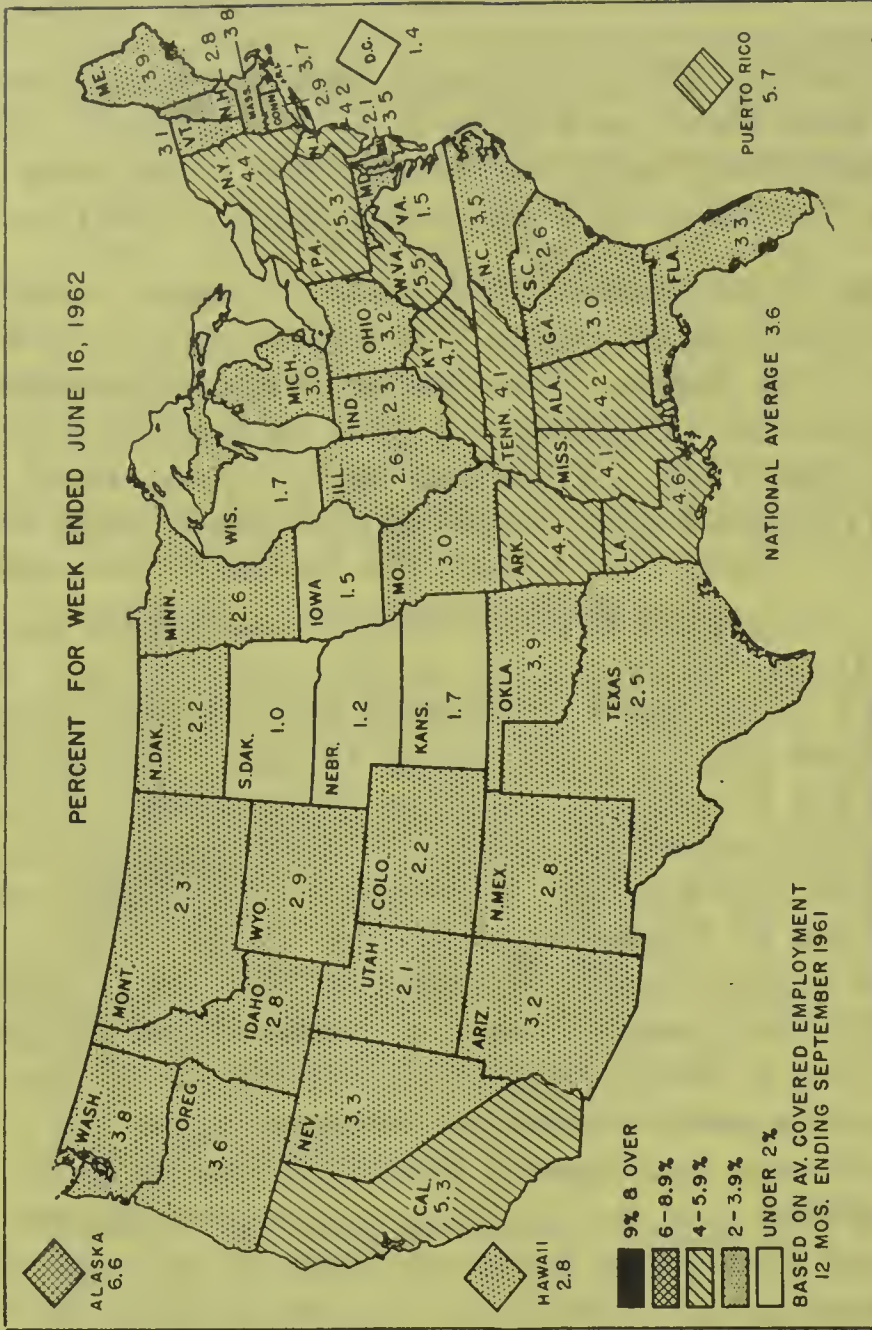


STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

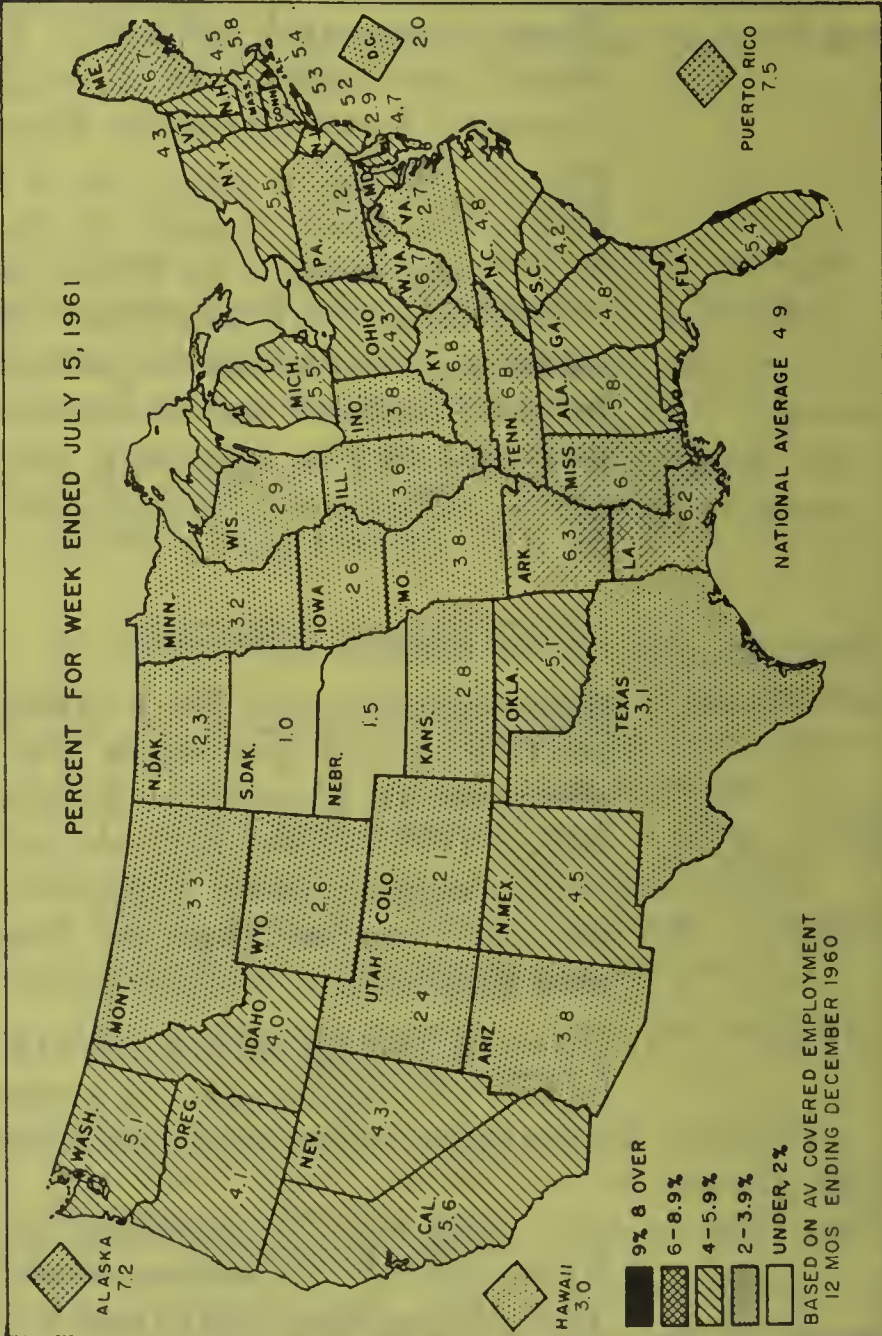
LATEST MONTH



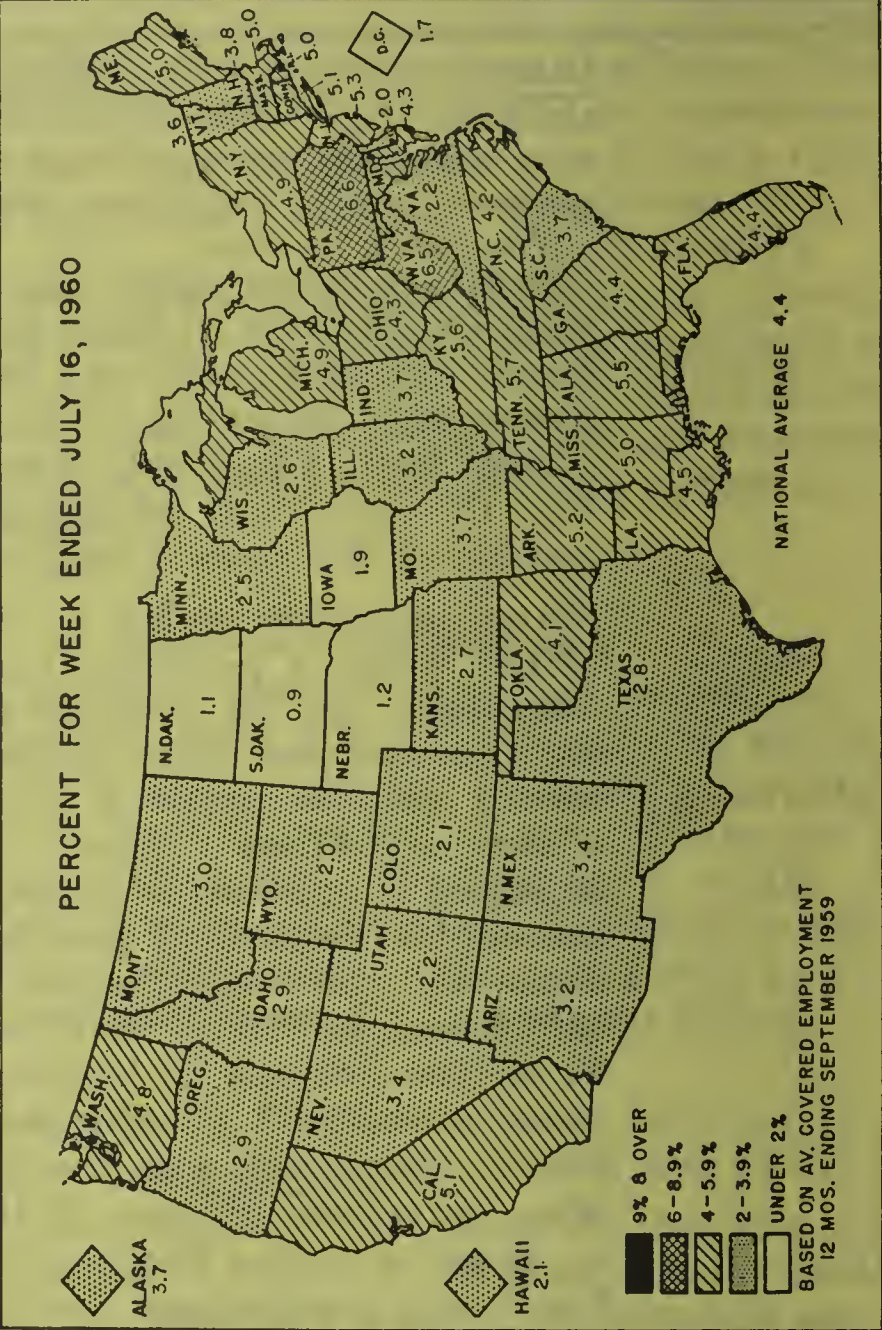
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





# Insured Unemployment Moves Upward in July

STATE insured unemployment, which normally shows little change at this time of year, moved up by 100,000 from June to an average of 1,548,700 during the first 4 weeks in July. In addition to the usual unemployment among persons not entitled to pay while their plants are closed for vacation periods, the secondary effects of an airline dispute, and the start of layoffs in auto plants for model changes contributed to the July increase. As a result of this rise, the seasonally adjusted average of insured unemployment rose from 1.6 million in June to 1.7 million in July. In July a year ago, it was nearly 2.2 million.

Insured joblessness under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE) also moved up during the first 4 weeks in July. The number of insured under the Ex-Servicemen's program rose by 5,000 from June to an average of 45,300, while the volume under the Federal employee program increased by 1,500 to 25,800.

The rate of State insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) rose from 3.6 percent in mid-June to 3.9 percent in mid-July. A year ago, it was 4.9 percent. Rates in excess of 5.0 percent this July were reported by Puerto Rico (6.6), Pennsylvania (6.1), West Virginia (5.9), and Kentucky and Tennessee (5.1 each). In addition to Pennsylvania, four other large industrial States had rates well above the national average--Massachusetts (4.9), New Jersey (4.8), and California and New York (4.7 each). On the other hand, rates in Illinois and Texas were less than 3.0 percent.

## Initial Claims Up Seasonally

Jobless workers filing initial claims under State programs averaged 321,400 per week in July, compared with 257,500 in June. During the first week in July, such claims jumped to 406,600 as plant

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
June 2	230,700	283,300	1,537,800	2,190,900
" 9	245,300	285,100	1,507,100	2,091,100
" 16	237,800	271,200	1,463,900	1,993,900
" 23	277,400	278,200	1,462,700	1,940,000
" 30	274,900	290,000	1,429,000	1,859,500
July 7	406,600	403,500	1,603,000	2,032,300
" 14	307,400	358,000	1,584,400	1,994,500
" 21	293,700	342,200	1,515,900	1,922,000
" 28	277,800	327,600	1,491,300	1,899,000
Aug. 4	296,600	321,000	----	----
Weekly averages				
June	257,500	279,400	1,469,100	1,991,100
July	319,100	357,300	<sup>2/</sup> 1,548,700	1,958,200

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State program only.  
<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending July 28, 1962.



shutdowns for vacation periods reached their peak, then tapered off as the month progressed to 277,800 in the last week of the month. Contributing to the initial claims rise in July were layoffs in auto plants for model changes, temporary cutbacks in a variety of industries for inventory-taking, and the availability of a new quarter's wage credits for benefit purposes.

Under the UCX program, initial claims rose by 800 from the preceding month to a weekly average of 6,800 in July--the same as a year ago. New unemployment among Federal workers (UCFE programs) at an average of 3,300, was up from 2,500 in June but 300 below the average last July.

#### Insured Unemployment Up in 36 States

Between mid-June and mid-July, 36 States reported increases in State insured joblessness. Pennsylvania showed the largest rise (22,000), followed by Massachusetts (16,900), New York (13,300), Florida (12,000), and New Jersey (9,800). Plant shutdowns for vacation periods contributed to the larger volumes in all these States except Florida. Pennsylvania also reported cutbacks in primary and fabricated metal plants. In Florida, seasonal layoffs in tobacco processing and the secondary effects of an airline dispute were primarily responsible for the in-

sured unemployment--22,100 in California--was attributed to a pickup in construction activity following the settlement of a dispute in the industry, as well as seasonal hiring in food processing and trade.

Compared with mid-July a year ago, insured joblessness was down in all States except Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Six States accounted for one-half of the Nation's over-the-year decline of 410,100--Michigan (44,700), New York (42,000), Pennsylvania (38,900), California (32,400), Illinois (27,500), and Ohio (20,200).

#### Claimant Turnover Up Slightly

Some 1.3 million jobless workers covered by State programs stopped filing for benefits in July--somewhat more than the number in June. Preliminary data indicate that about 128,000, or 10 percent, of those who had stopped filing in July had exhausted their benefits. The number of exhaustions this July compares with 126,000 in June and 209,000 during the same month last year.

#### Benefits Decline in June

A total of \$206.3 million was paid in benefits to jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) in June--\$27.7 million less than in May and about

State Unemployment Insurance Developments <sup>1/</sup>

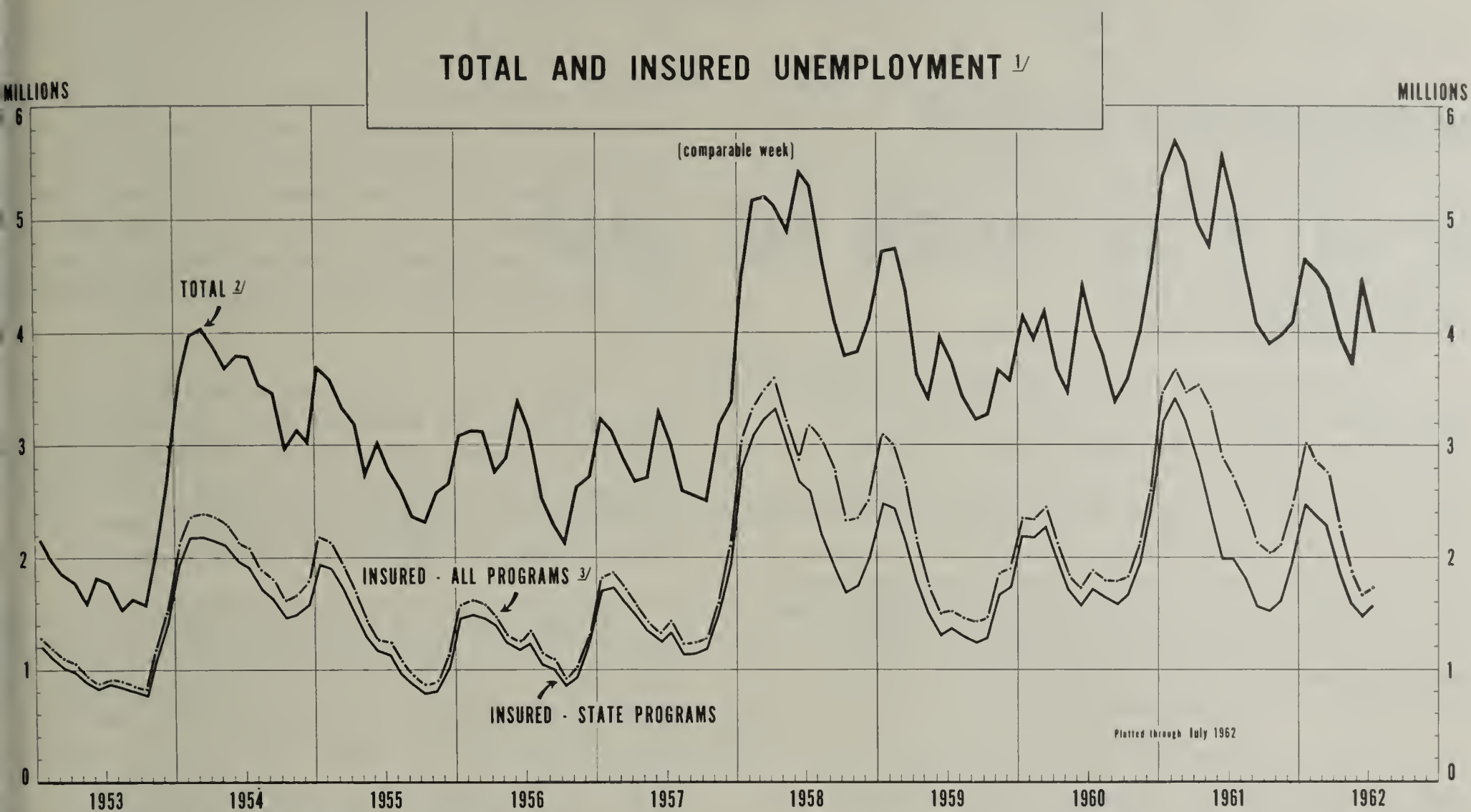
Activity	Number or amount	June 1962		January - June	
		% change from		(in thousands)	
		May '62	June '61	1962	1961
Initial claims <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,083,000	- 4.4	-11.9	7,794	10,074
Weeks claimed <sup>2/</sup> .....	6,265,300	-15.4	-31.3	52,895	74,342
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	1,469,100	- 6.4	-26.2	2,034	2,859
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,311,100	- 5.6	-30.3	1,772	2,539
Benefits paid <sup>3/</sup> .....	\$188,871,100	-12.1	-28.6	\$1,548,294	\$2,193,401
Claimant exhaustions .....	125,900	-16.2	-46.3	944	1,348

<sup>1/</sup> Data relate to State programs only.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

<sup>3/</sup> Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.





1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.

Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

\$41.6 million below the amount in July 1961. Included in the benefits this June were some \$188.9 million under State programs, a total of \$9.6 million under the two Federal program (UCX and UCFE), and \$7.8 million under the railroad program.

For jobless workers totally unemployed, the average benefit check in June amounted to \$34.20--16 cents more than in May, and \$1.28 above the check in July 1961. Among the States, the average check ranged from more than \$40.00 in California, Colorado, Ohio, and Wyoming, to less than \$25.00 in Arkansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

### The TEC Program

Insured unemployment under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program (which terminated on June 30) dropped from a weekly average of 120,700 in May to 53,400 in June. TEC benefits were down from \$20.3 million to \$9.1 million between the 2 months.

During the entire life of the TEC program--from April 15, 1961 to June 30, 1962--a total of \$769.1 million in temporary benefits was paid to 2,763,200 different individuals. About 1,735,400, or 63 percent, of these beneficiaries exhausted their entitlement under the TEC program.



2.8 percent over the \$0.825 reported a year earlier. This continues the trend of moderate but steady increases since 1954. Slight to moderate increases were reported for all States. The U.S. average rate per hour without room or board was \$1.06 as compared with \$1.04 on July 1, 1961.

#### Prevailing Wages Rise In First Half of Year

During the first half of 1962, prevailing wage rates for domestic workers in activities employing Mexican contract workers were higher in many areas than they had been in the comparable period of 1961. The uptrend was especially strong in May and June, reflecting in large measure the effects of the Secretary's adverse effect determination of March 29 which established minimum contract rates for Mexican nationals in 22 States.

For the entire 6-month period, in approximately 33 percent of the cases for which comparable year-ago data were available, wage rates rose, while in only 5 percent they declined. In the same period of 1961, increases over 1960 levels occurred in about 21 percent of the cases, while 13 percent declined.

Nearly 40 percent of the findings analyzed during May and June of 1962 showed an increase in prevailing wage rates over prior year levels as compared with approximately 25 percent in the first 4 months.

Texas accounted for nearly one-half of all of the wage findings analyzed for the entire 6-month period, half of the increases, and all but 2 of the 13 declines. Most of the increases (24 out of 39) occurred in the

Trends in Prevailing Wages 1/  
First Six Months: 1962 over 1961 and 1961 over 1960

Comparison with preceding year	Jan. - June 1962		Jan. - June 1961	
	Number of cases	Percent of cases	Number of cases	Percent of cases
Increased	78	33	47	21
Remained same	149	62	150	66
Decreased	13	5	29	13
Totals	240	100	226	100

1/ Prevailing wage findings or lower limit of range finding

last 2 months as adjustments were made in both hourly and piece rates in many activities as a result of the Secretary's determination. Hourly rates rose \$.10 in a number of activities where rates of \$.40 to \$.50 per hour had been commonly paid in 1961, while piece rates in some activities were adjusted to meet the \$.70 earnings standard provided for in the determination.

Most of the declines noted for Texas occurred in the earlier part of the year and were generally in minor crops where in-season fluctuations in wage rates typically have a limited effect upon overall wage levels in the farm labor market.

Wage rates in Arizona showed a strong upward trend throughout the entire period reflecting, in part, the continuing effect of adverse effect actions late in 1961 which resulted in higher wage rates for irrigation and lettuce harvesting, particularly in Maricopa County. In Cochise County, the rate for irrigation activities, which had risen from the \$.70 per hour prevailing throughout 1961 to \$.80 early in 1962, rose to \$.95, the statewide adverse effect rate late in June. Most of the rates that remained unchanged were for activities for which piece rates yielding average hourly earnings higher than the \$.95 standard were paid.

In California and Colorado, most wage rates were unchanged from prior year levels. Three hourly rate activities in California rose \$.05 per hour, while the prevailing rate in one activity decreased \$.05 per hour. Most of the hourly rates in California were already at the level of the \$1.00 standard established by the Secretary's determination. Most piece rates did not require upward adjustment from the levels in 1961 because the earnings standard in the Secretary's determination could apparently be met at these levels, on the basis of earnings data for 1961.

Most of the findings analyzed for Colorado were for sugar beet cultivation activities, where workers generally receive the "fair and reasonable" piece rates determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. These rates were unchanged from 1961.



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Insured Unemployment Down Half Million from a Year Ago

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### From May to June

- State insured unemployment declined seasonally, moving down 137,000 to less than 1.5 million.
- Factory and construction workers accounted for 100,000 of the decrease, although unemployment among primary metal workers rose by 15,000.
- A total of 47 States had fewer unemployed, but reductions were small in most States; two-fifths of the net decline occurred in five States.
- Nearly 90 percent of the decrease occurred among skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers.
- During the 5-week period (from mid-May to mid-June), 1.2 million workers entered the State programs and over 1.3 million stopped filing for benefits.

#### From June 1961

- The number of insured unemployed workers dropped 530,000 by June 1962.
- One-half of the reduction took place in six States--Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and California.
- Three-fifths (310,000) of the decline was among factory workers.

Joblessness among durable goods industries was down by 192,000 although the number from primary metals was unchanged.

Apparel workers continued to show the largest drop (58,000) among those from soft goods industries.

- Nearly one-half of the jobless decrease was among men under 45 years of age.
- Skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers comprised four-fifths of the reduction in unemployment.

### REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

**T**HE number of jobless persons insured under State programs declined by 137,000 from mid-May to 1,465,000 in mid-June. The 8.5 percent decrease was about usual for this time of year, as

was the decline in the national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) from 4.0 percent to 3.6 percent.

About 100,000 of the over-the-month



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Since April 1961, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

reduction in unemployment occurred among workers from manufacturing and construction industries. Employment in these industries rose by nearly 270,000, contributing to the improved situation for job seekers. Seasonal increases in trade employment also were partly responsible for the continuing downtrend in insured unemployment.

Although 47 States reported declines in joblessness, the changes in most States were small. Michigan, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Minnesota--with decreases ranging from 8,000 to 14,000--accounted for two-fifths of the over-the-month reduction. Four other States--Pennsylvania, Maine, Tennessee, and Ohio--each registered declines of about 5,000. In all nine of these States the largest drops were among factory and construction workers.

California's increase of 2,300 was the largest among the five States which reported a high level of unemployment. This rise reflected a sharp upsurge (which

stemmed from the secondary effects of a labor dispute) of 9,600 (31 percent in the number of unemployed construction workers. The increase in joblessness in Arizona, Florida, Idaho, and Puerto Rico was negligible, altogether amounting to only 800.

#### Factory and Construction Workers Lead in Unemployment Decline

Among the industry divisions, by far the sharpest relative drop (20 percent) in joblessness was among construction workers, reflecting the high level of housing starts in April and May. The number of unemployed from construction moved down by 48,000. Factory workers showed a decrease of 54,000, or 7 percent. The rate of insured unemployment in construction declined from 9.0 to 7.2 percent, and that for factory workers from 4.8 to 4.4 percent.

Within manufacturing, the number of unemployed in all major groups, except primary metals, either showed a reduc-

#### The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States <sup>1/</sup>

Industry division	Number (in 000's)	June 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		June	May	June
		May 1962	June 1961	1962	1962	1961
Total.....	1,463.9	-8.5	-26.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	31.1	-9.1	-35.2	2.1	2.1	2.4
Contract construction .....	189.3	-20.1	-21.7	12.9	14.8	12.1
Manufacturing .....	723.0	-7.0	-30.0	49.4	48.6	51.8
Public utilities.....	56.2	-9.8	-30.2	3.8	3.9	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade....	269.5	-5.8	-21.8	18.4	17.9	17.3
Fin., insur., and real estate..	32.9	+1.2	-16.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
Services .....	130.8	-6.5	-21.0	8.9	8.7	8.3
All other.....	24.3	----	-24.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
Information not available.....	6.9	----	-----	0.5	0.4	0.4

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	Number (in 000's)	June 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from May 1962	June 1961	June 1962	May 1962	June 1961
Total.....	1,463.9	-8.5	-26.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	64.3	-2.9	-21.2	4.4	4.1	4.1
Clerical and sales.....	239.5	-3.5	-20.3	16.4	15.5	15.1
Service.....	124.1	-4.2	-21.3	8.5	8.1	7.9
Skilled.....	239.8	-11.5	-26.2	16.4	16.9	16.3
Semiskilled.....	381.9	-8.8	-31.9	26.1	26.2	28.1
Unskilled and other.....	407.0	-11.0	-27.4	27.8	28.6	28.1
Information not available.....	7.4	-----	-----	0.5	0.6	0.4

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

tion or remained about the same. Largest decreases were among workers from food (14,400), leather (10,000), and lumbering (7,500) industries, where employment rose seasonally.

Unemployment among primary metal workers moved up sharply for the second consecutive month, rising 15,000 (30 percent) to 66,000. Their rate of unemployment moved up from 3.3 percent in April to 4.5 percent in May and further to 5.8 percent in June. These increases stemmed from substantial curtailments in steel production for three consecutive months. Steel production in June was at the lowest level in 16 months.

Sizable Jobless Decreases Among the Skilled, Semiskilled, and Unskilled

Workers experienced in skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled occupations had the sharpest, as well as the largest numerical, declines in unemployment from May to June. Percentage reductions in these three groups ranged from 9 to 12 percent. In the other three major groups --professional-managerial, clerical-sales, and service--the decreases were 3 to 4 percent.

Unskilled workers had the largest over-the-month drop in unemployment--down 50,000 to 407,000. Reductions of

37,000 and 31,000, respectively, occurred among semiskilled and skilled workers. These three groups combined accounted for 87 percent of the total decline.

Persons Under Age 45 and Men Make up Most of the Decline in Unemployment

The number of insured job seekers under 45 years of age moved down by 81,000, or 9 percent, to 840,000. Such workers accounted for three-fifths of the May-June decrease. However, the percentage reduction--8 percent--for older workers was about the same as for those under age 45.

Men among the insured unemployed were 91,000, or 10 percent, fewer in June than in May. In mid-May, they made up 60 percent of all insured unemployed, but accounted for 66 percent of the decrease to June. Among women, a reduction of 46,000, or 7 percent, occurred between May and June.

Factory Workers Account for Three-fifths of Jobless Reduction From June 1961

The number of insured unemployed workers in mid-June represented a drop of 530,000 (27 percent) from a year earlier. The national rate of insured jobless-



Insured Unemployed, United States <sup>1/</sup> Duration, and Age by Sex			
Item	Number (in 000's)	Percent distri- bution	May 1961 Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total.....	1,463.9	100.0	1,993.9
1-2.....	344.9	23.6	396.3
3-4.....	220.3	15.1	259.4
5-14 .....	580.2	39.6	793.1
15 and over..	318.5	21.8	545.1
<u>Age by sex:</u>			
Men--Total...	866.3	59.2	1,231.0
Under 25....	117.0	13.5	190.0
25-44.....	363.1	41.9	540.8
45-64.....	306.9	35.4	406.6
65 and over..	78.0	9.0	92.2
INA .....	1.3	.2	1.3
Women--Total	597.6	40.8	762.9
Under 25....	90.4	15.1	116.7
25-44.....	271.2	45.4	354.3
45-64.....	210.3	35.2	262.1
65 and over..	25.3	4.2	29.0
INA .....	.4	.1	0.8
1/ Includes Puerto Rico			
INA=Information not available			

ness also declined sharply, moving down from 4.9 to 3.6 percent.

Over-the-year reduction in unemployment occurred among persons from all industry divisions. However, factory workers accounted for three-fifths--310,000--of the total drop. The 30 percent decline among such workers reflected the rise of more than half a million from June 1961 in manufacturing employment. The work force in factories this June was less than 1 percent below its prerecession level in May 1960.

Persons from trade establishments experienced the largest jobless decrease (75,000) among nonfactory workers. Other sizable reductions took place among

workers from construction (52,000), services (35,000), and public utilities (24,000). The number of unemployed from mining industries was 17,000 less than a year ago despite the fact that employment in mining continued to show its long-term downtrend.

Rates of insured unemployment for workers from all industry divisions were also down over the year. Largest reductions (about 2 percentage points) were for workers from mining, construction, and manufacturing. However, these workers continued to have the highest rates of unemployment this June, as they did a year ago.

There were about 180,000, or nearly one-third, fewer semiskilled workers on the insured jobless rolls this June than a year ago. The number of unemployed in each of the unskilled and skilled occupational groups moved down slightly more than a fourth, representing declines of 154,000 and 85,000, respectively. Together these three groups accounted for almost four-fifths of the over-the-year decreases. As in recent months, these reductions primarily reflected the lower levels of unemployment among factory and construction workers.

The number of unemployed in each of the other major occupational categories--professional and managerial, clerical and sales, and service--was about one-fifth less than a year ago. Among these groups, clerical and sales workers had the biggest numerical drop--about 60,000.

Younger workers showed a sharper over-the-year reduction in unemployment than did older workers. The number of unemployed under age 45 dropped by 30 percent, or 360,000, while the older group (age 45 and over) moved down by 22 percent, or 170,000. This difference was more pronounced among men than women.

Insured unemployment among men under 45 years of age fell by 250,000, or 34 percent, accounting for 47 percent of the decrease among all insured unemployed. The number of jobless older men was 114,000, or 23 percent, smaller than



the year-ago figure. Of the total reduction--about 365,000, or 30 percent--among men, 190,000 were factory workers, and 100,000 were from construction and trade (in about equal numbers).

Women workers experienced a smaller percentage decline in joblessness than did men--down by 22 percent, or 165,000. The number under age 45 fell 23 percent (110,000), while the older group moved down 19 percent (55,000). Factory workers made up over 70 percent of the total decrease among women.

The drop in insured unemployment from June 1961 was much sharper for the

long-term (those claiming benefits for 15 or more consecutive weeks) than for the short-term (those on the unemployment insurance rolls for less than 5 weeks) unemployed. Long-term insured unemployment plunged downward by 42 percent, or 227,000. In marked contrast, the number of short-term unemployed declined 33 to 39 percent of all insured jobless workers.

About 43 percent of the over-the-year reduction in insured unemployment was in the long-term group. An additional 40 percent of the decrease was among those who had been claiming benefits for 5 to 14 weeks.

## EXPERIENCE OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN 1961

(continued from page 3)

Percentage of beneficiaries exhausting benefit rights during a 12-month period ending with the month shown, total all programs <sup>1/</sup> 1957 - December 1961

Month	Exhaustions as percent of first payments <sup>2/</sup>				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Jan.	22.9	24.4	33.3	27.9	27.0
Feb.	22.8	25.5	33.3	27.3	27.4
Mar.	22.8	26.8	33.1	26.8	28.5
Apr.	22.9	28.3	32.7	26.4	29.4
May	23.0	30.1	31.8	25.7	30.8
June	23.1	31.3	30.8	25.6	31.5
July	22.6	32.2	29.9	25.9	31.2
Aug.	22.4	32.9	29.0	26.3	31.1
Sept.	22.5	33.1	28.6	25.9	30.9
Oct.	22.8	32.8	28.5	25.9	30.9
Nov.	23.0	32.8	29.8	26.7	30.8
Dec.	23.8	33.3	28.4	26.2	30.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes exhaustions under State programs and under unemployment compensation programs for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.

<sup>2/</sup> Exhaustions for 12-months ending on month shown divided by first payments for 12-months ending 6-months earlier.

As business recovered, there was a steady decline through the balance of the year. The number and timing of exhaustions of benefit rights indicated that the reduction in unemployment during the upswing of the business cycle proceeded at a much slower

pace than the rise of the number of jobless during the downward swing of the cycle.

Exhaustions under the State UI programs accounted for 95 percent of the total exhaustions of all regular programs. For the two Federal programs combined, exhaustions amounted to 118,300 for the year. Nearly one-half of the claimants who filed for TEUC benefit payments had exhausted their extended rights under the program by the end of the year, when total exhaustions reached 1.2 million, representing a substantial portion of the long-term unemployed.

The table below shows the percentage of beneficiaries who exhausted their regular benefit rights under all programs in succeeding 12-month periods from 1957 through 1961. The exhaustion ratio during 1959-1961 never fell below 25 percent, a higher rate than was ever reached in 1957, reflecting the fact that exhaustion levels during these later years did not at any time return to the level prevailing prior to the 1958 recession period.



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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Reports and Research.

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# Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, June 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/		Counseling interviews		Placements		
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Women	Per-centage change from May 1962 3/	Total	Initial	Total	Nonagricultural	
	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 3/							Number
Total, 54 States.....	1 083 001	-4.4	6 265 300	-15.4	2 451 359	22.6	1 671 116	9 944	21 592 63	60 5470	-7.7
Alabama.....	1 3779	-1.4	9 244 47	-15.2	25 720	-6.5	1464	924	28 677	1 067 8	-17.0
Alaska.....	7193	-17.3	10 617	-42.4	1 994	17.8	108	770	67 576	98 739	-12.9
Arizona.....	7008	-2.3	50 934	-25.3	8 519	15.8	1695	792	92 319	98 779	-5.2
Arkansas.....	13 5637	-21.0	87 817 1	-7.7	299 426	11.8	3016	1607	107 024	104 606	-14.2
California.....	5687	-4.6	33 067	-18.9	10 184	30.2	143 306	8071	171 882	741 099	2.5
Colorado.....	1 6839	5	9 262 1	-18.4	4 525 1	32.2	3942	2538	120 283	1 029 9	-11.4
Connecticut.....	1860	-7.3	11 328	-27.6	4105	-58.8	238	132	1888	718	-37.9
Dist. of Col.....	2814	13.9	16 079	-18.9	6329	9.7	1965	1040	41 655	41 655	-12.1
Florida.....	30327	22.4	12 267 3	-4.7	46 633	27.3	2329	1153	273 58	19784	-3.9
Georgia.....	16557	8.9	94 962	-13.7	49 690	33.3	3279	2210	34 606	11883	-33.9
Guam.....	2180	-20.6	20 815	-30.7	7368	83.8	0	174	50	50	-
Hawaii.....	2569	-16.9	13 718	-13.6	6304	33.2	311	346	1588	1122	-3.0
Idaho.....	43105	-8.9	28 119 9	-18.3	14307	24.7	535	3596	43809	4013	-23.4
Illinois.....	3890	19.0	10 372 5	-14.8	13 584	24.1	7062	3596	28883	19201	-9.6
Iowa.....	4467	16.9	24 695	-21.7	10 659	30.3	2335	1390	15139	9216	-14.4
Kansas.....	9717	-5.8	89 603	-17.1	10 659	30.3	2100	744	21932	7642	-6.9
Kentucky.....	14710	-11.7	10 037 4	-19.1	26905	35.6	3301	1223	18238	8564	-13.7
Louisiana.....	4106	-29.6	32 368	-43.7	21349	14.7	1927	1036	87722	6942	-12.7
Maine.....	15090	-10.0	11 305 8	-8.5	17706	6.4	949	425	3232	2495	8.0
Maryland.....	43724	-4.9	25 032 4	-20.0	40693	19.8	2387	1416	26268	8199	-11.6
Massachusetts.....	57334	38.2	28 494 9	-22.8	124221	13.9	4186	2274	22322	15047	-5.6
Michigan.....	9397	16.3	79 371	-36.2	58810	51.9	7395	4613	30179	14543	-12.0
Minnesota.....	7247	-6.6	4 523 7	-22.6	29604	32.2	1472	691	19337	10594	-2.0
Mississippi.....	26378	2.8	11 535 6	-24.7	13599	-6.3	2753	929	43614	9102	-16.2
Missouri.....	2036	52	11 703	-33.9	46130	37.1	4274	2155	54111	9910	-3.7
Montana.....	2273	19.9	13 577	-23.9	4649	26.3	1493	549	13214	3691	-11.6
Nebraska.....	2623	7	11 485	-32.1	7836	18.5	1003	468	8974	6117	-6.6
Nevada.....	2955	-26.2	18 099	-32.1	3481	-7.7	458	238	4123	3314	-3.1
New Hampshire.....	4903	51	27 747 1	-20.9	10018	-7.8	804	505	2789	2281	26.4
New Jersey.....	4972	36.7	24 147	2.5	143555	37.9	3489	2468	36580	15898	3.7
New Mexico.....	186131	-7.3	934712	-11.0	44820	32.9	591	340	6578	4214	-9.8
New York.....	23617	-4.9	13 375 4	-15.0	454270	13.4	19119	12110	90151	73655	-5.9
North Carolina.....	642	-7.6	3 796 8	-39.8	73617	14.6	3292	1531	118621	15376	-7.1
North Dakota.....	57004	1.9	32 461 1	-13.4	1701	17.4	422	6516	4139	21445	-16.7
Ohio.....	8465	8.4	61 091	-13.4	96033	21.8	12999	6516	61063	21445	-16.5
Oklahoma.....	11061	-14.9	60 483	-25.7	25837	21.7	2393	1352	20677	13572	2.5
Oregon.....	106723	-5.9	65 838 5	-11.9	1304	40.5	1739	865	102281	7993	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	7454	9.8	56 800	-2.4	235047	12.1	14398	6717	164902	26221	-6
Puerto Rico.....	9435	6.9	37 722	-20.8	20939	1.4	3131	1254	4272	3133	-4.4
Rhode Island.....	7356	-5.8	46 879	-13.8	19640	3.7	1337	815	3302	3291	7.6
South Carolina.....	536	8.9	32 20	-35.9	21911	-6.2	886	424	37973	7047	-16.3
South Dakota.....	14035	-7	11 909 6	-17.5	1462	19.3	2408	1297	5092	2810	-17.8
Tennessee.....	28419	1.0	18 489 0	-9.6	8071	18.5	1229	5788	133703	10174	-20.8
Texas.....	2554	-12.7	16 520	-23.7	62468	29.0	1	1297	126686	47725	-9.9
Utah.....	1399	-21.9	10 294	-31.6	6796	2.5	818	403	11053	4879	-2.6
Vermont.....	8787	-11.9	49 709	-18.0	5429	29.0	157	84	1989	1766	10.2
Virginia.....	3	-	12	-	24959	20.7	3303	1484	20725	9228	-14.2
Virgin Islands.....	17925	-20.5	9 675 5	-14.3	0	42.4	67	43	147	147	2.8
Washington.....	8361	-17.9	74 309	-16.5	33754	35.5	1896	713	38626	8550	-9.6
West Virginia.....	10372	-7.7	6 422 5	-26.2	16477	-2.0	1432	883	4677	3745	-4.5
Wisconsin.....	1194	-9.8	80 667	-30.5	23185	12.5	2052	1016	17864	10769	5.9
Wyoming.....					2320	18.7	179	113	3066	1722	8.0

1/ Includes State programs only.  
2/ Excludes transitional claims.  
3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.  
5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> June 1962

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	117,751	1.4	18.1	9,642	10,402	5.9	19.1	3,619	101,659	-17.9	29.3	8,775
Alabama .....	1,278	-19.8	18.0	69	77	-7.2	13.9	29	1,010	-32.3	16.6	49
Alaska .....	142	-10.7	14.6	14	5	--	11.4	2	74	-7.5	18.2	6
Arizona .....	2,150	6.7	29.8	175	1,02	17.2	23.6	43	1,934	-19.2	34.8	205
Arkansas .....	1,437	23.9	16.3	142	1,65	48.6	20.0	44	1,223	-29.5	18.5	112
California .....	15,488	-2.1	16.4	1,593	11,46	-9	21.7	370	17,433	-11.3	38.7	1,221
Colorado .....	1,605	3.7	16.2	79	55	-26.7	10.8	9	2,300	-6.3	31.3	93
Connecticut .....	1,777	4.7	16.2	183	407	66.8	22.5	96	1,237	-22.0	24.4	124
Delaware .....	98	-10.1	12.0	6	12	--	14.3	3	56	-48.6	14.9	1
Dist. of Col. ....	492	-18.9	12.4	55	69	-42.5	13.7	37	503	-22.0	24.4	92
Florida .....	3,428	-4.1	24.0	377	1,87	-10.9	23.3	90	3,274	-17.6	31.1	269
Georgia .....	1,411	16.6	14.7	94	120	12.1	10.5	47	1,372	-38.2	19.7	94
Guam .....	13	--	6.2	0	0	--	0	0	4	--	8.2	0
Hawaii .....	334	-10.7	13.9	26	32	--	23.5	16	200	-17.0	27.2	15
Idaho .....	453	.7	11.7	32	26	--	15.1	16	658	-46.1	27.0	36
Illinois .....	5,264	.4	19.8	439	530	-3.3	22.7	260	4,632	-22.7	38.9	328
Indiana .....	2,929	1.9	17.1	202	1,96	70.4	23.2	70	1,453	-25.0	27.1	162
Iowa .....	1,065	-3.2	15.8	103	84	-8.7	15.4	33	1,687	-27.7	32.9	132
Kansas .....	993	7.5	15.8	73	74	-33.9	10.1	30	1,343	-20.4	23.1	91
Kentucky .....	1,817	16.9	20.6	109	1,18	-29.3	13.9	48	948	-30.3	30.7	75
Louisiana .....	1,870	-7.8	20.3	135	1,14	-15.5	16.6	54	1,334	-10.2	31.4	103
Maine .....	241	-8.4	9.8	14	44	--	18.9	16	265	-8.6	18.2	16
Maryland .....	2,018	-10.8	22.1	99	1,30	-2.2	14.2	19	1,304	-16.7	29.5	50
Massachusetts ....	3,495	-4.4	18.3	241	336	-3.7	22.4	197	1,717	-24.3	22.2	104
Michigan .....	10,035	38.6	23.6	395	804	69.3	25.8	152	2,666	-26.5	29.2	344
Minnesota .....	1,827	6.0	13.8	260	1,20	-30.6	25.4	60	2,402	-22.8	36.0	249
Mississippi .....	1,072	-7.4	15.6	56	69	-24.2	11.9	15	1,021	-17.9	20.6	42
Missouri .....	2,399	1.0	14.1	159	1,64	11.6	12.9	61	1,497	-14.0	25.6	119
Montana .....	808	-7.0	19.2	78	80	-8.0	28.8	32	959	-23.4	38.9	64
Nebraska .....	454	-19.4	11.7	34	47	--	17.0	12	1,717	-12.0	36.0	125
Nevada .....	708	10.1	33.7	50	33	--	26.2	15	920	-9.4	50.0	43
New Hampshire ...	463	7.4	20.0	31	173	23.6	46.6	11	225	-9.6	16.9	32
New Jersey .....	3,514	4.1	18.6	254	277	-5.1	17.3	160	1,075	-20.1	15.2	105
New Mexico .....	531	-4.3	13.4	59	32	--	16.0	16	809	-19.6	28.3	102
New York .....	7,987	-6.1	17.3	463	10,14	34.8	17.4	257	9,273	-3.3	29.6	717
North Carolina ....	1,995	-4.7	17.4	190	1,85	19.4	21.4	66	1,800	-21.2	22.1	156
North Dakota .....	274	21.8	17.4	23	33	--	22.9	12	458	-19.2	25.5	33
Ohio .....	8,329	.1	21.8	511	745	2.3	17.3	209	4,675	-24.1	34.2	452
Oklahoma .....	1,142	6.8	17.5	123	86	-14.8	12.0	23	3,290	-28.8	33.1	363
Oregon .....	1,700	7.1	17.3	205	1,60	28.0	29.7	77	1,591	6.9	31.7	190
Pennsylvania .....	6,757	3.3	21.7	794	867	2.8	20.2	346	3,846	3.3	26.6	394
Puerto Rico .....	505	-6.8	6.1	23	20	--	4.2	9	182	19.0	11.4	2
Rhode Island .....	415	-29.1	17.8	104	61	-22.8	12.7	41	359	-19.1	20.2	67
South Carolina ....	863	-13.4	17.9	68	47	--	17.8	19	757	-27.1	22.2	63
South Dakota .....	384	1.3	17.7	20	9	--	14.1	2	638	-26.3	29.1	33
Tennessee .....	1,368	1.6	18.9	116	1,36	58.1	17.8	30	1,785	-26.4	34.7	313
Texas .....	8,381	-3.5	18.1	714	714	-14.0	19.8	248	8,302	-18.9	28.1	818
Utah .....	536	2.3	15.7	45	32	--	14.3	17	975	-17.9	33.2	71
Vermont .....	121	-28.0	8.8	11	10	--	17.9	5	181	-20.3	17.6	19
Virginia .....	1,050	12.3	13.1	84	1,59	2.6	17.9	82	849	-20.7	16.4	71
Virgin Islands .....	10	--	6.2	0	0	--	--	0	8	--	9.6	0
Washington .....	1,284	-2.2	11.9	168	59	-10.6	14.0	25	1,312	-23.7	23.6	217
West Virginia .....	990	-19.0	21.7	138	89	6.0	14.0	33	500	-25.6	29.9	54
Wisconsin .....	1,796	-9	15.7	192	1,33	-5.7	19.2	50	1,203	-21.2	20.6	124
Wyoming .....	255	-10.8	17.1	14	15	--	25.4	5	423	-14.7	35.0	15

<sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

June 1962

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	4 0 0,8 6 7	1 8 1,9 9 6	3 7,8 7 2	1 7,5 8 3	1 1 7,3 3 7	5 4,3 3 9
Alabama.....	4,8 2 1	2,4 3 0	5 6 3	2 6 0	2,2 4 9	1,0 0 7
Alaska.....	4 5 8	2 4 0	2 8	1 4	1 7 4	7 9
Arizona.....	3,5 4 5	1,8 0 1	4 5 7	2 5 7	1,5 9 5	7 8 0
Arkansas.....	5,7 3 0	2,5 4 6	5 7 1	3 0 6	2,5 1 1	1,0 6 1
California.....	5 7,9 1 3	2 2,3 4 6	3,0 1 1	1,1 3 7	1 6,7 6 9	7,1 5 8
Colorado.....	6,3 5 8	2,8 9 4	4 3 1	6 4	2,4 0 8	9 3 5
Connecticut.....	7,6 8 2	3,4 3 4	6 0 7	1 5 2	1,5 4 5	7 2 7
Delaware.....	4 6 4	1 8 2	6 8	2 4	9 6	2 7
Dist. of Col.....	3,0 8 3	1,4 6 5	6 5 5	3 9 4	1,1 0 6	5 1 6
Florida.....	8,1 7 8	4,1 7 9	4 5 2	1 7 8	3,1 2 6	1,6 4 2
Georgia.....	5,5 0 1	2,6 4 0	9 1 6	4 5 4	1,7 5 5	7 9 2
Hawaii.....	1 2 9	2 3	0	0	2 3	0
Idaho.....	1,8 6 8	8 1 8	7 2	2 4	1 9 4	7 2
Illinois.....	3,9 2 9	1,7 8 3	1 0 8	7 0	1,5 9 1	6 2 9
Indiana.....	1 5,4 4 2	6,9 6 7	1,5 6 6	6 7 9	3,4 0 4	1,6 7 0
Iowa.....	1 2,7 7 7	5,7 7 6	7 1 3	3 5 2	2,3 7 0	1,1 7 7
Kansas.....	5,2 8 7	2,4 9 1	3 4 0	1 3 2	2,3 2 8	1,0 9 6
Kentucky.....	4,7 1 4	1,9 6 4	7 4 2	3 1 1	2,1 3 8	8 4 5
Louisiana.....	4,6 6 2	2,1 3 9	6 8 8	2 9 8	1,0 6 8	5 8 4
Maine.....	5,1 5 8	2,3 9 5	4 7 4	1 9 9	9 0 2	4 6 9
Maryland.....	2,0 2 4	8 9 7	1 7 0	9 4	6 8 0	3 3 7
Massachusetts.....	5,1 7 1	2,2 2 9	5 9 8	2 5 8	1,3 7 7	6 7 6
Michigan.....	1 1,8 7 8	5,3 9 5	9 2 1	3 8 5	3,3 4 5	1,4 1 9
Minnesota.....	1 5,9 6 9	6,9 7 5	1,7 0 1	7 8 0	2,3 3 0	9 6 4
Mississippi.....	1 2,3 9 4	5,9 2 1	2 9 0	1 3 5	2,9 3 2	1,5 0 6
Missouri.....	3,6 2 6	1,6 4 5	3 3 7	1 3 9	1,8 7 1	8 9 8
Montana.....	1 3,6 2 9	5,7 2 2	1,0 2 8	4 4 5	2,4 3 6	1,1 4 0
Nebraska.....	3,0 1 5	1,2 7 4	2 8 7	1 9 6	9 6 8	4 3 6
Nevada.....	3,7 5 9	1,6 9 9	2 2 6	1 1 5	1,4 6 0	5 5 1
New Hampshire.....	5 6 5	2 7 0	7 0	3 4	4 4 0	2 2 4
New Jersey.....	1,7 6 0	8 1 4	1 0 8	6 0	7 8 5	3 8 7
New Mexico.....	1 2,0 4 8	5,9 5 8	1,2 1 8	5 2 9	2,5 5 3	1,2 7 3
New York.....	2,9 9 3	1,3 7 6	1 5 6	7 9	7 2 7	3 0 8
North Carolina.....	2 2,1 3 4	1 0,8 1 9	3,8 2 8	2,0 3 4	7,7 8 0	3,6 8 4
North Dakota.....	8,4 9 6	4,5 7 1	8 0 9	4 1 6	3,2 0 8	1,7 1 2
Ohio.....	1,3 4 0	7 0 3	1 0 8	7 6	7 7 7	3 1 2
Oklahoma.....	2,0 2 8 5	8,8 0 9	2,9 5 5	1,2 8 6	3,4 9 2	1,6 9 2
Oregon.....	4,7 0 9	2,3 6 6	6 6 4	3 8 0	1,9 4 2	7 3 5
Pennsylvania.....	6,3 9 9	2,9 0 2	3 2 4	1 6 1	1,9 4 4	8 8 5
Puerto Rico.....	1 7,8 5 3	8,3 3 7	2,8 0 1	1,3 4 8	5,2 8 1	2,7 4 7
Rhode Island.....	3,5 2 1	1,9 9 3	8 8 5	5 9 8	4 7 9	3 0 8
South Carolina.....	2,0 1 9	1,0 0 2	5 1 7	2 4 8	9 7 9	4 2 9
South Dakota.....	3,3 0 1	1,7 1 0	2 5 5	1 1 2	1,6 0 2	8 6 1
Tennessee.....	1,6 0 0	6 8 9	8 3	5 1	7 3 0	2 3 3
Texas.....	5,6 4 6	3,1 9 1	6 4 9	3 1 1	2,0 1 6	1,2 0 4
Utah.....	2,7 0 4 7	1 1,7 0 9	2,4 9 9	1,1 5 5	7,0 9 6	2,9 7 9
Vermont.....	2,8 8 6	1,5 2 9	1 3 4	6 0	1,2 2 6	5 2 9
Virginia.....	1,3 5 5	6 9 9	3 6	1 5	5 5 7	2 9 7
Virgin Islands.....	5,3 0 5	2,5 8 1	5 6 6	2 3 6	1,8 4 6	7 4 1
Washington.....	2 0 8	1 3 2	3 8	2 2	4 5	2 0
West Virginia.....	7,5 6 3	3,5 4 9	2 9 0	1 3 1	1,9 9 9	7 6 3
Wisconsin.....	2,5 0 3	1,2 5 1	2 7 9	1 2 0	5 9 6	3 2 1
Wyoming.....	9,2 3 0	4,4 1 7	5 2 3	2 3 5	4,0 3 9	2,3 1 1
	9 3 7	3 4 9	5 7	3 4	4 4 7	1 9 1



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, June 1962

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 423 95	1 289 26	545 61	1 168 0	1 035 4	443 1	1 134 29	1 086 11	490 37
Alabama.....	1 440	1 335	643	61	56	22	1 344	1 317	501
Alaska.....	182	173	62	2	2	2	82	80	37
Arizona.....	1 700	1 627	562	81	75	16	1 554	1 505	703
Arkansas.....	1 593	1 490	590	61	53	30	1 715	1 663	529
California.....	1 941 3	1 784 5	754 0	1 292	1 137	486	1 525 6	1 459 7	562 9
Colorado.....	1 463	1 377	534	27	27	21	1 423	1 381	373
Connecticut.....	2 549	2 074	1 118	444	417	185	1 661	1 569	805
Delaware.....	248	200	101	16	15	6	98	96	56
Dist. of Col.....	807	722	340	242	218	70	687	655	320
Florida.....	3 685	3 413	1 558	151	147	42	3 687	3 570	1 672
Georgia.....	1 648	1 567	709	148	133	80	1 379	1 313	561
Guam.....	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Hawaii.....	455	394	134	26	22	6	137	132	39
Idaho.....	561	520	235	36	32	15	618	578	300
Illinois.....	6 007	5 294	2 335	342	317	95	2 838	2 690	1 148
Indiana.....	2 968	2 649	1 094	129	126	36	1 407	1 329	565
Iowa.....	1 011	901	452	46	42	12	1 278	1 218	352
Kansas.....	1 057	964	492	89	81	41	1 284	1 223	529
Kentucky.....	1 721	1 592	609	95	86	25	1 055	1 021	372
Louisiana.....	1 765	1 723	630	159	150	42	1 291	1 264	493
Maine.....	470	387	178	89	66	37	398	360	233
Maryland.....	2 514	2 227	879	86	81	32	1 465	1 422	716
Massachusetts.....	5 354	4 331	2 484	612	478	243	2 404	2 327	1 418
Michigan.....	1 114 8	1 054 1	2 398	537	500	132	3 007	2 944	1 077
Minnesota.....	1 821	1 679	851	81	78	28	2 102	2 009	662
Mississippi.....	897	850	388	33	32	15	1 242	1 220	528
Missouri.....	2 833	2 631	1 194	197	184	97	1 542	1 478	679
Montana.....	630	593	185	64	62	20	479	458	140
Nebraska.....	569	528	277	51	50	16	1 228	1 181	248
Nevada.....	815	777	257	37	36	17	798	781	354
New Hampshire.....	612	539	319	77	37	18	354	306	151
New Jersey.....	5 295	4 496	2 248	460	378	126	2 707	2 584	1 789
New Mexico.....	656	626	200	28	26	6	672	660	177
New York.....	1 566 4	1 399 6	6 641	2 402	2 130	1 298	2 007 3	1 902 5	1 231 6
North Carolina.....	1 944	1 779	821	197	186	90	1 594	1 549	711
North Dakota.....	216	206	103	36	33	22	395	385	149
Ohio.....	7 634	6 989	2 762	760	665	229	4 559	4 420	1 472
Oklahoma.....	1 335	1 271	555	112	104	28	3 467	3 349	919
Oregon.....	1 969	1 800	742	145	134	42	1 615	1 539	545
Pennsylvania.....	8 854	7 342	3 281	953	777	274	5 546	5 070	2 300
Puerto Rico.....	925	897	140	61	57	20	239	237	97
Rhode Island.....	821	702	442	113	102	39	528	488	269
South Carolina.....	898	860	391	21	21	8	925	913	401
South Dakota.....	311	279	122	4	4	2	495	472	109
Tennessee.....	1 268	1 211	643	74	71	26	1 367	1 325	637
Texas.....	8 691	8 318	2 989	524	484	176	9 169	8 923	3 215
Utah.....	649	612	376	47	47	26	620	597	291
Vermont.....	296	251	103	12	11	4	227	205	127
Virginia.....	1 326	1 230	584	149	124	43	1 195	1 164	510
Virgin Islands.....	13	12	7	0	0	0	13	13	8
Washington.....	2 180	1 929	918	67	65	37	1 612	1 549	507
West Virginia.....	1 038	983	362	70	69	24	877	832	545
Wisconsin.....	2 258	1 988	899	126	118	22	1 443	1 352	700
Wyoming.....	210	198	84	8	8	2	275	270	53



# Nonagricultural Placements, June 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	60 5470	4 104 6	1 348 71	1 337 22	2 383 09	1 272 98	5 752 22	22 872	25 856 4	19 154 3
Alabama .....	1 067 8	982	209 5	336 5	363 5	267 2	601	164	458 8	271 9
Alaska .....	739	18	72	100	194	122	355	18	333	61
Arizona .....	9879	614	1242	2497	4528	2226	998	384	4329	2454
Arkansas .....	1 046 0	1023	2690	2248	3408	2043	1091	410	3838	3660
California .....	74106	1665	1 251 5	1 353 6	382 18	1490 5	8172	2135	29114	31480
Colorado .....	1 029 9	872	1370	2822	3302	1412	1933	207	2957	3679
Connecticut .....	9027	710	2688	2089	2952	1746	588	450	3967	2002
Delaware .....	718	60	251	131	226	124	50	4	343	75
Dist. of Col. ....	4165	79	81	979	2512	1036	514	209	2102	1342
Florida .....	19784	1946	2788	5149	8101	4511	1800	680	9249	4456
Georgia .....	1 188 3	1583	3232	2502	3879	2976	687	348	4901	2088
Guam .....	50	28	2	2	1	0	17	0	1	0
Hawaii .....	1122	276	265	195	218	78	168	65	386	38
Idaho .....	4013	232	656	976	1649	1102	500	101	1572	1194
Illinois .....	19201	573	6074	4024	6725	1962	1805	656	7293	5452
Indiana .....	9216	459	2970	2151	2925	1660	711	373	3961	1949
Iowa .....	7642	762	1534	2027	2178	935	1141	372	2413	2853
Kansas .....	8564	1116	1268	2082	2675	1699	1423	244	2758	3022
Kentucky .....	5539	397	1429	891	2098	1240	724	223	2453	1275
Louisiana .....	6942	795	1073	1834	2377	1652	863	250	2697	2590
Maine .....	2495	376	978	434	600	177	107	73	1037	171
Maryland .....	8199	907	2039	1822	2907	1734	524	150	3780	1345
Massachusetts ...	15047	981	5084	2800	5527	1574	655	295	7306	2207
Michigan .....	14543	696	3155	3862	5782	2246	1048	913	5427	4484
Minnesota .....	10594	520	3208	2432	2770	1177	1664	473	3926	3258
Mississippi .....	9102	860	2606	1752	3217	2380	667	166	4152	1744
Missouri .....	9910	377	2900	2315	2797	1221	1521	377	4056	2162
Montana .....	3691	385	561	951	1079	510	715	182	1228	698
Nebraska .....	6117	975	1148	1691	1212	466	1091	392	1347	1626
Nevada .....	3314	193	115	730	1845	818	431	80	1474	1219
New Hampshire ..	2281	224	816	462	690	52	89	110	952	27
New Jersey .....	15898	649	4099	2990	7466	4766	694	384	8809	4130
New Mexico .....	4214	436	284	1114	1839	989	541	170	1355	1729
New York .....	73655	1884	14977	12026	41263	26485	3505	3239	42290	32923
North Carolina ...	15376	1843	5828	3265	3226	2046	1214	592	7244	1603
North Dakota ....	2790	243	107	626	1011	538	803	128	994	1030
Ohio .....	21445	1650	4858	5551	7789	4331	1597	843	7764	8837
Oklahoma .....	13572	1172	1439	3597	5475	3298	1889	826	3629	8736
Oregon .....	7993	344	2668	1521	2652	1365	808	389	2974	2136
Pennsylvania ....	26221	1188	6699	9057	8076	3965	1201	1333	11777	9367
Puerto Rico .....	3133	600	1355	366	452	270	360	39	1543	40
Rhode Island .....	3291	156	1421	544	973	387	197	385	1513	253
South Carolina ...	7047	1005	2011	1229	2449	1961	353	163	3642	962
South Dakota .....	2810	555	210	675	941	554	429	70	614	1425
Tennessee .....	10174	822	3564	2051	3102	2082	635	510	5030	1768
Texas .....	47725	4851	7697	12047	17855	11068	5275	1931	18135	16958
Utah .....	4879	427	747	1406	1584	473	715	173	1940	1120
Vermont .....	1766	261	312	401	641	222	151	66	736	160
Virginia .....	9228	1158	2283	1674	3267	2118	846	253	4048	1857
Virgin Islands ...	147	35	33	26	25	13	28	2	64	0
Washington .....	8550	259	1795	1815	2906	1467	1775	423	2996	2445
West Virginia ....	3745	130	672	836	1768	1330	339	105	2075	1310
Wisconsin .....	10769	405	4801	1674	2684	884	1205	318	4938	849
Wyoming .....	1722	289	106	380	638	230	309	26	514	575

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, June 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from May 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from May 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	5,506,507	5,015,896	\$3420	490,611	8.9	1,311,073	-5.6	\$188,871,110	-12.1	125,886
Alabama .....	75,934	72,768	25.02	3,166	4.2	18,080	-8.0	1,873,108	-15.0	2,227
Alaska .....	9,998	9,498	36.75	500	5.0	2,380	-36.3	361,710	-43.3	315
Arizona .....	24,941	23,718	30.92	1,223	4.9	5,938	3.0	759,883	-4.4	534
Arkansas .....	37,874	35,178	22.48	2,696	7.1	9,018	-10.1	832,375	-17.8	1,158
California .....	725,379	676,385	42.67	48,994	6.8	172,709	-7.1	35,935,190	-5.4	15,080
Colorado .....	32,580	30,353	41.68	2,227	6.8	7,757	-10.0	1,325,975	-15.7	677
Connecticut .....	78,114	74,159	35.13	3,955	5.1	18,599	-12.5	2,676,689	-21.6	1,784
Delaware .....	12,304	11,534	38.19	770	6.3	2,930	-23.8	456,597	-30.4	490
Dist. of Col. ....	14,658	14,285	30.18	373	2.5	3,490	-7.5	439,561	-10.5	430
Florida .....	94,478	89,543	26.87	4,935	5.2	22,495	-19.8	2,488,710	6.9	2,894
Georgia .....	72,377	62,342	26.21	10,035	13.9	17,233	-6.9	1,755,837	-16.7	2,925
Hawaii .....	21,216	19,440	39.91	1,776	8.4	5,051	-16.9	808,752	-20.0	384
Idaho .....	10,926	8,720	34.64	2,206	20.2	2,601	-2.5	417,261	-28.3	395
Illinois .....	260,417	243,393	36.55	17,024	6.5	62,004	-5.4	11,121,454	-10.7	8,423
Indiana .....	92,799	81,023	30.18	11,776	12.7	22,095	-4.5	2,652,922	-13.0	4,136
Iowa .....	26,307	21,651	29.60	4,656	17.7	6,264	-20.2	709,093	-29.9	857
Kansas .....	23,731	21,916	34.08	1,815	7.6	5,650	-11.4	790,836	-19.1	761
Kentucky .....	73,582	66,278	29.24	7,304	9.9	17,520	-1.6	2,032,515	-10.7	1,679
Louisiana .....	89,095	81,884	30.14	7,211	8.1	21,213	-11.0	2,603,319	-18.1	2,452
Maine .....	28,472	25,923	21.96	2,549	9.0	6,779	-37.6	617,400	-41.8	0
Maryland .....	103,269	96,845	30.95	6,424	6.2	24,588	-8.5	3,122,539	-14.6	1,815
Massachusetts .....	225,482	187,147	36.19	38,335	17.0	53,686	-13.1	7,483,923	-22.3	5,364
Michigan .....	190,476	180,190	34.91	10,286	5.4	45,351	-15.1	6,472,126	-23.4	6,068
Minnesota .....	68,625	63,608	27.49	5,017	7.3	16,339	-31.3	1,838,099	-38.7	2,402
Mississippi .....	35,085	32,660	23.55	2,425	6.9	8,354	-13.7	806,932	-20.7	1,195
Missouri .....	93,173	81,656	30.76	11,517	12.4	22,184	-12.7	2,677,192	-20.8	2,344
Montana .....	10,004	10,004	29.74	0	—	2,382	-32.5	304,889	-38.3	469
Nebraska .....	13,291	12,763	29.55	528	4.0	3,165	-18.8	384,949	-25.9	396
Nevada .....	11,078	10,461	37.21	617	5.6	2,638	-6.0	404,328	-13.4	278
New Hampshire .....	16,039	13,795	27.76	2,244	14.0	3,819	-13.6	417,245	-22.0	0
New Jersey .....	258,210	232,931	37.86	25,279	9.8	61,479	-14.2	9,426,417	-22.1	5,952
New Mexico .....	20,175	18,787	28.64	1,388	6.9	4,804	-11.2	563,838	-18.6	394
New York .....	909,297	805,397	37.33	103,900	11.4	216,499	8.4	32,005,788	-1.3	11,412
North Carolina .....	120,056	109,344	22.29	10,712	8.9	28,585	-12.9	2,617,966	-19.5	2,160
North Dakota .....	5,657	4,541	29.44	1,116	19.7	1,347	-50.5	164,198	-56.1	213
Ohio .....	288,398	270,753	40.13	17,645	6.1	68,666	.4	11,307,285	-10.4	4,923
Oklahoma .....	56,364	53,030	26.11	3,334	5.9	13,420	26.9	1,436,671	15.9	1,443
Oregon .....	53,855	48,951	34.17	4,904	9.1	12,823	-14.5	1,786,014	-22.4	1,625
Pennsylvania .....	592,027	527,000	31.89	65,027	11.0	140,957	1.4	17,941,962	-7.7	8,229
Puerto Rico .....	32,978	32,235	13.74	743	2.3	7,852	4.8	448,425	.5	1,665
Rhode Island .....	34,521	31,193	29.99	3,328	9.6	8,219	-13.4	989,495	-19.8	668
South Carolina .....	39,385	37,359	24.88	2,026	5.1	9,377	-5.7	961,302	-13.7	1,345
South Dakota .....	3,658	3,411	28.01	247	6.8	871	-29.1	100,036	-36.9	164
Tennessee .....	91,894	85,802	23.43	6,092	6.6	21,880	-13.1	2,113,193	-20.6	3,363
Texas .....	154,321	144,322	28.42	9,999	6.5	36,743	-7.2	4,298,263	-13.8	5,630
Utah .....	13,315	12,428	33.59	887	6.7	3,170	-24.2	436,454	-30.0	342
Vermont .....	9,224	8,112	27.97	1,112	12.1	2,196	-29.4	245,194	-45.4	204
Virginia .....	40,225	37,956	24.56	2,269	5.6	9,577	-3.3	964,530	-13.2	1,837
Washington .....	80,212	75,072	33.70	5,140	6.4	19,098	-9.1	2,653,645	-15.6	2,948
West Virginia .....	64,234	60,341	21.92	3,893	6.1	15,294	2.8	1,383,133	-4.9	1,090
Wisconsin .....	57,660	49,247	37.25	8,413	14.6	13,729	-14.5	2,076,292	-23.9	4,210
Wyoming .....	9,137	8,564	42.11	573	6.3	2,175	-7.8	379,600	-14.6	241

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes (\$7,531,350) in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in four States: California (\$5,647,149), Idaho (\$66,376), Illinois (\$1,817,547), and Vermont (\$278).
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> June 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	25,376	39,365	\$9,735,914	\$4,172,064	\$5,420,046	18,980	5,365	13,615	5,731
Alabama .....	680	835	187,106	84,428	100,915	521	267	254	118
Alaska .....	321	75	61,758	49,322	9,939	66	47	19	57
Arizona .....	213	295	69,197	29,208	38,782	187	71	116	45
Arkansas .....	206	450	77,149	23,577	52,951	205	26	179	75
California .....	5,248	5,351	2,181,591	1,231,381	901,515	3,162	1,181	1,981	894
Colorado .....	237	276	82,095	38,830	41,692	145	40	105	40
Connecticut .....	132	217	52,086	21,676	29,159	152	35	117	29
Delaware .....	17	51	9,996	2,852	6,870	18	4	14	6
Dist. of Col. ....	857	173	141,704	11,684	22,788	236	184	52	128
Florida .....	337	895	159,742	42,840	116,132	490	118	372	111
Georgia .....	426	592	135,726	56,273	79,099	329	105	224	136
Hawaii .....	376	130	89,623	67,365	19,390	123	73	50	40
Idaho .....	35	118	23,078	6,426	16,218	55	6	49	22
Illinois .....	1,293	1,372	459,059	240,612	214,839	845	318	527	344
Indiana .....	211	701	119,322	26,816	90,746	344	45	299	87
Iowa .....	70	218	36,048	8,469	27,249	111	16	95	28
Kansas .....	342	198	84,291	55,315	27,721	124	38	86	87
Kentucky .....	395	1,055	193,127	52,645	139,059	403	112	291	113
Louisiana .....	415	850	176,875	55,171	120,500	306	74	232	112
Maine .....	130	176	36,946	12,701	22,061	91	29	62	0
Maryland .....	468	599	150,587	67,552	81,193	337	88	249	78
Massachusetts .....	985	831	302,236	170,065	127,980	159	77	82	188
Michigan .....	332	2,320	328,777	46,972	281,805	878	83	795	232
Minnesota .....	268	739	144,008	31,207	106,280	298	45	253	87
Mississippi .....	439	342	91,886	49,972	40,492	187	63	124	94
Missouri .....	335	770	150,028	46,101	100,347	409	90	319	69
Montana .....	77	89	22,493	10,459	11,276	50	17	33	24
Nebraska .....	76	57	17,165	9,658	7,404	40	17	23	20
Nevada .....	53	45	15,633	8,247	7,008	40	15	25	10
New Hampshire ....	131	72	30,758	19,153	10,942	44	15	29	0
New Jersey .....	498	848	215,691	87,235	127,889	444	121	323	135
New Mexico .....	239	275	68,214	32,100	34,896	140	58	82	48
New York .....	1,931	1,977	609,168	337,473	267,564	1,174	387	787	285
North Carolina ....	369	698	135,491	42,112	91,401	426	108	318	73
North Dakota .....	38	92	16,584	4,503	11,991	31	8	23	22
Ohio .....	859	2,317	462,928	141,076	320,580	1,031	170	861	193
Oklahoma .....	397	708	129,647	44,128	84,530	286	68	218	89
Oregon .....	290	433	97,849	42,281	54,815	224	49	175	81
Pennsylvania .....	1,783	4,732	885,257	240,741	627,436	1,495	233	1,262	442
Puerto Rico .....	152	743	112,332	16,315	96,017	215	35	180	68
Rhode Island .....	234	177	58,637	35,144	23,493	127	55	72	35
South Carolina .....	161	343	62,706	18,367	43,179	159	28	131	72
South Dakota .....	62	43	13,471	7,912	5,519	38	20	18	15
Tennessee .....	559	1,103	198,850	65,708	130,654	440	80	360	181
Texas .....	1,099	1,746	381,493	145,619	231,875	951	300	651	278
Utah .....	192	111	42,889	27,820	14,973	110	58	52	28
Vermont .....	23	45	9,739	3,547	6,000	21	3	18	5
Virginia .....	240	427	85,273	30,084	53,352	230	64	166	84
Virgin Islands .....	(6/)	1	207	60	147	2	0	2	0
Washington .....	838	883	263,256	128,693	128,637	424	131	293	158
West Virginia .....	126	1,125	138,985	10,509	125,327	361	30	331	91
Wisconsin .....	118	592	96,526	17,808	78,718	260	44	216	67
Wyoming .....	61	56	20,631	10,696	8,701	36	16	20	7

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$423,457) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in four States: California (\$350,084), Idaho (\$2,955), Illinois (\$70,390), and Vermont (\$28).
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.
- <sup>6/</sup> Less than one.



Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment, <sup>1/</sup> by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961											1962		Fiscal Year
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July 1961- June 1962
Total, 52 States..	1991110	1958195	1743547	1558301	1501631	1662377	2017452	2486084	2414624	2218087	1830509	1569730	1469101	1877866
Rate: <sup>2/</sup>														
Actual.....	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.7
Seas. adj. ....	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	—
Alabama .....	29242	28443	24337	22479	22981	25871	28730	34840	30646	28091	25339	22918	22215	26519
Alaska .....	2645	2326	1697	1753	2663	3954	4927	6167	6240	5927	5503	3492	2039	3958
Arizona .....	9214	9247	8895	8620	9225	9736	11480	13148	12887	11375	8938	7594	7785	9926
Arkansas .....	16657	16259	14339	12962	12318	15076	20918	29204	25283	21332	18564	13647	11849	17717
California .....	232377	212913	190156	173458	169470	193543	224059	253267	286067	271917	218895	208245	204192	217365
Colorado .....	7809	7134	6689	5715	5929	8169	10971	14439	15500	13620	10269	8569	7965	9553
Connecticut .....	32510	35765	31105	25867	25427	24624	28979	36599	35686	32900	27101	23308	21593	29235
Delaware .....	3975	3711	5008	3413	3058	3332	4074	7282	8160	6456	3964	3326	2644	4558
Dist. of Col. ....	4968	5085	4569	4047	3922	4134	5053	6701	7495	6673	5122	4182	3871	5079
Florida .....	42925	48005	45942	43100	38775	34679	33517	37290	35782	33189	29394	28274	28975	36617
Georgia .....	37699	35074	30700	27604	26345	26310	28969	37640	32315	28862	26959	23116	23018	28703
Hawaii .....	4444	5224	5380	6334	7903	8530	8382	8066	7808	7861	7544	6148	4849	6991
Idaho .....	3857	4497	3836	3608	3859	6765	10318	10943	9964	7880	4828	3313	3198	6077
Illinois .....	96753	92750	81624	71612	69518	78370	93179	126087	125941	115178	88617	73191	65560	90604
Indiana .....	39734	40495	33688	27341	27341	30772	37358	50481	51107	44300	32740	23840	24579	36021
Iowa .....	10664	11397	11618	10161	9501	11875	16476	20935	20923	19507	13142	8010	6574	13384
Kansas .....	10018	9879	8550	7133	7414	9403	13577	18301	16576	13607	9051	6484	5910	10535
Kentucky .....	32478	30677	26059	21562	20943	22147	25288	33074	33044	31092	27908	23039	20513	10535
Louisiana .....	32140	33008	28468	27125	24610	25785	29061	38022	34478	30419	28517	26110	23215	29490
Maine .....	13602	12842	11977	12380	10876	11342	13016	14277	13734	13092	14920	11375	7338	12372
Maryland .....	31236	30734	26807	23185	22973	25597	30035	41835	43316	39110	31064	26672	24631	30735
Massachusetts ..	74228	76087	64895	66455	61621	63775	79017	98631	96031	89758	76360	65508	57998	74874
Michigan .....	99195	115592	113557	77555	67459	67064	83666	107946	114470	108897	82658	60777	55658	89048
Minnesota .....	24899	22808	21112	17750	17732	24019	36362	49002	40812	17623	39641	24228	18255	30300
Mississippi .....	17598	16267	13930	12313	11456	13108	17516	22996	20337	17604	14351	11963	10844	15295
Missouri .....	38955	35946	40386	33699	34010	38677	46941	62759	58263	51657	40733	30850	27238	41948
Montana .....	4654	3478	2778	2869	3414	5610	8287	11059	10808	10024	6264	3442	2306	6179
Nebraska .....	3920	3568	3398	3203	3214	4394	7791	11639	12025	11667	6306	3493	2886	6147
Nevada .....	3533	3471	3270	2766	2987	3898	4660	5213	5417	4996	3733	2985	2672	3864
New Hampshire ..	6872	6363	6016	5981	4931	4853	5599	6283	5924	6494	6496	5526	4178	5766
New Jersey .....	81569	78829	70667	65902	64549	71282	91003	114510	104598	95072	81147	73022	65444	81461
New Mexico .....	7235	7108	6471	5813	5890	6820	8109	9837	9475	8390	6967	5278	5061	7120
New York .....	274344	269022	221572	204188	191543	209081	270806	323464	298605	272613	238324	225603	231440	246150
North Carolina ..	44455	42693	32264	28302	28928	33843	40805	52619	47176	44538	37857	32738	30516	38319
North Dakota .....	1667	1546	1421	1355	1621	3424	5753	7667	7855	7441	5418	2438	1495	3960
Ohio .....	113696	104611	90374	78414	76690	87521	104573	130790	128973	117634	94048	79224	76918	97955
Oklahoma .....	119924	118671	116931	11616	14860	16652	19617	22942	21467	19396	17740	15020	14424	17874
Oregon .....	17041	16135	13015	11488	14085	20090	27746	33891	31817	29965	22520	16745	13900	17874
Pennsylvania .....	216395	208789	184155	175060	169843	177048	203570	234803	219246	202662	174694	159402	153745	20973
Puerto Rico .....	13659	15994	17114	17095	15906	15047	15882	15398	13696	13182	13708	113402	113675	15096
Rhode Island .....	12130	13912	10906	9147	8436	8601	12255	16086	15256	14517	12012	9861	8961	11695
South Carolina ..	16566	17331	14384	13604	13024	13693	14906	18071	15976	14914	13259	11593	11050	14433
South Dakota .....	900	805	696	602	651	1480	2831	4536	4674	4256	2539	1014	724	2061
Tennessee .....	41174	40947	34815	30927	29822	33295	38609	53385	46576	41193	36532	30430	27502	37285
Texas .....	56061	54536	49060	44641	41920	46846	51214	58687	57274	53371	50268	45085	43373	50248
Utah .....	4529	4676	5168	5116	3682	4796	7006	9998	11180	9212	6169	4360	3903	6259
Vermont .....	3549	3070	2675	2552	2686	3308	4560	5326	5428	5418	4377	3061	2248	3707
Virginia .....	19953	18739	14793	12431	9818	10308	12893	22510	25382	23993	16257	12722	11884	16173
Washington .....	24684	31981	31894	31564	35161	44479	54087	60215	51872	44357	31151	24319	21797	38612
West Virginia .....	22861	22534	19533	17861	17226	18445	22258	28350	40358	39900	21426	18883	17357	21507
Wisconsin .....	27857	26066	33378	23053	22043	28296	36795	43638	40165	35242	25436	17553	15299	29143
Wyoming .....	2064	1766	1475	1272	1379	2399	3967	5235	5517	5273	3740	2354	1939	3077

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, June 1962

State	Insured unemployment					
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	TEC (all programs) 4/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 5/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/				
Total .....	1 469 101	3.6	243 39	403 32	533 88	1 624 417
Alabama .....	222 15	4.3	722	939	766	24642
Alaska .....	2039	6.2	222	68	85	2414
Arizona .....	7785	3.2	254	326	167	8532
Arkansas .....	11849	4.3	270	497	363	12979
California .....	204192	5.3	4112	4387	5617	218308
Colorado .....	7965	2.2	201	313	150	8629
Connecticut .....	21593	2.9	149	250	1052	23044
Delaware .....	2644	2.2	30	62	159	2895
Dist. of Col. ....	3871	1.5	687	200	162	4920
Florida .....	28975	3.2	452	872	1169	31468
Georgia .....	23018	3.1	500	657	734	24909
Hawaii .....	4849	2.8	301	124	250	5524
Idaho .....	3198	2.7	36	108	152	3494
Illinois .....	65560	2.5	1288	1371	2245	70464
Indiana .....	24579	2.3	224	827	1076	26706
Iowa .....	6574	1.5	75	216	189	7054
Kansas .....	5910	1.7	300	208	193	6611
Kentucky .....	20513	4.7	415	1064	926	22918
Louisiana .....	23215	4.3	489	890	2131	26725
Maine .....	7338	3.9	136	188	80	7742
Maryland .....	24631	3.6	443	554	753	26381
Massachusetts .....	57998	3.8	898	791	2055	61742
Michigan .....	55658	3.3	355	2594	3351	61958
Minnesota .....	18255	2.6	255	734	697	19941
Mississippi .....	10844	4.0	442	395	372	12053
Missouri .....	27238	2.9	303	689	839	29069
Montana .....	2506	2.3	70	84	79	2739
Nebraska .....	2886	1.2	63	52	90	3091
Nevada .....	2672	3.2	52	51	76	2851
New Hampshire .....	4178	2.7	98	65	128	4469
New Jersey .....	65444	4.2	634	897	3103	70078
New Mexico .....	5061	3.2	233	290	180	5764
New York .....	223140	4.5	2033	2240	6035	233448
North Carolina .....	30516	3.4	400	668	1277	32861
North Dakota .....	1495	2.2	45	114	43	1697
Ohio .....	76918	3.3	686	2666	3124	83394
Oklahoma .....	14424	3.9	353	655	593	16025
Oregon .....	13900	3.5	249	427	653	15229
Pennsylvania .....	153745	5.3	1819	4810	5339	165713
Puerto Rico .....	13675	5.8	178	938	379	15170
Rhode Island .....	8961	3.8	208	175	390	9734
South Carolina .....	11050	2.6	177	376	269	11872
South Dakota .....	724	.9	52	36	23	835
Tennessee .....	27502	4.2	620	1193	897	30212
Texas .....	43373	2.4	1105	1804	1146	47428
Utah .....	3903	2.1	198	130	149	4380
Vermont .....	2248	3.1	28	52	105	2433
Virginia .....	11884	1.7	296	471	179	12830
Virgin Islands .....	(6/)	—	4	4	0	6/8
Washington .....	21797	3.6	883	889	2184	25753
West Virginia .....	17357	5.5	148	1203	603	19311
Wisconsin .....	15299	1.7	106	676	553	16634
Wyoming .....	1939	2.9	41	44	62	2086

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending September 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program, effective April 8, 1961.

5/ Includes 37,257 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED) as follows: California (29,714), Idaho (345), and Illinois (7,198).

6/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 3 in the Virgin Islands.



## Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> June 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	3 523 6	1 025 4	2 498 2	2 712 5 7	1 034 6 0	1 677 9 7	6 467 1
Alabama.....	800	298	502	6 774	2 945	3 829	1 661
Alaska.....	87	58	29	1 379	1 057	322	290
Arizona.....	483	191	292	2 345	998	1 347	580
Arkansas.....	374	88	286	3 118	1 121	1 997	767
California.....	3 888	1 180	2 708	3 622 7	1 776 4	1 846 3	8 499
Colorado.....	347	93	254	2 122	875	1 247	514
Connecticut.....	341	104	237	1 661	638	1 023	399
Delaware.....	62	17	45	405	125	280	92
Dist. of Col.....	409	253	156	3 708	2 904	804	887
Florida.....	1 089	341	748	5 654	1 961	3 693	1 324
Georgia.....	638	246	392	4 737	2 050	2 687	1 157
Hawaii.....	210	113	97	1 818	1 296	522	425
Idaho.....	135	25	110	625	165	460	144
Illinois.....	1 612	532	1 080	1 104 1	5 402	5 639	2 659
Indiana.....	648	92	556	4 183	997	3 186	1 051
Iowa.....	237	29	208	1 268	310	958	291
Kansas.....	287	80	207	2 137	1 293	844	508
Kentucky.....	668	209	459	6 095	1 757	4 338	1 479
Louisiana.....	530	100	430	5 695	2 032	3 663	1 379
Maine.....	182	64	118	1 329	562	767	324
Maryland.....	774	228	546	4 566	2 082	2 484	997
Massachusetts.....	862	405	457	6 820	3 603	3 217	1 689
Michigan.....	1 523	194	1 329	1 229 7	1 543	1 075 4	2 949
Minnesota.....	520	83	437	4 156	1 096	3 060	989
Mississippi.....	379	128	251	3 504	1 884	1 620	837
Missouri.....	654	198	456	3 996	1 222	2 774	992
Montana.....	129	51	78	699	335	364	154
Nebraska.....	74	21	53	482	264	218	115
Nevada.....	126	48	78	417	216	201	103
New Hampshire.....	108	43	65	646	378	268	163
New Jersey.....	1 071	373	698	6 510	2 772	3 738	1 531
New Mexico.....	395	147	248	2 483	1 080	1 403	523
New York.....	2 495	930	1 565	1 841 1	8 795	9 616	4 273
North Carolina.....	801	321	480	4 222	1 486	2 736	1 068
North Dakota.....	95	20	75	716	218	498	159
Ohio.....	1 763	265	1 498	1 402 3	2 888	1 113 5	3 352
Oklahoma.....	418	109	309	4 187	1 474	2 713	1 008
Oregon.....	447	103	344	2 897	1 111	1 786	676
Pennsylvania.....	2 723	576	2 147	2 809 2	7 683	2 040 9	6 629
Puerto Rico.....	383	76	307	4 580	727	3 853	1 116
Rhode Island.....	181	54	127	1 578	873	705	383
South Carolina.....	380	109	271	2 306	770	1 536	553
South Dakota.....	71	33	38	372	212	160	88
Tennessee.....	767	211	556	7 635	2 719	4 916	1 813
Texas.....	1 784	505	1 279	1 151 8	4 467	7 051	2 909
Utah.....	217	105	112	1 390	863	527	328
Vermont.....	52	8	44	351	124	227	80
Virginia.....	509	180	329	3 199	1 202	1 997	767
Virgin Islands.....	5	5	0	32	17	15	8
Washington.....	1 332	456	876	7 738	3 865	3 873	1 772
West Virginia.....	573	59	514	5 630	647	4 983	1 351
Wisconsin.....	539	79	460	3 153	432	2 721	782
Wyoming.....	59	18	41	330	160	170	85

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



**Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, June 30, 1962 and June 30, 1961**

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/		For 12 months ending June 1962 percent of		
	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	Benefits to taxable wages 2/	Reserves to taxable wages 2/	Collections and interest to taxable wages 2/
Total, 52 States 3/	1/4636640	1/938279	1/108556	1/896666	1/2777591	1/3509225	1/2874435	1/2557678	1/5804454	1/5745361	2.3	4.9	2.4
Alabama	6173	8415	9635	5987	25636	32666	28850	19852	46368	44532	1.8	3.3	2.1
Alaska	1936	2163	1520	1638	7215	6726	7564	5728	53408	53058	3.4	1.6	3.5
Arizona	2471	3423	4161	3570	11782	12438	12861	11968	61872	60884	1.5	8.1	1.7
Arkansas	3002	4347	3196	2535	13727	15708	11358	9910	28736	31058	2.0	4.1	1.6
California	109546	131915	166324	114824	421721	481772	379334	321142	555731	658772	3.0	4.0	2.7
Colorado	4593	4916	5524	4124	17205	19334	15606	10072	54756	56521	1.6	5.1	1.4
Connecticut	9674	12238	19839	18183	47419	49665	52917	51913	152528	146449	2.1	6.9	2.4
Delaware	1822	12610	2117	1875	8652	9696	8604	10016	9824	9872	2.1	6.4	2.1
Dist. of Col.	1442	1678	2117	1875	5913	6520	8171	7996	63134	62355	1.9	9.3	1.2
Florida	6998	11835	17945	13919	36001	41375	47963	37154	111743	100628	1.4	4.3	1.8
Georgia	6059	10992	9377	8159	29309	40176	31727	31357	136891	134960	1.5	6.9	1.6
Hawaii	2855	1825	1830	1835	11288	5967	5773	6109	19312	24828	2.7	4.6	1.4
Idaho	1970	2259	3120	2428	9497	10590	9324	7043	24573	24674	2.9	7.5	2.8
Illinois	38124	51977	71931	63912	158161	185717	181850	174719	346522	328805	2.0	4.4	2.3
Indiana	9550	20092	16650	12182	48244	78013	44490	43949	132576	136144	1.5	4.2	1.4
Iowa	3457	4778	3236	2517	17848	17194	12235	11761	101935	108868	1.4	8.2	1.0
Kansas	3136	5894	4407	3675	16583	21219	13725	12991	61678	64656	1.7	6.2	1.4
Kentucky	6749	12368	9269	8322	28493	40664	29715	29688	93669	92078	2.3	7.7	2.4
Louisiana	8701	12399	9636	7669	38145	44673	28250	27033	96606	106049	2.6	6.5	1.9
Maine	2727	4470	3323	2759	12445	15392	10859	9960	22236	23385	2.3	4.2	2.0
Maryland	10564	14114	25019	20685	45748	59195	66048	56056	81092	60893	2.4	4.2	3.4
Massachusetts	27498	41144	43278	24889	120119	139789	110785	88548	176755	179499	2.8	4.1	2.6
Michigan	25993	59129	43278	24889	134755	224542	160753	152310	5175794	450665	2.0	1.8	1.5
Minnesota	9222	12686	9021	9840	38990	45247	28685	23601	34862	28325	2.0	4.3	1.7
Mississippi	2911	4938	4462	3959	13875	17659	14916	14259	29446	28325	1.7	7.0	1.7
Missouri	10273	13826	14745	14010	47270	51509	46878	39789	190206	190350	2.5	6.5	2.2
Montana	1658	3113	1593	2835	8081	11861	7063	9514	20770	21777	1.4	5.8	1.4
Nebraska	1876	2296	2625	2235	9155	8760	9254	8575	38096	38096	1.5	5.7	1.8
Nevada	1450	2142	3004	2268	6670	8016	8843	7253	18183	18026	2.1	5.6	3.0
New Hampshire	1482	2454	2232	2066	6415	8784	7536	7536	23172	22060	3.0	6.5	1.5
New Jersey	33217	39029	52812	47061	139849	151396	142303	130113	307874	305419	2.7	7.9	3.4
New Mexico	2072	3267	2065	1920	9701	11425	7101	7244	36401	38566	1.6	6.7	1.8
New York	96949	133665	207043	163144	411697	484858	506666	410121	998448	905330	2.7	7.5	3.4
North Carolina	8877	13120	11202	10200	38453	45919	42607	43129	181098	176944	2.8	6.7	1.8
North Dakota	1216	1170	1294	1140	5090	4906	4403	4031	36401	38566	1.6	7.5	1.8
Ohio	39876	76949	62587	37810	175717	300835	24603	111985	123579	5290	2.5	2.5	1.9
Oklahoma	4080	5986	7385	4690	17988	21299	17709	14407	32122	31309	1.7	3.1	1.7
Oregon	7097	10161	11746	10950	30446	39642	38077	37428	42511	35816	2.3	3.2	2.9
Pennsylvania	58132	94267	108352	99601	267992	351594	273682	255402	5128258	5101462	3.3	1.6	3.3
Puerto Rico	1332	1406	3941	3331	6554	62881	13825	66466	739398	732330	1.4	8.7	3.1
Rhode Island	3491	5109	6250	5788	15342	20563	20455	19870	34435	3321	1.2	4.9	2.9
South Carolina	3188	4508	3876	3599	14000	16491	15298	15025	74535	73551	1.3	6.7	1.4
South Dakota	682	555	1061	494	2682	2698	3308	2294	14815	14189	1.2	6.6	1.5
Tennessee	13908	11719	10521	9736	34793	42808	33637	32853	62136	63461	1.2	3.5	1.9
Texas	1773	16582	17863	16382	8545	66142	56756	5160	242130	238630	1.1	3.8	1.1
Utah	1297	2235	2967	2674	5081	9805	9177	8741	36890	35955	1.6	7.0	1.7
Vermont	3496	6095	1144	993	16238	1792	3570	3289	9471	10797	1.7	4.6	1.7
Virginia	3496	6095	1144	993	16238	1792	3570	3289	9471	10797	1.7	4.6	1.7
Washington	9736	14213	19061	19030	53640	68637	26449	2412	95741	85143	2.9	4.9	1.4
West Virginia	4440	8863	10184	9537	18962	29618	54688	56650	191479	189196	1.2	4.6	1.2
Wisconsin	8774	17310	13683	13305	49565	68166	43749	26077	38035	30711	2.1	1.0	2.9
Wyoming	1552	1791	1062	847	6435	6169	3333	3275	191774	192792	2.0	7.8	1.7
1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Act of 1935. 2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending December 1961. 3/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Act of 1935.													

1/	Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.	5,568	6,834
2/	Taxable wages for 12 months ending December 1961.		
3/	Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.		

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.  
4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.  
5/ Funds available reflect extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958, Pennsylvania \$800,000 in August 1961.

[illegible]

b/ Includes data for January - June 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.

includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became such a depositary in January 1961.

and the Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation, 1/ June 1962

State	First claims	Average weekly insured unemployment		Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments 2/	
		All programs	State UI	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States ....	4,256	5,338.8	5,091.6	\$9,091,035	\$769,124,620	6,235	2,763,198	58,445	1,738,076
Alabama.....	4	766	728	90,302	9,995,687	10	54,688	996	39,122
Alaska.....	2	85	70	22,892	1,467,526	30	4,747	112	2,192
Arizona.....	7	167	157	22,018	2,539,811	2	1,153	163	5,865
Arkansas.....	18	363	350	34,161	3,390,151	6	1,984	322	1,188
California.....	500	5,617	5,354	1,515,154	100,747,517	1,909	30,507	8,004	1,669,17
Colorado.....	32	150	137	27,868	2,513,320	24	8,190	162	5,742
Connecticut.....	20	1,052	1,042	181,980	1,347,792	67	3,661	905	29,234
Delaware.....	1	159	158	26,108	2,051,283	2	7,657	146	4,448
Dist. of Col. ....	1	162	115	27,164	2,231,203	4	9,339	236	6,147
Florida.....	101	1,169	1,132	116,636	11,492,911	19	55,900	1,110	37,353
Georgia.....	18	734	689	85,251	12,822,724	12	6,509	887	45,245
Hawaii.....	3	250	229	57,752	2,231,577	7	7,457	288	2,980
Idaho.....	55	152	148	26,642	1,533,467	101	7,604	133	3,412
Illinois.....	104	2,245	2,169	52,308	5,257,462	120	18,101	3,334	119,317
Indiana.....	9	1,076	1,033	132,929	19,723,161	14	9,384	895	60,055
Iowa.....	7	189	185	28,631	3,896,068	10	18,671	209	11,307
Kansas.....	6	193	170	41,687	4,336,071	7	15,564	273	9,215
Kentucky.....	50	926	856	148,814	11,938,273	25	44,678	906	29,760
Louisiana.....	809	2,131	2,056	156,170	11,411,413	60	31,664	976	32,067
Maine.....	0	80	78	6,730	2,094,433	3	10,711	91	5,566
Maryland.....	18	753	732	115,427	12,650,228	2	4,052	835	23,478
Massachusetts.....	76	2,055	2,020	31,223	2,391,636	156	9,329	2,246	59,550
Michigan.....	38	3,351	3,206	52,014	5,576,170	107	18,476	2,927	123,861
Minnesota.....	15	697	659	98,257	9,303,013	236	37,089	770	20,796
Mississippi.....	80	372	355	36,993	4,246,744	4	2,150	350	1,359
Missouri.....	2	839	813	137,187	12,486,900	8	48,619	1,132	31,111
Montana.....	1	79	74	15,261	1,976,170	3	8,457	140	4,504
Nebraska.....	0	90	88	18,365	1,639,753	1	7,351	146	4,585
Nevada.....	22	76	74	13,589	1,406,490	3	5,287	70	2,526
New Hampshire.....	1	128	123	16,124	1,316,510	1	5,339	85	3,148
New Jersey.....	90	3,103	3,015	45,005	39,071,017	34	12,902	3,080	84,853
New Mexico.....	20	180	170	29,590	1,628,810	30	6,935	198	4,517
New York.....	95	6,035	5,847	130,339	9,620,612	1,231	28,092	6,157	143,472
North Carolina.....	3	1,277	1,224	15,609	10,983,728	7	51,777	1,463	28,426
North Dakota.....	3	43	40	3,701	730,799	2	2,944	41	1,473
Ohio.....	47	3,124	2,963	66,118	7,780,273	26	17,838	3,542	114,421
Oklahoma.....	383	593	565	72,484	4,129,684	175	21,246	616	15,046
Oregon.....	5	653	640	11,201	7,309,889	7	24,600	695	14,212
Pennsylvania.....	477	5,339	5,054	89,084	5,415,598	683	21,795	5,170	149,600
Puerto Rico.....	210	379	317	20,529	3,638,444	4	3,211	199	21,366
Rhode Island.....	0	390	356	40,995	4,567,813	7	1,721	283	10,870
South Carolina.....	15	269	255	36,091	5,283,979	0	27,943	552	19,921
South Dakota.....	6	23	19	3,226	444,965	2	2,536	26	1,483
Tennessee.....	112	897	857	93,107	14,226,174	50	6,143	1,215	4,165
Texas.....	7	1,146	1,046	117,160	17,281,758	37	98,259	1,491	64,330
Utah.....	50	149	132	20,315	1,509,217	83	7,717	144	4,896
Vermont.....	11	105	100	14,992	928,131	18	4,178	104	2,048
Virginia.....	3	179	162	20,926	5,374,606	8	34,492	306	24,670
Virgin Islands.....	0	0	—	0	1049	0	8	0	6
Washington.....	337	2,184	2,023	30,663	1,001,390	628	47,769	1,417	24,316
West Virginia.....	64	603	555	69,117	7,031,742	6	3,298	610	19,139
Wisconsin.....	311	553	531	99,743	8,487,659	244	36,568	2,211	30,156
Wyoming.....	7	62	48	13,277	1,143,396	0	4030	76	2,226

1/ Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).  
2/ Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, June 1962

State and type of plan	June 1962			Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits.....	36,794	215,332	1/\$10,509,245	231,240	1,287,897	\$62,368,243	\$56,509,827
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ 22,359	3/ 162,252	1/ 1,947,024	2/ 132,405	3/ 972,032	11,664,384	10,619,808
Private plan.....	8,474	(4/)	(4/)	59,097	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan.....	7,639	48,458	5/ \$1,789,693	47,033	287,330	\$10,558,450	\$6,839,844
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan.....	2,558	23,506	\$671,215	17,421	146,260	\$4,192,597	\$4,079,834
Railroad:							
Sickness.....	22,182	6/ 45,374	\$2,974,826	82,051	344,366	\$22,327,085	\$23,036,300
Maternity.....	210	7/ 1,477	208,483	1,171	9,934	1,383,116	1,568,187

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Division of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

1/ Total benefits of \$12,456,269 were distributed as follows: \$10,270,253 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,186,016 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.

2/ Represents the number of payments made.

3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.

4/ Data not available.

5/ Total benefits of \$1,789,693 were distributed as follows: \$1,317,720 to disabled employed workers, and \$471,973 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.

6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 90,748 compensated weeks of sickness in June

7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,954 weeks of maternity benefits in June.



Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JULY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT				
		Number			Rate 1/2		T O T A L 2/			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary						
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Number			Total			Manufacturing		
								Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago
		( I N T H O U S A N D S )														
Total		5,339,400	xxxx	xxxx	464,100	xxxx	xxxx	3/4,841.1	xxxx	3/3,597.1	xxxx	xxxx	3/1,233.7	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Alabama																
Anniston	June '62	33,600	32,900	34,000	2,300	2,250	3,300	9.7	30.7	26.0	25.7	25.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8
Gadsden	June '62	30,000	29,300	32,100	2,750	2,400	4,900	15.3	27.2	22.0	21.8	22.0	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.7
Jasper	June '62	15,300	14,900	16,300	1,600	1,650	2,050	12.6	14.2	9.5	9.3	9.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Selma	June '62	18,100	18,000	18,700	1,300	1,150	1,650	8.9	17.0	10.3	10.7	10.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Talladega	June '62	21,300	20,700	21,700	1,550	1,450	2,300	10.6	19.4	15.4	15.2	15.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.1
Alaska																
Anchorage 4/	June '62	23,800	22,500	23,400	850	1,750	900	3.8	INA	23.0	20.8	22.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Arkansas																
Camden	June '62	11,400	11,300	11,300	700	750	1,200	10.7	10.5	8.1	8.0	7.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8
California																
Eureka	June '62	41,000	39,900	40,100	3,000	3,300	2,700	6.7	37.4	30.6	29.6	30.4	12.3	11.6	12.6	12.6
Modesto	Feb. '62	67,900	67,100	67,000	11,000	8,800	9,750	14.6	57.3	31.8	33.5	31.6	7.1	8.2	7.0	7.0
Redding	Mar. '62	21,600	22,300	22,000	2,500	2,600	3,500	15.8	18.5	14.7	5/14.4	14.3	2.9	5/2.9	3.0	3.0
Ukiah	June '62	18,100	17,600	18,200	1,000	1,700	1,200	6.6	17.0	12.8	12.1	13.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.5
Colorado																
Pueblo	June '62	41,700	41,000	42,300	4,100	2,850	3,550	8.4	38.1	32.4	33.4	33.3	8.9	10.0	10.5	10.5
Connecticut																
Ansonia	June '62	14,800	14,500	INA	1,400	1,300	INA	INA	INA	11.9	11.8	INA	6.4	6.4	INA	INA
Bristol	June '62	20,500	20,200	INA	1,400	1,400	INA	INA	INA	16.7	16.4	INA	10.4	10.3	INA	INA
Danielson	Apr. '62	17,000	16,800	INA	900	1,200	INA	INA	INA	14.4	14.0	INA	8.7	8.6	INA	INA
Meriden	June '62	41,300	40,500	INA	2,700	2,500	INA	INA	INA	35.3	34.7	INA	20.1	19.9	INA	INA
Middletown	June '62	31,500	30,300	INA	1,900	1,700	INA	INA	INA	26.7	25.8	INA	10.8	10.7	INA	INA
Norwich	Apr. '62	20,800	20,700	INA	1,600	2,100	INA	INA	INA	17.1	16.7	INA	5.6	5.6	INA	INA
Torrington	Apr. '62	24,900	24,700	INA	2,100	2,600	INA	INA	INA	19.6	19.1	INA	9.5	9.5	INA	INA
Williamantic	Apr. '62	16,300	16,300	INA	850	1,200	INA	INA	INA	13.1	13.1	INA	4.7	4.8	INA	INA
Florida																
Daytona Beach	Jan. '62	47,000	6/46,600	45,500	3,500	6/3,600	3,400	7.5	6/43.0	42.1	6/29.7	28.6	3.2	6/3.1	3.0	3.0
Fort Lauderdale- Hollywood	June '62	116,000	128,100	118,100	8,600	7,100	12,000	10.2	121.0	76.8	84.6	74.7	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.5
Georgia																
Carrollton	June '62	13,600	13,300	13,700	1,200	1,050	1,700	12.4	12.2	9.3	9.1	8.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Cedartown-Rockmart	June '62	10,700	10,500	11,200	700	750	1,300	10.0	9.8	7.5	7.3	7.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Toccoa	June '62	19,000	18,700	17,900	900	1,150	1,300	7.4	17.5	14.1	13.5	12.4	8.8	8.5	7.7	7.7
Waycross	June '62	15,600	15,200	16,700	1,050	1,200	1,300	14.6	14.0	9.6	9.7	10.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JULY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT					
		Number			Rate 1/ 2	Number			T O T A L 2/						
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Total			Manufacturing			
									Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	
															( I N T H O U S A N D S )
Illinois	June '62	15,700	15,500	INA	6.1	5.0	INA	14.7	14.7	9.2	9.3	INA	2.6	2.6	INA
	June '62	25,000	24,600	INA	8.8	9.3	INA	22.3	22.8	15.3	15.2	INA	3.0	3.1	INA
	June '62	38,500	37,000	INA	5.5	5.9	INA	34.8	36.4	28.7	27.4	INA	11.9	11.2	INA
	June '62	47,300	46,600	INA	6.1	7.6	INA	43.1	44.4	37.1	37.0	INA	12.6	13.0	INA
	June '62	37,900	37,900	INA	6.6	6.3	INA	35.5	35.4	24.1	24.2	INA	6.6	6.8	INA
	Apr. '62	35,600	43,200	INA	15.1	21.5	INA	33.9	30.2	24.4	25.0	INA	5.1	5.8	INA
	Apr. '62	28,400	28,600	INA	6.1	6.6	INA	26.7	26.7	21.3	21.4	INA	8.9	8.9	INA
	June '62	21,000	20,400	20,700	6.1	6.5	6.2	19.1	19.7	13.9	13.6	13.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Indiana	June '62	20,900	20,900	INA	6.5	5.6	INA	19.7	19.6	13.0	13.0	INA	6.0	6.0	INA
	June '62	36,600	35,100	INA	5.6	6.0	INA	33.0	34.5	29.6	28.4	INA	14.0	13.3	INA
	June '62	44,800	43,700	44,500	6.7	6.9	8.1	40.7	41.8	36.3	35.3	35.4	16.4	16.0	15.7
	June '62	14,000	14,200	15,100	7.1	8.3	15.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	9.7	4.3	4.2	4.2
	June '62	15,000	15,000	INA	6.3	7.4	INA	13.9	14.0	9.9	9.9	INA	2.5	2.5	INA
Kansas	June '62	28,000	26,600	29,300	6.5	7.3	8.4	24.7	26.2	18.2	17.9	18.2	5.3	5.1	5.0
	June '62	21,400	20,500	22,500	7.6	7.7	9.0	18.9	19.8	13.2	13.4	13.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Kentucky	Feb. '62	21,000	21,600	21,300	9.5	9.7	12.5	19.5	19.0	10.1	10.5	9.7	3.8	3.9	3.5
	Feb. '62	21,700	21,400	22,500	12.7	9.3	15.1	19.4	19.0	11.1	11.5	11.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
	Feb. '62	25,800	25,700	26,000	11.5	8.6	13.3	23.5	22.8	13.3	14.0	13.1	3.2	3.4	3.1
	Dec. '61	16,700	17,100	16,900	12.0	6/13.8	8.9	6/14.7	14.7	10.0	6/10.0	10.7	1.1	6/1.1	0.9
	Dec. '61	35,700	36,000	35,900	8.3	5/9.9	8.1	5/32.4	32.7	22.2	6/21.9	22.5	9.0	6/8.7	9.0
	Dec. '61	26,100	26,200	26,500	8.8	9.9	6.8	23.6	23.8	17.6	17.4	18.5	4.5	4.7	5.5
	Feb. '62	14,500	12,400	13,400	15.5	13.8	25.4	10.7	12.3	10.5	8.9	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Feb. '62	18,400	18,300	18,400	15.0	12.3	15.8	16.1	15.6	8.3	8.8	8.2	1.4	1.6	1.2
Louisiana	June '62	48,500	45,300	48,000	7.7	8.5	10.2	41.4	44.7	29.1	29.3	27.8	4.6	4.4	4.1
	June '62	18,400	21,700	18,600	9.3	5.5	10.4	20.5	16.7	9.5	9.8	9.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
	June '62	43,200	43,700	44,900	8.1	8.3	9.9	40.1	39.6	32.8	33.3	33.4	8.3	8.2	8.1
	June '62	40,400	40,000	40,000	6.8	6.3	7.4	37.5	37.7	28.4	28.3	27.8	5.7	5.6	5.7
	June '62	23,400	23,100	23,300	10.3	8.7	10.5	21.1	21.0	10.6	10.9	9.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Maine	Feb. '62	24,100	24,500	INA	7.9	7.3	INA	22.7	22.2	17.8	18.3	INA	9.5	9.6	INA
	Apr. '62	32,600	32,200	32,800	11.3	9.9	9.8	29.0	28.9	25.9	25.9	26.3	13.2	13.5	13.7



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JULY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
		Number			Year ago	Number			Year ago	T O T A L 2/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
		Current	2 months ago	Current		2 months ago	Year ago	Number		Total		Manufacturing							
								Current		2 months ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago			
																	( I N T H O U S A N D S )		
Maryland	June '62	12,500	12,100	12,200	1,150	1,350	1,650	9.2	11.1	13.4	11.4	10.8	10.6	8.3	7.9	7.4	4.3	4.1	3.7
Cambridge	June '62	40,900	40,800	40,500	2,800	3,500	4,100	6.9	8.5	10.1	38.1	37.3	36.4	33.7	32.9	32.0	14.0	13.5	13.2
Cumberland	June '62	36,200	35,300	36,200	2,500	2,450	4,100	6.8	6.9	11.4	33.7	32.8	32.1	28.6	27.8	27.0	11.6	11.2	9.3
Hagerstown																			
Massachusetts	June '62	13,700	13,400	13,800	1,000	1,000	1,450	7.3	7.5	10.5	12.7	12.4	12.4	11.4	11.1	11.1	6.7	6.6	6.4
Milford	June '62	13,100	12,700	13,800	1,200	1,250	1,600	9.0	9.8	11.6	11.9	11.5	12.2	9.7	9.3	9.9	5.0	4.9	4.8
Newburyport	Apr. '62	15,800	16,000	INA	1,300	1,650	INA	8.2	10.3	INA	14.5	14.3	INA	12.7	12.6	INA	7.1	7.0	INA
North Adams																			
Michigan	June '62	25,300	25,200	28,500	1,800	1,900	3,800	7.1	7.5	13.3	23.5	23.3	24.7	17.2	17.2	18.4	8.8	8.7	9.8
Adrian	June '62	35,300	34,900	37,300	3,900	4,400	5,900	11.0	12.6	15.8	31.4	30.5	31.4	23.7	23.2	23.7	8.9	8.5	8.9
Bay City	Apr. '62	49,500	49,800	49,700	2,900	3,500	5,100	5.9	7.0	10.3	46.6	46.3	44.6	38.6	36.7	36.6	15.9	14.1	14.4
Jackson	Apr. '62	18,100	18,300	20,000	2,600	2,700	4,100	14.4	14.8	20.5	15.5	15.6	15.9	13.5	13.7	13.9	2.6	2.7	2.5
Marquette	Apr. '62	22,800	22,900	23,900	2,300	2,500	3,900	10.1	10.9	16.3	20.5	20.4	20.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	6.6	6.9	6.5
Monroe	Apr. '62	34,800	35,400	36,100	2,800	3,700	4,900	8.0	10.5	13.6	32.0	31.7	31.2	23.8	24.2	23.5	8.3	8.8	8.0
Port Huron	Apr. '62	17,100	17,200	INA	1,000	2,000	INA	5.8	11.6	INA	16.1	15.2	INA	11.1	10.3	INA	2.3	2.2	INA
Traverse City																			
Minnesota	Feb. '62	26,000	24,700	INA	3,000	2,500	INA	11.5	10.1	INA	23.0	22.2	INA	15.1	14.5	INA	INA	INA	INA
Brainerd	Feb. '62	14,700	14,800	INA	2,900	2,800	INA	19.7	18.9	INA	11.8	12.0	INA	9.1	9.3	INA	INA	INA	INA
Grand Rapids	Feb. '62	48,700	48,900	INA	5,600	5,800	INA	11.5	11.9	INA	43.1	43.1	INA	37.4	37.3	INA	INA	INA	INA
Hibbing-Virginia																			
Mississippi	June '62	33,100	32,600	31,700	1,800	1,650	2,500	5.4	5.1	7.9	31.3	30.9	29.2	25.9	25.6	23.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
Biloxi-Gulfport	June '62	26,600	23,900	24,700	1,150	1,150	1,650	4.4	4.7	6.8	25.4	22.7	23.1	14.7	14.3	14.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Greenville	June '62	21,700	22,300	22,500	1,500	1,550	1,850	6.9	7.0	8.2	20.2	20.7	20.7	14.8	15.2	15.2	6.0	6.0	6.2
Laurel	June '62	22,300	22,000	17,700	1,050	1,350	1,400	4.7	6.1	8.0	21.2	20.7	16.3	17.0	16.4	13.3	10.1	9.6	7.9
Pascagoula	June '62	18,300	18,900	18,500	1,200	1,250	1,900	6.6	6.7	10.2	17.1	17.6	16.6	12.6	12.6	12.1	5.2	5.3	5.1
Tupelo																			
Missouri	Feb. '62	16,800	17,000	17,000	1,750	1,100	2,300	10.4	8/6.4	13.5	15.1	8/15.9	14.7	10.8	8/10.8	10.4	3.4	8/3.5	3.3
Cape Girardeau	Apr. '62	21,400	21,200	22,700	1,950	2,450	2,400	9.1	11.5	10.6	19.5	18.8	20.3	14.1	14.2	14.5	2.5	2.5	2.8
Jefferson City	June '62	18,600	17,900	18,300	1,850	1,600	2,250	10.0	8.9	12.3	16.7	16.3	16.1	11.7	11.7	10.8	5.8	5.7	5.2
Washington																			
Montana	June '62	15,400	15,000	INA	1,200	1,250	INA	7.8	8.3	INA	14.2	13.8	INA	12.2	12.0	INA	1.3	1.2	INA
Butte																			
New Jersey	Apr. '62	51,500	51,100	INA	4,000	5,000	INA	7.8	9.8	INA	47.5	46.1	INA	36.9	36.3	INA	20.0	19.7	INA
Bridgeton	June '62	36,300	35,100	37,000	2,600	2,700	3,000	7.2	7.7	8.1	33.7	32.4	34.0	22.5	21.7	22.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Lakewood-Toms River	May '62	108,200	106,800	109,200	6,900	9,200	9,700	6.4	8.6	8.9	101.3	97.6	99.5	76.4	73.6	73.8	15.8	15.8	15.1
Long Branch																			
Ocean City-Wildwood-																			
Cape May	Apr. '62	19,700	19,300	INA	2,700	3,600	INA	13.7	18.7	INA	17.0	15.7	INA	10.8	9.9	INA	1.6	1.6	INA



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JULY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
		Number				Number				T O T A L 2/				Total					
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago			
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
New York																			
Amsterdam	Apr. '62	21,800	21,300	21,800	2,400	2,800	2,800	11.0	13.1	12.8	19.4	18.5	19.0	15.6	14.9	15.2	9.0	8.5	8.6
Auburn	June '62	25,400	25,000	INA	1,900	INA	1,800	7.5	7.2	INA	23.5	23.2	INA	16.8	16.7	INA	6.3	6.5	INA
Batavia	June '62	22,700	21,400	INA	1,600	INA	1,800	7.0	8.4	INA	21.1	19.6	INA	15.1	14.8	INA	5.7	5.6	INA
Elmira	June '62	38,900	38,500	39,800	2,500	2,700	2,800	6.4	7.3	6.8	36.4	35.7	37.1	31.1	30.5	31.6	13.8	13.5	14.5
Geneva-Canandaigua	June '62	42,700	41,700	42,900	2,600	3,300	3,100	6.1	7.4	7.7	40.1	38.6	39.6	29.5	28.2	29.0	8.1	7.8	8.3
Glens Falls																			
Hudson Falls	Apr. '62	35,700	35,200	35,900	2,600	3,250	3,400	7.3	9.7	9.1	33.1	31.8	32.6	25.2	23.9	24.9	9.7	9.6	9.9
Gloversville	June '62	21,200	20,900	INA	1,700	INA	2,300	8.0	11.0	INA	19.5	18.6	INA	15.8	15.1	INA	8.7	8.3	INA
Jamestown-Dunkirk	Apr. '62	59,500	59,000	INA	4,800	INA	5,600	8.1	9.5	INA	54.7	53.4	INA	43.2	42.2	INA	20.3	20.0	INA
Newburgh-Middletown-																			
Beacon	Apr. '62	82,400	82,300	81,500	5,000	6,200	6,600	6.1	8.0	7.6	77.4	75.7	75.3	62.3	60.9	60.1	20.2	26.3	18.8
Ogdensburg-Massena-																			
Malone	Apr. '62	45,800	47,700	47,400	5,000	6,800	6,200	10.9	13.0	14.3	40.8	41.5	40.6	30.1	28.7	29.9	9.0	8.8	8.7
Olean-Salamanca	Apr. '62	30,700	30,700	30,800	2,200	2,250	2,300	7.2	7.6	7.3	28.5	28.4	28.5	21.9	21.8	21.8	8.0	8.2	8.2
Oneonta	June '62	18,000	17,000	18,100	1,000	1,400	1,100	5.6	6.5	7.7	17.0	15.9	16.7	10.2	9.7	9.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
Plattsburgh	June '62	20,800	21,100	22,400	1,250	1,400	1,700	6.0	8.1	6.3	19.5	19.4	21.0	14.8	14.8	16.3	2.9	2.8	2.8
Watertown	June '62	32,900	32,100	33,200	2,100	2,300	2,900	6.4	9.0	6.9	30.8	29.2	30.9	22.1	20.9	22.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
Wellsville	Apr. '62	12,900	12,900	INA	900	INA	1,100	7.0	8.5	INA	12.0	11.8	INA	8.4	8.3	INA	2.6	2.5	INA
North Carolina																			
Elizabeth City	June '62	18,000	14,200	19,100	700	1,100	800	4.0	5.5	5.7	17.3	13.4	18.0	8.6	8.1	8.0	2.7	2.2	2.1
Fayetteville	June '62	41,900	41,100	41,500	3,000	3,000	2,800	7.1	6.8	7.2	38.9	38.3	38.5	28.9	28.6	28.4	5.8	5.7	5.6
Forest City-																			
Rutherfordton	June '62	15,700	14,900	15,400	800	1,250	700	5.2	4.6	8.1	14.9	14.2	14.2	11.6	11.4	10.9	7.4	7.5	6.9
Greenville	June '62	24,500	22,600	25,000	1,650	2,050	1,400	6.7	6.1	8.2	22.9	21.2	23.0	11.7	11.5	11.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Henderson-Oxford	June '62	31,900	28,000	32,100	1,950	2,700	1,800	6.2	6.4	8.4	29.9	26.2	29.4	13.8	13.5	13.3	4.9	4.7	4.5
Lumberton	June '62	30,500	28,100	31,000	2,400	3,050	2,650	7.8	9.5	9.9	28.1	25.4	28.0	10.8	10.5	10.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
Mount Airy	June '62	30,300	29,000	30,500	2,000	2,950	1,800	6.6	6.3	9.7	28.3	27.2	27.5	17.9	17.6	17.0	10.5	10.1	9.8
North Wilkesboro	June '62	13,200	13,100	13,500	750	1,000	800	5.7	6.3	7.5	12.4	12.3	12.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	4.3	4.4	4.2
Roanoke Rapids	June '62	33,800	28,600	33,600	2,200	1,950	1,350	6.5	4.7	5.9	31.6	27.3	31.6	14.2	15.0	14.3	6.5	6.7	6.2
Rockingham-Hamlet	June '62	14,600	13,400	14,900	1,050	1,350	800	7.3	6.1	9.0	13.5	12.6	13.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	4.6	4.4	4.4
Wilson	June '62	23,400	20,000	23,400	1,850	2,050	1,400	7.8	7.0	8.9	21.5	18.6	21.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Ohio																			
Ashtabula-Conneaut	June '62	32,500	31,000	33,600	2,400	4,000	2,700	7.4	8.7	11.9	30.1	28.3	29.6	22.4	21.5	21.8	8.1	7.9	7.5
Athens	June '62	16,600	16,000	17,000	800	1,300	1,000	4.8	6.3	7.6	15.8	15.0	15.7	11.7	11.3	11.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
Batavia-Georgetown	June '62	24,700	24,300	28,500	2,800	6,200	3,500	11.3	14.4	21.8	21.9	20.8	22.3	9.9	9.8	9.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cambridge	June '62	20,300	20,000	20,900	1,200	2,600	1,200	5.9	6.0	12.4	19.1	18.8	18.3	12.6	12.4	11.4	4.5	4.4	3.3
East Liverpool-Salem	June '62	37,900	36,400	38,200	2,800	3,800	2,300	7.4	6.3	9.9	35.1	34.1	34.4	25.8	25.6	25.0	11.0	10.9	10.3
Fremont	June '62	19,700	18,900	20,700	1,300	1,400	1,400	6.6	7.4	6.8	18.4	17.5	19.3	13.6	13.1	14.2	5.7	5.7	6.2
Kent-Ravenna	June '62	27,100	26,800	28,300	1,800	3,200	2,400	6.6	9.0	11.3	25.3	24.4	25.1	18.8	18.5	18.5	6.1	6.0	6.0
New Philadelphia-																			
Dover	June '62	28,400	27,600	29,000	1,500	2,400	1,500	5.3	5.4	8.3	26.9	26.1	26.6	20.9	20.2	20.4	9.0	8.6	8.6
Portsmouth	June '62	26,700	25,900	27,200	2,400	2,700	2,100	9.0	8.1	9.9	24.3	23.8	24.5	19.6	19.5	19.7	7.4	7.4	7.5
Sandusky	June '62	27,900	26,000	28,200	1,500	2,400	1,600	5.4	6.2	8.5	26.4	24.4	25.8	21.1	19.6	20.5	9.7	9.5	9.1
Zanesville 2/	June '62	28,600	27,900	29,700	1,600	2,700	1,700	5.6	6.1	9.1	27.0	26.2	27.0	21.4	21.1	21.2	8.6	8.5	8.4



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JULY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				Rate 1/ 2				T O T A L 2/ 3				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary			
		Number				Number				Number				Total				Manufacturing			
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago		
																				( I N T H O U S A N D S )	
Oklahoma	June '62	11,800	11,400	INA	1,300	950	INA	11.2	8.4	INA	10.5	10.4	INA	6.8	6.7	INA	0.8	0.9	INA		
McAlester	June '62	21,900	21,400	23,000	2,300	2,100	2,600	10.4	9.9	11.4	19.6	19.3	20.4	14.6	14.5	15.2	3.2	3.3	3.7		
Muskogee	June '62	12,600	12,400	12,700	1,000	1,200	1,300	7.9	9.9	10.3	11.6	11.2	11.4	8.5	8.1	8.1	2.9	2.6	2.5		
Okmulgee-Henryetta Shawnee	June '62	13,200	12,800	INA	1,400	1,300	INA	10.6	10.2	INA	11.8	11.5	INA	8.0	7.9	INA	1.2	1.1	INA		
Oregon	Apr. '62	20,900	20,900	21,100	1,400	1,550	1,650	6.7	7.5	7.9	19.5	19.3	19.4	13.7	13.4	13.5	6.3	5.8	6.3		
Albany	Apr. '62	17,100	17,200	17,400	1,200	1,750	1,650	7.0	10.1	9.4	15.9	15.5	15.7	12.6	11.8	12.4	3.6	3.0	3.2		
Klamath Falls	Apr. '62	23,800	24,100	24,000	1,600	2,200	2,100	6.6	9.2	8.8	22.2	21.9	21.9	17.3	16.3	16.9	4.9	4.4	4.6		
Medford	Apr. '62	20,000	19,500	INA	1,550	1,750	INA	7.8	9.0	INA	18.4	17.7	INA	14.3	13.9	INA	6.0	5.9	INA		
North Bend-Coos Bay	Apr. '62	17,700	16,900	17,800	1,200	1,600	1,300	6.8	9.4	7.2	16.5	15.3	16.5	10.9	10.1	10.8	2.3	2.1	2.2		
Pendleton	Apr. '62	22,400	22,300	INA	1,450	2,350	INA	6.5	10.6	INA	20.9	20.0	INA	16.5	15.5	INA	7.6	7.0	INA		
Roseburg	Apr. '62																				
Pennsylvania	Apr. '62	22,400	22,700	22,500	1,800	2,300	3,100	8.0	10.1	13.8	20.6	20.4	19.4	16.6	16.5	15.4	10.1	10.1	8.8		
Berwick-Bloomsburg	June '62	22,600	22,600	23,000	1,500	1,900	2,000	6.6	8.4	8.7	21.1	20.7	21.0	17.2	16.9	16.8	7.5	7.4	7.1		
Bradford	June '62	34,500	34,300	34,700	2,400	2,700	2,900	7.0	7.9	8.4	32.1	31.6	31.8	25.6	25.3	25.3	10.2	10.2	9.7		
Butler	Apr. '62	35,600	35,700	INA	4,300	4,600	INA	12.1	12.9	INA	31.3	31.1	INA	25.8	25.6	INA	8.9	8.7	INA		
Clearfield-Du Bois	June '62	20,600	20,000	INA	1,600	1,500	INA	7.8	7.5	INA	19.0	18.5	INA	14.2	14.1	INA	INA	INA	INA		
Gettysburg	Apr. '62	22,600	22,300	INA	2,400	2,600	INA	10.6	11.7	INA	20.2	19.7	INA	15.2	15.1	INA	3.4	3.4	INA		
Indiana	June '62	21,900	21,500	INA	3,000	2,900	INA	13.7	13.5	INA	18.9	18.6	INA	14.9	14.5	INA	5.1	5.1	INA		
Kittanning-Ford City	June '62	22,900	22,100	INA	2,000	1,700	INA	8.7	7.7	INA	20.9	20.4	INA	15.7	15.5	INA	7.6	7.7	INA		
Lewistown	June '62	15,900	15,100	INA	2,300	1,600	INA	14.5	10.6	INA	13.6	13.5	INA	11.4	11.4	INA	5.8	5.9	INA		
Lock Haven	June '62	22,400	22,200	INA	1,700	2,300	INA	7.6	10.4	INA	20.7	19.9	INA	16.1	15.5	INA	6.7	6.5	INA		
Meadville	June '62	37,700	37,100	INA	4,200	3,500	INA	11.1	9.4	INA	33.5	33.6	INA	27.8	27.9	INA	10.9	11.2	INA		
New Castle	June '62																				
Oil City-Franklin-	June '62	30,500	30,000	INA	2,200	2,300	INA	7.2	7.7	INA	28.3	27.7	INA	24.0	23.5	INA	10.0	9.8	INA		
Titusville	June '62	70,600	71,100	INA	7,500	8,500	INA	10.6	12.0	INA	63.1	62.6	INA	51.0	51.4	INA	23.5	24.1	INA		
Pottsville	Apr. '62	14,900	15,000	INA	1,100	1,300	INA	7.4	8.7	INA	13.8	13.7	INA	12.4	12.3	INA	7.9	7.8	INA		
St. Marys	Apr. '62	19,800	19,900	INA	1,400	2,000	INA	7.1	10.1	INA	18.4	17.9	INA	11.8	11.6	INA	4.3	4.2	INA		
Sayre-Athens-Towanda	June '62	48,800	48,500	INA	3,800	3,500	INA	7.8	7.2	INA	45.0	45.0	INA	38.4	38.5	INA	19.4	19.7	INA		
Sharon-Farrell	June '62																				
Sunbury-Shamokin-	June '62	62,700	62,400	INA	4,400	5,100	INA	7.0	8.2	INA	58.3	57.3	INA	46.5	45.7	INA	20.8	20.2	INA		
Mount Carmel	Apr. '62	42,900	44,100	46,800	7,100	9,400	12,200	16.6	21.3	26.1	35.8	34.7	34.6	28.5	27.6	27.5	7.8	7.3	7.0		
Uniontown-	June '62	16,900	16,400	INA	1,000	1,100	INA	5.9	6.7	INA	15.9	15.3	INA	12.9	12.3	INA	5.0	4.9	INA		
Connellsville	Apr. '62	44,100	44,500	INA	2,900	3,600	INA	6.6	8.1	INA	41.2	40.9	INA	34.8	34.8	INA	18.0	18.2	INA		
Warren																					
Williamsport																					
Puerto Rico	June '62	15,800	15,200	16,500	3,700	3,000	4,600	23.4	19.7	27.9	12.1	12.2	11.9	5.2	5.3	5.0	0.7	0.9	1.0		
Aguadilla	June '62	33,000	31,800	32,400	7,900	6,500	7,600	23.9	20.4	23.5	25.1	25.3	24.8	10.0	10.2	9.7	3.0	3.3	3.1		
Arecibo	June '62	51,700	50,200	INA	11,200	9,500	INA	21.7	18.9	INA	40.5	40.7	39.3	19.4	19.6	18.2	10.7	11.3	10.4		
Caguas	June '62	17,500	17,800	INA	1,900	1,900	INA	10.9	10.7	INA	15.6	15.9	15.6	7.0	7.3	6.9	3.1	3.2	3.0		
Carolina	Apr. '62	18,100	17,000	INA	4,700	3,400	INA	26.0	20.0	INA	13.4	13.6	14.0	4.5	4.7	5.1	1.5	1.9	1.5		
Guayama	June '62	26,800	26,700	INA	5,100	5,300	INA	19.0	19.9	INA	21.7	21.4	20.6	6.5	6.2	5.4	3.1	3.0	2.4		
Manati	Apr. '62	13,900	13,700	INA	2,800	3,000	INA	20.1	21.9	INA	11.1	10.7	10.8	5.5	5.1	5.2	3.0	2.7	2.8		
Yauco	Apr. '62																				



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

JULY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
		Number			Rate 1/ 2	Number			T O T A L 2/ Number				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary						
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Total			Manufacturing				
												Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
South Carolina Conway	June '62	28,600	22,600	28,500	1,400	1,200	1,950	4.9	5.4	6.9	27.2	21.4	26.5	11.6	10.8	10.7	2.3	2.2	1.7
	Jan. '62	101,600	8/99,900	INA	8,500	8/6,750	INA	8.4	8/6.7	INA	93.1	8/93.2	INA	74.4	8/74.5	INA	35.0	8/33.0	INA
	Dec. '61	17,100	9/17,100	INA	1,150	6/1,350	INA	6.7	6/7.8	INA	15.9	5/15.7	INA	12.2	5/11.8	INA	7.9	6/7.5	INA
	Apr. '62	16,800	16,700	16,200	1,700	1,500	3,350	10.1	9.0	20.6	15.1	15.2	12.9	8.9	9.1	6.7	4.3	3.9	2.2
	June '62	16,200	17,200	17,100	1,000	1,650	1,550	6.1	9.6	9.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	12.0	11.7	11.9	5.7	5.3	5.4
Tennessee Bristol- Johnson City- Kingsport Cleveland Greeneville Harriman-Rockwood Morristown	Apr. '62	25,100	25,800	25,200	1,950	2,100	2,550	7.7	8.1	10.1	23.2	23.7	22.7	13.3	14.0	12.9	7.6	8.3	6.9
	June '62	58,300	57,800	58,500	4,950	4,150	5,000	8.5	7.2	8.6	53.3	53.6	53.5	45.2	45.5	45.5	10.7	10.9	10.6
	June '62	22,200	21,900	23,500	1,650	1,650	2,300	7.4	7.4	9.9	20.5	20.3	21.2	15.1	16.1	15.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
	June '62	38,100	37,000	37,300	2,700	2,400	3,100	7.1	6.4	8.2	35.4	34.6	34.2	25.2	25.2	23.5	4.9	4.6	3.8
	Apr. '62	34,300	34,300	INA	2,800	3,900	INA	8.2	11.3	INA	31.5	30.4	INA	25.1	24.4	INA	7.1	7.1	INA
Virginia Chincoteague	Apr. '62	17,100	16,800	17,000	1,650	1,800	1,600	9.6	10.7	9.4	15.5	15.0	15.4	8.0	7.7	7.7	2.7	2.3	2.1
	June '62	21,300	21,000	22,200	1,350	1,400	1,400	6.3	6.6	6.4	19.9	19.6	20.8	15.7	15.5	16.4	7.3	7.4	7.5
	June '62	18,700	18,800	20,500	1,600	1,900	2,300	8.4	10.1	11.1	17.1	16.9	18.2	11.5	11.6	11.8	3.7	3.5	4.2
	June '62	26,600	25,300	27,600	1,750	1,750	2,000	6.5	7.0	7.2	24.8	23.6	25.6	16.4	16.0	16.8	4.0	3.8	4.2
	June '62	15,800	15,600	17,200	900	1,150	1,050	5.6	7.3	6.1	14.9	14.5	16.1	10.1	9.8	10.7	3.5	3.1	3.7
West Virginia Beckley Bluefield Clarksburg Fairmont Logan-Madison Martinsburg Morgantown New Martinsville Oak Hill-	June '62	25,400	21,800	27,200	2,400	2,650	2,350	9.4	12.1	8.6	23.0	19.1	24.9	12.3	12.3	13.1	1.7	1.9	2.1
	June '62	57,000	53,400	58,200	6,100	5,700	6,050	10.7	10.6	10.4	50.9	47.7	52.1	28.2	27.8	29.5	5.5	5.1	5.1
	Apr. '62	19,500	19,600	20,700	3,350	3,800	4,100	17.1	19.4	19.9	16.2	15.8	16.6	13.5	13.1	13.9	1.5	1.6	1.3
	June '62	19,500	19,100	20,700	2,400	2,350	3,900	12.2	12.3	18.9	17.1	16.7	16.8	13.8	13.6	13.4	2.1	1.9	1.7
	June '62	35,000	33,800	34,700	4,050	3,400	4,250	11.6	10.1	12.3	30.9	30.4	30.4	24.5	24.4	24.2	6.6	6.5	6.4
Montgomery Parkersburg Ronceverte-White Sulphur Springs Welch	June '62	22,900	22,400	23,200	2,500	2,650	2,500	11.0	11.8	10.7	20.4	19.7	20.7	17.3	16.9	17.6	5.4	5.0	5.2
	Apr. '62	21,500	21,600	23,100	3,450	3,750	5,300	16.2	17.4	22.9	18.0	17.9	17.8	15.2	15.1	15.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Apr. '62	19,700	18,800	19,100	2,350	2,850	2,100	11.9	15.1	11.1	17.3	16.0	17.0	13.5	12.7	13.0	4.6	4.6	4.7
	Apr. '62	17,900	18,500	INA	1,850	2,600	INA	10.3	14.0	INA	16.1	15.9	INA	14.2	14.1	INA	2.6	2.7	INA
	Apr. '62	12,800	12,400	INA	1,100	1,200	INA	8.6	9.9	INA	11.7	11.2	INA	8.5	8.3	INA	3.7	3.6	INA
Tennessee Bristol- Johnson City- Kingsport Cleveland Greeneville Harriman-Rockwood Morristown	June '62	15,000	15,300	16,300	2,350	2,650	3,600	15.7	17.5	22.2	12.7	12.6	12.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
	June '62	36,800	35,800	37,700	2,650	2,750	3,800	7.2	7.7	10.1	34.1	33.0	33.9	27.0	26.6	26.5	11.2	11.0	10.7
	June '62	15,200	14,300	15,400	2,100	2,100	1,700	13.8	14.8	11.2	13.1	12.2	13.7	7.7	7.4	7.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
	June '62	16,100	16,800	18,300	2,500	2,800	4,050	15.4	16.7	22.1	13.6	14.0	14.3	12.0	12.4	12.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
	June '62	16,100	16,800	18,300	2,500	2,800	4,050	15.4	16.7	22.1	13.6	14.0	14.3	12.0	12.4	12.6	0.3	0.3	0.3



JULY 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INA Information not available.
- 1/ Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force.
- 2/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.
- 3/ Total excludes areas reporting INA.
- 4/ Data relate to Insured Employment and Unemployment.
- 5/ Data relate to 1 month ago.
- 6/ Data relate to 6 months ago.
- 7/ Data revised.
- 8/ Data relate to 4 months ago.
- 9/ Change of area definition.
- 10/ Data relate to 5 months ago.
- 11/ Change of area definition; data relate to former definition.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, 92 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA.....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City 5
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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SEPTEMBER 1962

*the*

# LABOR MARKET

*and*  
**Employment  
Security**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

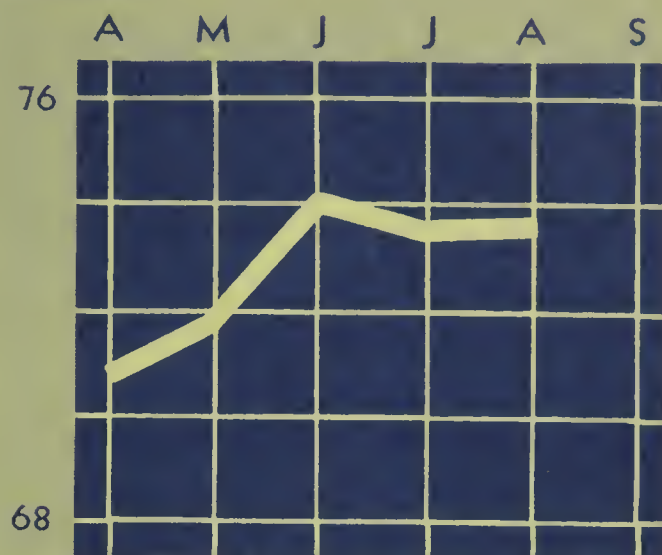
W. Willard Wirtz, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

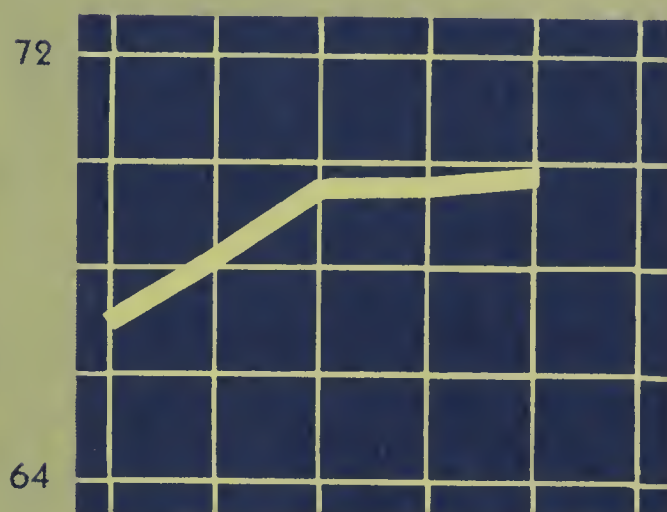
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## LABOR FORCE TRENDS

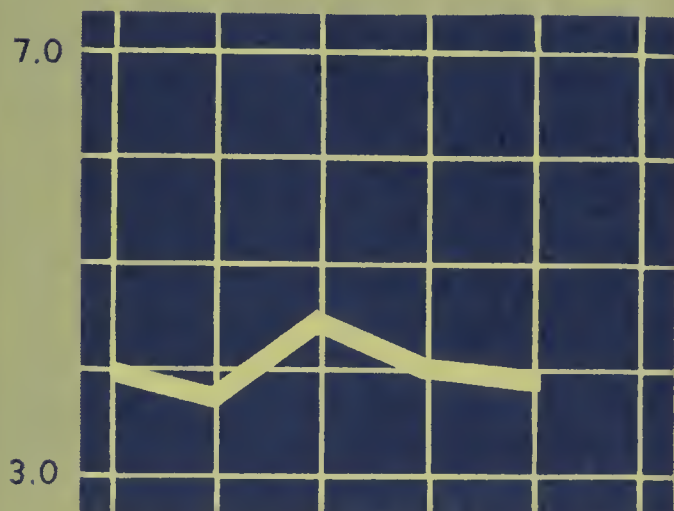
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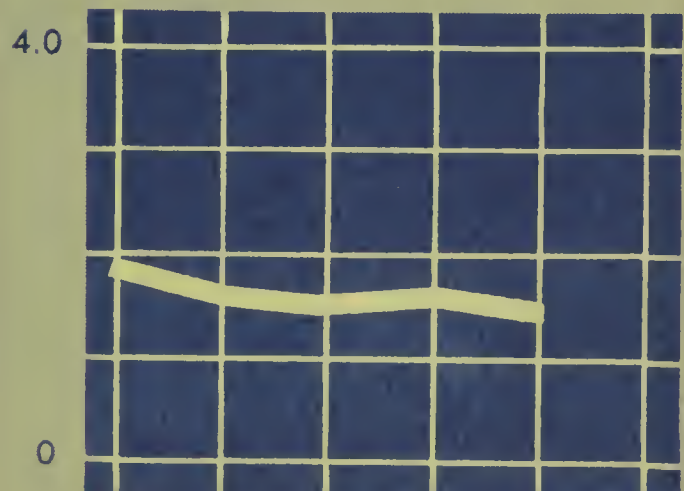
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UNEMPLOYMENT

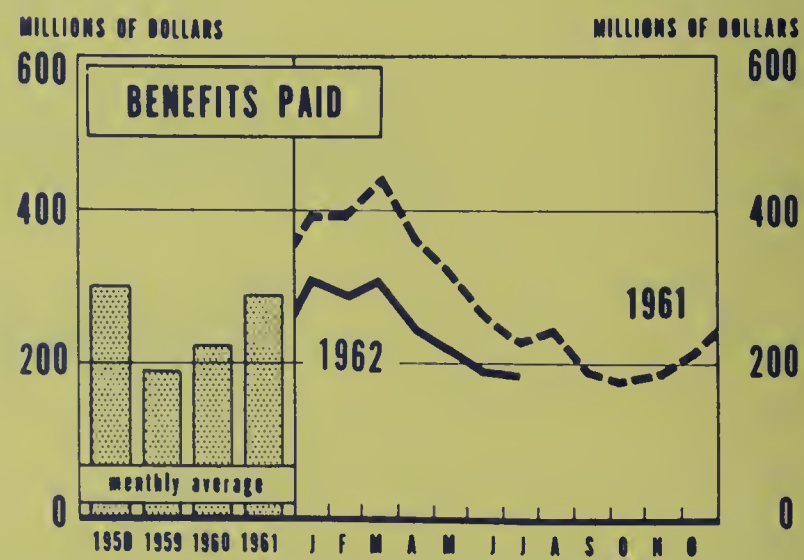
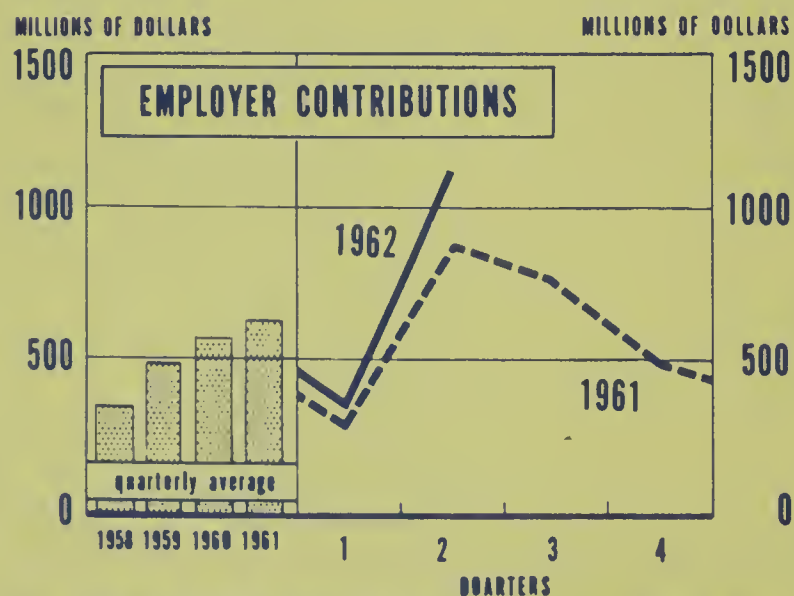
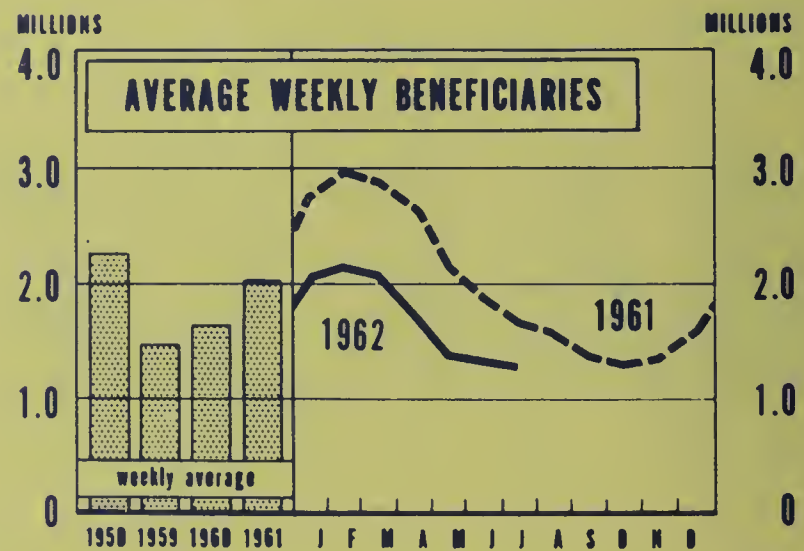
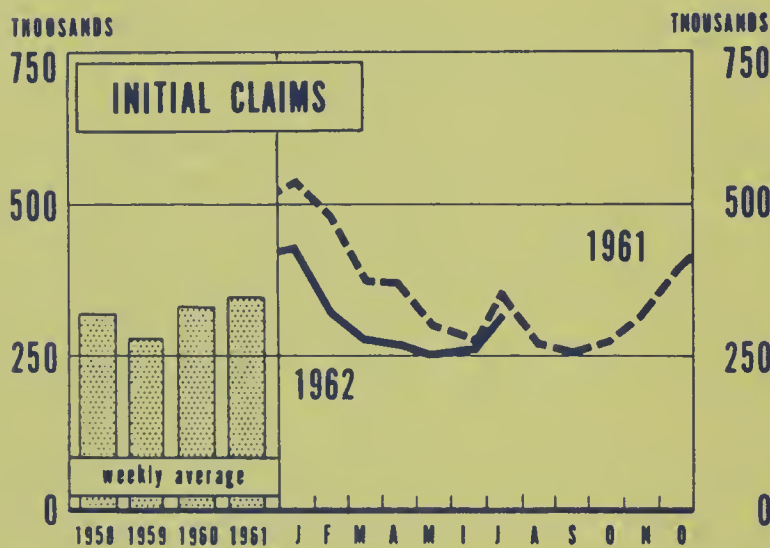
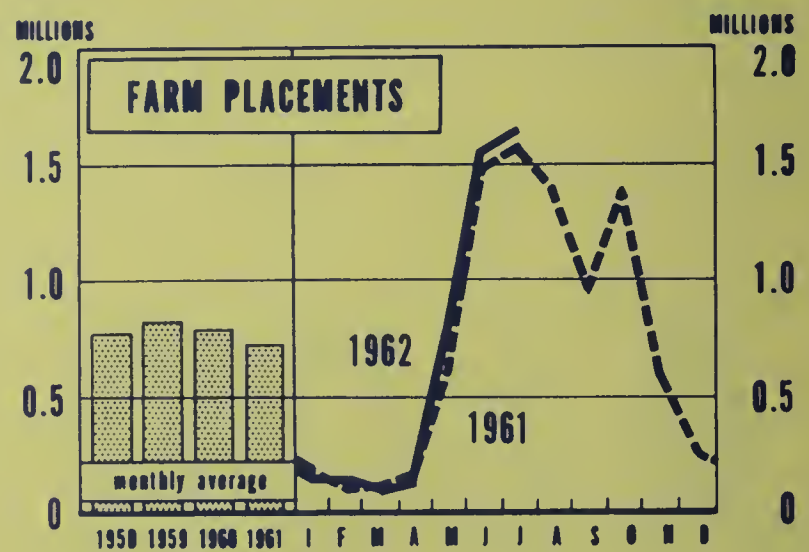
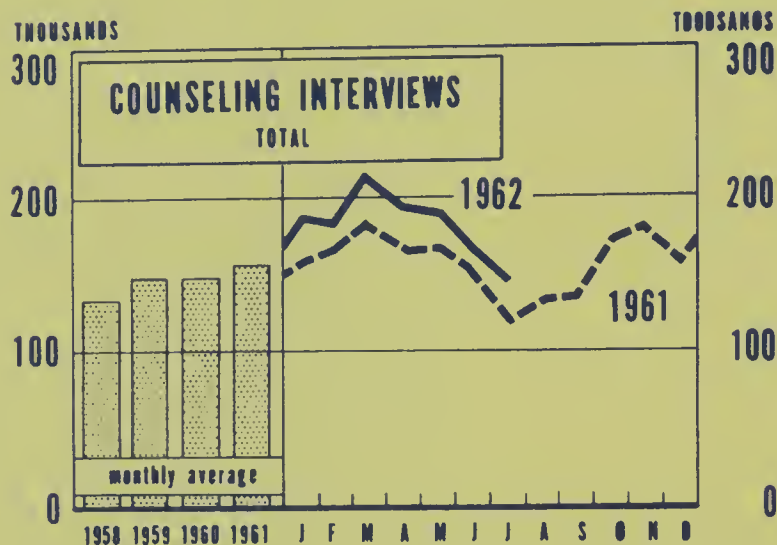
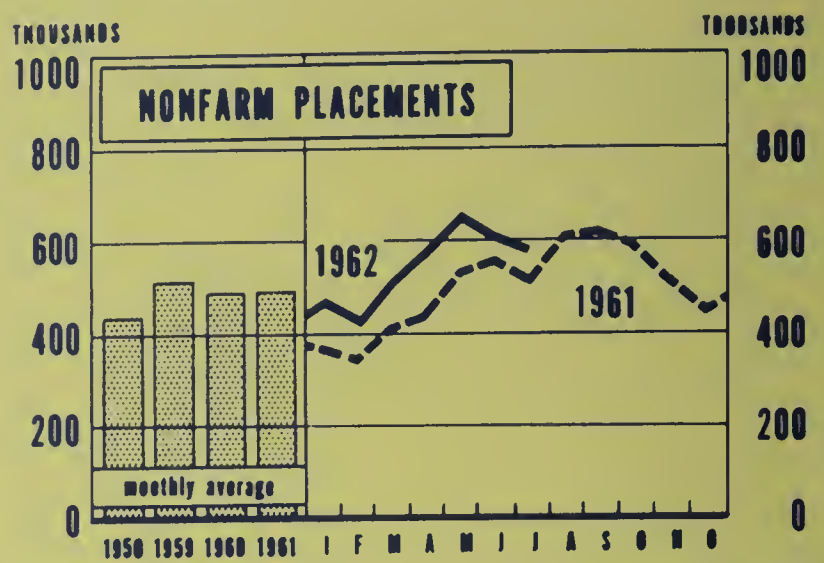
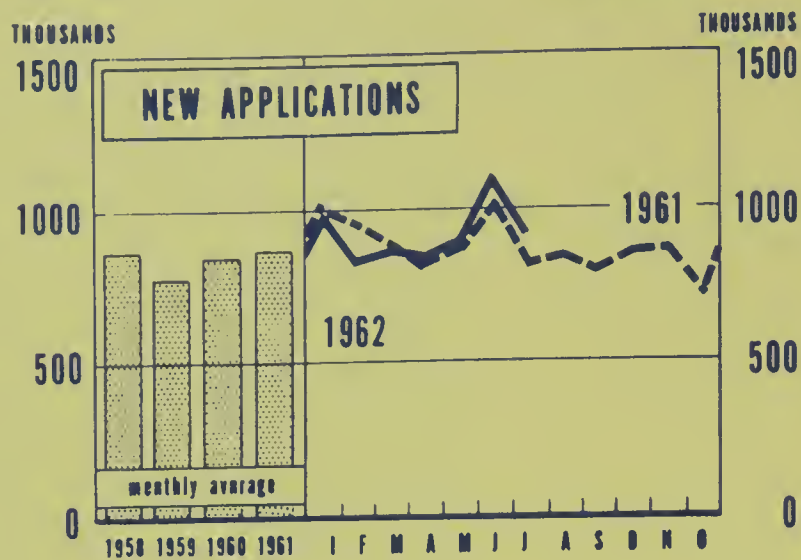


INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions are \$4.00.

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## Footwear Employment Continues Uptrend



*The majority of women in the industry work as sewing machine operators in stitching, fitting, and vamping operations.*

Photos courtesy United States Shoe Corp.

EMPLOYMENT in reporting footwear establishments surveyed by State employment security agencies increased by 9,800, or 4 percent, in the year ending April 1962, aided by the general improvement in the economy. The rising payroll level noted by 645 plants employing 234,000 workers (nearly nine-tenths of the industry's job total) represented a continuation of the general employment uptrend since the recessionary curtailment of 1960. Employment in leather shoe production, accounting for the vast bulk of the industry's workers increased by 5,600, or 3 percent, in the past year. The relatively small segment of the industry producing sneakers and other rubber footwear expanded much more rapidly in the same period, reporting a rise of 7 percent.

During 1961, more than 265,000 persons worked in approximately 1,300 plants manufacturing footwear in the United States. Over nine-tenths of these workers were employed in the footwear (except

rubber) industry (SIC 314) which produced about 600 million pairs of shoes and house slippers--more than 3 pairs for every man, woman, and child in the Nation. The rubber footwear segment of the industry (SIC 302) manufactured over 100 million pairs of rubbers, sneakers, and other rubber-soled shoes.

Employment in footwear (except rubber) plants is reported in over 38 States,

This survey covers the footwear industry, including the following activities listed in the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification Manual--rubber footwear (SIC 302) and footwear, except rubber (SIC 314).

The analysis is based largely on individual establishment reports gathered in April 1962 by local offices of State employment security agencies affiliated with the Bureau of Employment Security. The 645 reporting units surveyed (each employing 100 or more workers) had an aggregate employment of 234,000, representing about 88 percent of the industry's total employment.

The complete report on which this article is based appears in Industry Manpower Surveys, No. 104, available on request.





*IN THE SAME FACTORY: Some shoe operations are mechanized, as attaching soles to insoles. . .*

with this industry indicated as the leading manufacturing employer in four States--Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New Hampshire. <sup>1/</sup> In early 1961, these States--together with New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Illinois--accounted for nearly four-fifths of all workers in the shoe and slipper industry.

Women production workers outnumbered men by a ratio of four to three. The majority of women work as sewing machine operators in stitching, fitting, and vamping operations. Substantial numbers of women also work as pasters, backers, or floor girls. Men account for most of the employment in cutting and lasting operations as well as in plant maintenance.

#### Technological Changes Under Way

Technological changes are occurring in the footwear industry which may have a significant impact on methods of manu-

<sup>1/</sup> 1958 Census of Manufactures. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

facture. Growing domestic and foreign competition is contributing to the modification of factory techniques still requiring some 150 different operations to produce a shoe. Traditionally, the large number of shoe sizes, styles, shapes, and construction, rapidly changing fashions (especially in women's shoes), and the non-uniform nature of the raw material have been viewed as limiting the introduction of more highly mechanized or automated procedures. Industry sources, however, indicate that relatively new shoemaking processes, such as vulcanizing and injection molding, are making rapid gains. Experimentation with other new processes is becoming more common as shoe producers seek to cut costs through a drastic modification of industry operations.

#### Limited Gains in Shoe Output in Recent Years

While only minor overall gains in shoe and slipper output have occurred in recent years, this segment of the industry still accounts for over four-fifths of the

*. . . other operations are still done by hand. Here, the shank is nailed to the insole.*





number of pairs of footwear produced and about nine-tenths of the value of footwear shipments. Production of shoes and slippers rose about 8 percent from 1958 to a total of 635,230,000 pairs in 1959 and then tapered off by 6 percent in 1960 in line with declining consumer purchases during the 1960 recession. Little improvement occurred between 1960 and 1961. In contrast with these developments, consumer interest in rubber footwear for every-day casual wear has been increasing significantly. Advances in construction, color, and styling as well as the relatively low cost of such footwear have contributed to their growing popularity. During the period from 1958 to 1960, rubber footwear production rose by almost 20 percent--from 96,597,000 pairs to 115,565,000 pairs. Domestic rubber footwear manufacturers expect their sales to continue to outpace overall industry gains in the next few years despite sizable low-cost foreign imports.

### Footwear Imports Rising

While domestic output still accounts for the vast bulk of total footwear sales in the Nation, the industry faces growing competition from abroad. Between 1958 and 1961, total footwear imports increased by 129 percent--from 46.6 million pairs to 106.5 million pairs. The most significant increases during this 3-year period occurred in rubber footwear. Between 1958 and 1960, rubber footwear imports rose 425 percent to a total of 100.8 million pairs; in 1961, however, rubber footwear imports, while numerically still well above the level of shoe and slipper imports, declined to 65,759,000 pairs. This recent downturn has been attributed to the failure of foreign manufacturers "to keep pace with the fast-moving style changes that have been a boon to domestic rubber footwear firms." <sup>2/</sup>

Imports of shoes and slippers--whose dollar value is now exceeded somewhat by rubber footwear imports--have risen steadily from 27.4 million pairs in 1958 to 40.7 million pairs in 1961. During early 1962, shoe imports have reportedly continued to increase, with the recent

volume estimated at 8 percent of domestic production (nearly double the 1958 percentage). <sup>3/</sup> Footwear exports--which have declined 28 percent during the period from 1958 to 1961--are relatively insignificant in relation to either domestic output or foreign imports.

### Industry Employment Shows General Uptrend

Changes in industry job totals reflect the shifts occurring in footwear production in recent years. Employment in footwear establishments covered by State unemployment insurance laws--accounting for virtually the entire payroll total in the industry--rose by 3 percent between 1958 and 1961 despite the curtailments occasioned by recessionary developments in 1960. While the principal absolute gains in this 3-year period were reported in leather footwear establishments--comprising about nine-tenths of the industry's employment--rubber footwear plants experienced a more rapid rise and accounted for slightly more than two-fifths of the payroll upturn (Table 1).

Table 1

Covered Employment in the Footwear Industry  
1958-1961

(Annual average)

Year	Footwear industry total	Footwear except rubber	Rubber footwear
1958	258,104	236,473	21,631
1959	270,189	247,707	22,482
1960	263,523	240,802	22,721
1961	265,918	241,141	24,777

Source: Bureau of Employment Security and State employment security agencies.

The overall payroll uptrend of recent years continued during the year ending April 1962 as job totals in 645 reporting establishments--accounting for nearly nine-tenths of the footwear industry's total employment--rose by 9,800, or 4.4 percent (Table 2). Rising footwear purchases, as the general business climate improved during the latter half of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962, contributed to the increase in industry employment. While employment in the major segment of the

<sup>2/</sup> Maxwell Field, Executive Vice President New England Shoe and Leather Association, Boot and Shoe Recorder, January, 1962, p. 70.

<sup>3/</sup> The Washington Post, May 13, 1962, Section A, p. 23



Table 2

Employment Trends and Labor Requirements  
in Reporting Footwear Establishments  
by Industry Division, April 1962

Industry	Number of reporting establishments	Employment April 1962		Employment change percent	
		Total	Percent distribution	Past trend April 1961 to April 1962	Labor needs April 1962 to October 1962
Total	645	234,262	100.0	+4.4	+3.5
Shoes, except rubber	587	200,059	85.4	+2.9	+3.5
Slippers	36	8,097	3.5	+7.7	+5.0
Rubber footwear	22	26,106	11.1	+16.5	+3.0

Source: State employment security agencies.

industry--leather shoe production-- increased by 5,600, or about 3 percent, employment in plants producing sneakers and other rubber footwear rose by 3,700, or nearly 17 percent. Advances in leather shoe production and employment during the past year were limited by a cautious attitude regarding inventories on the part of retailers. Both increased purchases of fabric-upper, rubber-soled shoes and shifting demands for women's shoes from the pointed, needle toe to the rounded-toe style contributed to smaller, more frequent orders from retailers which manufacturers often filled from existing stocks.

Principal Over-the-Year  
Gains Reported in Northeast

More than half of the industry's net over-the-year employment gain of 9,800 workers was concentrated in the Northeast, the industry's principal regional center. The largest gains in this section were reported in Pennsylvania (+1,960), Maine (+910), Connecticut (+880), and Massachusetts (+860). In the South, which accounted for nearly one-third of the overall net pickup, appreciable increases were reported in Tennessee (+1,100), Maryland (+580), Arkansas (+590), and Texas (+470). The principal payroll increases in the North Central States occurred in Missouri (+450), while in the West gains were centered in California (+660).

The geographical distribution of the industry's employment has not changed markedly in the past year. About three-fifths of the industry's job total continues to be centered in the Northeast and about

one-fourth in the North Central States (see map). Industry employees in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania alone account for over one-third of the industry's total employment. While a number of States in the South have some footwear employment, this section employs only about one-seventh of the industry's workers. In the West, California accounts for a very small segment of the industry's work force with about 1 percent of total employment.

Smaller Areas Employ Slightly More  
Than Half of Industry's Workers

In contrast to the general pattern of industry concentration, footwear employment is almost evenly distributed between major industrial centers and smaller areas. While about 70 percent of the Nation's nonfarm wage and salary workers are employed in major centers, slightly more than half of the workers in reporting footwear establishments are found in smaller localities. Nevertheless, some 45 major areas employ about 112,700 footwear workers, 48 percent of the total in reporting establishments. Most of these employees are found in 19 major areas, each employing 2,000 or more industry workers. The largest of these footwear manufacturing centers include Boston, Binghamton, St. Louis, Lawrence-Haverhill, and Brockton (Table 3).

Footwear employment in reporting establishments in the 19 major areas accounts for only 2.3 percent of total manufacturing employment in these localities. However, in a number of major areas,



the industry represents a rather sizable percentage of the factory work force, particularly in Brockton (38 percent) and Binghamton (31 percent). Other centers in which footwear employment constitutes a sizable proportion of factory employment (about 9 to 20 percent) include Manchester (N.H.), Portland (Maine), Law-

rence-Haverhill, Waterbury (Conn.), Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, and Harrisburg. As of May 1962, about two-thirds of the 19 major areas were classified as having moderate unemployment while six reported substantial unemployment. Only one area--Lancaster (Pa.)--indicated relatively low unemployment.

Table 3

Employment Trends and Labor Requirements in Reporting Establishments in 19 Major Labor Market Areas with Footwear Employment of 2,000 or More, April 1962

Area	Footwear employment April 1962	Percent change in employment April 1961 to April 1962	Footwear employment as percent of manufacturing	Percent change in labor needs April 1962 to October 1962	Area Classification May 1962 <sup>1/</sup>
Total, U. S.	234,262	+4.4	1.4	+3.5	----
Total, 19 areas	91,874	+3.6	2.3	+3.4	----
Percent: 19 areas of U.S. total	39.2	----	---	----	----
Boston, Mass.	16,963	+4.9	5.8	+2.5	C
Binghamton, N. Y.	11,778	-6.5	31.3	+10.5	C
St. Louis, Mo.	8,286	+1.3	3.4	+1.4	C
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.	6,303	-1.1	13.9	+0.6	D
Brockton, Mass.	5,867	+2.8	38.3	-1.4	D
New York, N. Y.	5,241	+7.0	0.5	+8.7	C
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	3,642	+8.7	8.8	-5.5	E
Manchester, N. H.	3,418	+4.8	19.6	+2.5	C
Harrisburg, Pa.	2,769	-3.0	8.8	+1.4	C
Lancaster, Pa.	2,718	+2.2	5.8	+1.9	B
Worcester, Mass.	2,692	-6.5	5.2	+17.5	C
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	2,619	+33.8	0.3	+3.3	C
Lowell, Mass.	2,519	+11.1	11.7	+7.4	D
Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.	2,450	+20.5	1.9	n.c.	D
Portland, Maine.	2,325	+6.1	18.9	+3.3	C
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,324	-6.2	1.2	+1.1	C
York, Pa.	2,036	+4.8	5.0	+2.8	C
Chicago, Ill.	2/	+7.9	2/	-3.6	C
Waterbury, Conn.	2/	+8.4	2/	+2.5	D

<sup>1/</sup> "B" classification designates areas of relatively low unemployment; "C" rating relates to areas of moderate unemployment; "D" and "E" listing pertain to areas of relatively substantial unemployment.

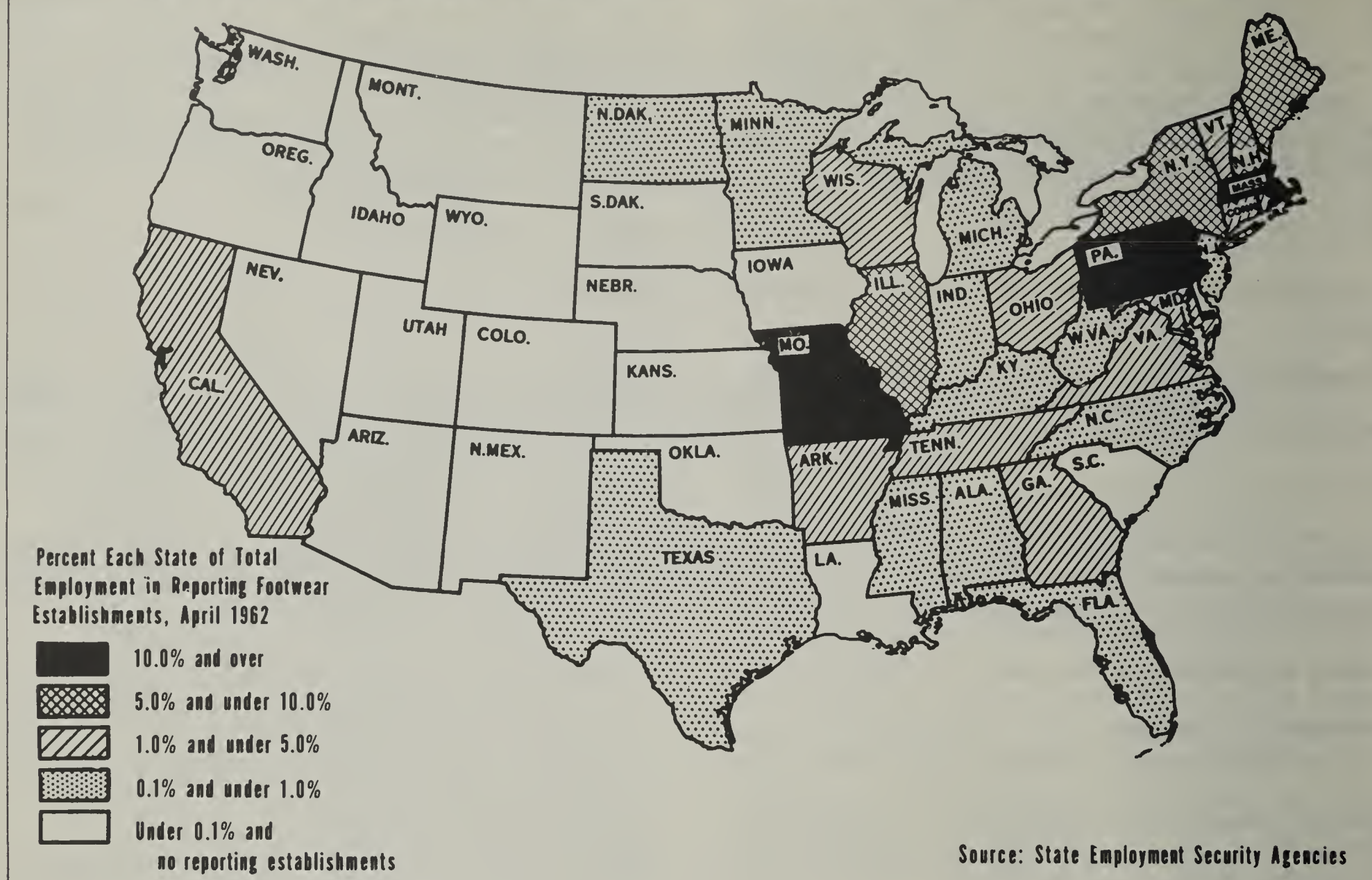
<sup>2/</sup> Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual establishments.

n.c.--no change.

Source: State employment security agencies.



### Nearly Three-Fifths of Employment in Reporting Footwear Establishments Located in Northeast, April 1962



### Further Employment Gains Anticipated to October

Reflecting further expectations of an expanding retail market, reporting establishments have indicated an employment rise of over 7,200 workers (3.5 percent) is anticipated to October. More than four-fifths of the pickup is expected in the leather shoe segment of the industry which experienced record levels of production during the first 4 months of 1962. Continuing needs for rubber footwear workers are also indicated with reporting establishments noting requirements for nearly 700 additional workers by October.

### Recruitment Problems Noted By One in Three Plants

About one-third of the reporting establishments indicated some difficulty in filling job vacancies. However, manpower shortages were not impeding work schedules in these establishments. Stitchers were most frequently cited as being in short supply. Other occupations in which

plants reported recruiting difficulties included: cutters, lasters, pull-over operators, edge trimmers, spotters, secretaries and stenographers, and bookkeepers. Industry recruitment problems stemmed from a combination of factors including relatively low starting wages, seasonal employment, a short workweek, as well as sizable labor turnover, particularly on the part of women employees. Some plants noted that the filling of vacancies for unskilled and semiskilled jobs presented no particular difficulty since workers could be trained for such positions within a relatively short period. Other establishments reported that installation of new machinery helped overcome labor shortages. Nearly one-fourth of the establishments indicating recruitment problems are in Pennsylvania where approximately one-seventh of all reporting plants are located. Other States with a sizable number of establishments reporting difficulties include Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York. The industry generally recruits inexperienced

(continued on page 18)



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# *Recent Appeals Decisions*

## *on Unemployment Benefits*

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### OFFERS OF WORK BY FORMER EMPLOYERS

"Report to the employment office for interview at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, August 21, 1962. Please bring your Social Security card and this letter with you." The factory that mailed this notice has a collective bargaining contract with a union, under which contract it is obligated to recall workers in order of seniority. The individual who has received this notice is a member of that union.

If the individual reports to the employer, and after an interview, in which a suitable job is discussed, refuses to accept employment with the employer, there would be little question that this was an offer of work. Suppose though, that the individual, upon receipt of the notice, fails to report to the employer. How does this failure affect an individual's claim for unemployment insurance benefits?

In a decision of the Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Commission (No. C.O. 3726, August 2, 1960, BSSUI, SW-330. 25-23) a guard-watchman, during a layoff, was contacted by a former employer and advised that work was available for him with a detective agency. The claimant inquired about the location of the job but was informed that his former employer was not authorized to divulge the location. The claimant declined to accept the work. The Commission held that the claimant had not refused an offer of work and explained:

"It seems to us that in order to invoke the provisions of the above-mentioned statute it must be found that a claimant has refused a contract of hire. Such a contract would imply that there was a meeting of the minds between the potential employer and the claimant. There should be a clear understanding between the par-

ties as to the terms, conditions, location, and tenure of the proffered employment.

"In this case the claimant testified without contradiction by the employer's representative that he was not informed as to the place or condition of the supposedly offered employment. In fact, he was told, so he testified, that the place of employment could not be divulged to him. Under such circumstances, it is our conclusion that the telephone conversation between the claimant and the agent of the appellee was not a complete and full-fledged offer of work which the claimant declined \* \* \*."

A similar conclusion was reached by the Board of Review in Tennessee (No. 59-BR-186, June 23, 1959, BSSUI, SW-330. 25-17). The claimant was called by a former employer and asked if she was interested in part-time work for 3 hours per day. She requested the personnel clerk to call her back and tell her what the salary would be. She was not called. The Board held that the claimant was not disqualified for failure to accept an offer of suitable work because the discussion did not represent an offer. The Board reasoned:

"We are of the opinion that this claimant had a right to question what amount she would be paid for 3 hours' work per day or day employment. She would have the expense of transportation to and from town and other expenses to incur while working which could and probably would be as much expense as she incurs while working a whole day. Since the employer did not call her back and make known to her the amount of pay she would receive for the part-time job of 3 hours per day, we



cannot find that she was adequately offered employment. To make the offer of employment comes within the class of suitable work which would be necessary for the prospective employer not only to offer the work but also make known to the prospective employee the wages, hours, and conditions under which that employee would be expected to work, after which judgment could be passed on whether or not it was suitable work and until that can be done the job could not be considered under the law as an offer of work that would authorize the disqualification of the claimant refusing suitable work."

A similar kind of problem was involved in a Delaware Supreme Court decision (Ralph P. Johnston v. Chrysler Corp. and UCC, No. 41, 1961, February 19, 1962, BSSUI, SW-330.05-27). In this case, the claimant, an unmarried man, was employed by Chrysler at its Defense Plant at Newark, Del., continuously from October 25, 1957 to September 28, 1960, when he was laid off because of lack of work. At the time of the layoff the claimant was living in the vicinity of Newark, but several days thereafter returned to the home of his parents in Berwick, Pa., approximately 135 miles distant from Newark. On October 14, 1960, Chrysler's Employment Supervisor at its Assembly Plant at Newark (not the Defense Plant) mailed to claimant at Berwick the following notice:

"Report to the Employment office for interview at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, October 18, 1960. Please bring . . . Social Security card and this card with you."

The court found that the claimant, at the time of his layoff, was a member of the United Automobile Workers of America which had a work contract with the Chrysler Corporation. Under this contract the company was required to offer work in its Assembly Plant to its former Defense Plant employees before any new employees were hired. The court noted that since this was a part of the contractual agreement, the claimant is presumed to have known about it. Had he reported, according to the findings of the court, he would have been offered a job of the type performed by him at the Defense Plant although the precise nature of the job was not a part of the court record. In its decision the court stated:

"Our question is whether under the circumstances, the notice sent claimant was an 'offer of work' within the meaning of 19 Del. C. Sect. 3315(3). On its face, of course, the notice is nothing more than a direction to the claimant to report to Chrysler's employment office for interview. It does not refer to a particular job, to rate of pay, hours of work, or to the other conditions of employment. We would suppose, therefore, that none would disagree that, alone, the notice did not in a legal sense constitute an 'offer of work.'"

"But this notice did not stand alone. Of prime importance is the fact that throughout the period in question there was in existence a work contract between Chrysler and the United Automobile Workers, a Union of which the claimant was and, we presume, is a member. As such, he is charged with notice of the existence of the contract and of its provisions."

Though the work contract, referred to by the Court, was not in the record before the court, the court took judicial notice of it and stated that it covered working conditions, rates of pay, hours of work, seniority, and many other related matters. The court noted in particular the claimant's testimony to the fact that he was aware that the notice he received was sent pursuant to the requirements of that contract. The court then added this explanation:

"We think the conclusion inescapable that claimant knew upon receipt of the notice to report for an interview that he was being offered work by Chrysler. To be sure, he did not know the precise job being offered him, but that he could have learned by reporting for the interview. If, at the interview, the job offered was reasonably fitted, he would thereupon be obligated to accept it or bear the consequences under the statute of having refused work."

"In a general or broad sense, therefore, we think the notice sent by Chrysler to claimant, under the circumstances of this case, was an offer by Chrysler to the claimant, not of a specific job, but of work, the precise nature of which would be known later. Whether or not claimant would have been obligated to accept the job offered depends, of course, upon its



nature and whether he was reasonably fitted for it. Claimant, however, rejected initially what he should have realized was a general offer to take him back into Chrysler's employ.

"We think Chrysler could hardly have been expected to do more than it actually did. From the testimony in this and in the Jewell appeal, it is established that Chrysler at this time was recalling to its employ in the Assembly Plant a number of its laid-off employees of its Defense Plant. To require of Chrysler in its notice to each of such employees a detailed specification of the precise job offered to each would obviously require of Chrysler an impossible burden. The amount of paper work required, to say the least, would be burdensome."

The court held that, under the circumstances, the claimant had refused an offer of work and it affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court which had disqualified the claimant. A contrary view, however, was advocated by a dissenting opinion which included this comment:

"Now, the substantive question: Should the Court below be affirmed in its conclusion that Chrysler's notice to the claimant to appear at its employment office at Newark, Del., for an interview, was tantamount to an offer of work for which he was reasonably fitted? Sec. 3315 (3).

"It seems to be unrealistic for anyone to consider that the meager notice sent by Chrysler to the claimant constituted an offer of work for which he was reasonably fitted as contemplated by the statute. How could claimant know he was reasonably fitted for the work since no work was offered? The most that can be made of the notice is to call it a notice for interview."

\* \* \*

"No 'offer of work' within the plain meaning of Sec. 3315 (3) was tendered by Chrysler to the claimant herein. To hold otherwise, as did the court below, has the effect of rewriting the disqualification provisions of the section to include a further disqualification, 'a failure to report for a notice of interview directed by one other than the Compensation Commission.' \* \* \*

"The notice given to claimant herein is somewhat akin to a referral to a job opportunity, and as stated in said section, it must be given by a State Employment Office.

"The majority concede that 'on its face . . . the notice is nothing more than a direction to the claimant to report to Chrysler's employment office for interview.'

"And furthermore that '. . . alone, the notice did not in a legal sense constitute an 'offer of work.'"

"But in some undefined 'general or broad sense' they 'think' the notice was an 'offer of work.'"

\* \* \*

"The existence of a collective bargaining contract does not change this case at all. If the contract provided that recalls were to be initiated by notice to report to the employment office for interviews and such a provision was shown in the record, this case would be entirely different. Such a contract provision might fill the gap in the reasoning by the majority. But it does no good to recognize the existence of the contract unless 'precise provisions' of the contract can support the contentions that a 'notice for interview' was 'an offer of work.'"

"The majority does not confine its attention to the narrow legal question before us. They include in their opinion a certain discussion of the practicalities of running a modern industry. I do not understand why this Court in ruling on an unambiguous notice in conjunction with the text of an unambiguous statute should enter the realm of business policy. The majority's position in this respect paves the way for turning Sec. 3315 (3) into an employer's windfall. For example, if an employer has 25 job openings he could send out 100 vague interview notices to former employees. If 50 former employees came to the interview 25 would be hired and the 50 who did not come to the interview would be found off unemployment compensation. Thus, for an investment of 25 jobs an employer would be able to remove 75 people from its unemployment accountability."



In both the majority and dissenting opinion reference was made to another Delaware decision. In this case, George H. Jewell v. Stetser et al, (174 A 2d 31, Del. Super. Ct. 1961, BSSUI, SW-330. 15-19) a laid-off employee was sent a letter by the company asking him to "report to the employment office for interview at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, October 18, 1960." In this case, however, delivery of the certified letter was made at the claimant's last known address but his father refused to accept delivery and the claimant did not report for the interview. The court held that the claimant had refused an offer of work. However, in reversing the Superior Court's decision, the Delaware Supreme Court in George H. Jewell, Jr. v. UCC and Chrysler Corp. (No. 56, 1961, dated July 9, 1962, CCH-Del. Par. 8124) stated in part:

"The court below held that, despite Jewell's lack of actual knowledge of the offer, he was nevertheless disqualified because his employer had taken all reasonable steps to notify him, and the fact that he actually did not receive the notice was not the employer's fault.

"Since, however, the law requires in our opinion, a deliberate refusal of work by a claimant, it necessarily follows that before he rejects the offer he have actual notice that an offer of work has been made to him. \* \* \*

"The court below held that the circumstances of Jewell's father having rejected the letter was binding upon his son. The rationale of the conclusion is not clear, but it seems to have been made upon the thought that Jewell had an affirmative duty to arrange for the receipt of his mail.

\* \* \*

"In this appeal, however, it is clear that Jewell made no arrangement with his father for the receipt of mail. The rejection of the mailed notice was not made with his consent or knowledge. It was done for personal reasons of the father. We fail to see how, under the circumstances, absent any proof whatsoever of an agency arrangement between father and son, that Jewell can be charged with having refused an offer of work of which

he admittedly knew nothing, and which, we assume, he would have accepted eagerly had he known of it."

The Nebraska District Court for Douglas County in Cudahy Packing Co. v. Mary J. Lawrynovicz and Commr. and Cudahy Packing Co. v. Daisy D. Watts and Commr. Dkt. 522, Nos. 125, 126, June 29, 1962 (CCH-Nebr. Par. 8126) held that the claimants did not refuse an offer of suitable work when they failed to exercise their "bumping" or "replacement" rights under a union contract. It is interesting to note that this decision cited the view of the dissenting opinion in the Delaware Johnston case. Mary J. Lawrynovicz was laid off from work on October 14, 1960, having been "bumped" by another employee. She registered for unemployment compensation benefits and for work at the State employment office October 23, 1960, and was reemployed on November 7, 1960. Involved in her case is only 1 waiting week, for which no benefits are payable under the Act, and 1 compensable week. Daisy Watts was laid off from work October 14, 1960, registered for unemployment benefits and for work at the State employment office October 16, 1960 and was reemployed in her department on November 7, 1960. In her case there is involved 1 waiting week (not compensable) and 2 compensable weeks. Both the agency and the Nebraska Appeal Tribunal held the claimants to be able to work and available for work. The employer, Cudahy Packing Co., appealed under both the "availability for work" and the "refusal of suitable employment" sections of the Nebraska law. The Nebraska court found both claimants "able to work" and "available for work."

The portion of Section 48-628 of the Nebraska law involved in this case, reads as follows:

"An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

- (c) Suitable employment, refusal of.  
For any week of unemployment completed after he has failed, without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work when so directed by the employment office or the commissioner or to accept suitable work when offered him or to

(continued on page 32)



*Net-picking technique yields more cherries per hour than pail-picking and reduces bruising.*



Photo courtesy U.S. Department of Agriculture

## Farm Labor Market Developments

# Summer Employment Aided by Fruit Harvest

**F**RUIT and tobacco harvesting provided the impetus for further seasonal gains in the employment of temporary hired farm workers between June and July. By July 15 employment had risen to 1,220,000, or 85,000 more than in mid-June, in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. Harvest employment made rapid advances over the month, particularly on the east and west coasts, while employment in the cultivation of cotton, sugar beets, and most other major crops was subject to the usual seasonal decline.

Total seasonal employment exceeded that of July 1961 by less than 1 percent, with substantially larger fruit-harvest employment balancing reduced numbers in cotton activities.

### Bumper Cherry Crop Boosts Fruit Employment

Fruit-harvest workers numbered 313,000 in mid-July, 64 percent above the June level and 107,000 more than were employed in July 1961. Over half of the 96,000 cherry-harvest workers employed this July were in Michigan. Large numbers were also reported for Oregon and New York. A nationwide increase of 67,000 workers over the preceding July was associated with a 9 percent rise in cherry production and changes in the timing of the harvest. The expansion centered in Michigan where the season began earlier and production was almost one-third higher. Oregon also reported a substantial employment increase because weather favored a longer season and extended production.



This article is based on semimonthly reports collected by the Bureau of Employment Security through its affiliated State employment security agencies and on information from other sources. The reports provide data on estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture by crop activity and geographic origin of workers. Semimonthly reports are required from each of the 272 agricultural reporting areas that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) 500 or more seasonal hired workers employed, (2) shortage or surplus of 100 or more seasonal hired workers, (3) any foreign workers employed.

More detailed farm labor market information is issued by the Bureau each month during the active agricultural season in Farm Labor Market Developments. Detailed data on agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, by State, are issued monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Although strawberry harvesting was tapering off seasonally, some 70,000 workers were still employed in this crop, the majority of them in Washington and Oregon. The nationwide employment gain of 32,000 over the preceding July occurred primarily in these two States. In Washington mid-July employment was about the peak, whereas the peak had occurred 2 weeks earlier in 1961. In Oregon the weather favored a longer season and higher production.

Other active fruit harvests included bushberries, peaches, melons, and apples. Most of these harvest workers were on the Eastern Seaboard or in Western States.

#### Cotton Chopping Tapers Off

About one out of every six workers employed in July was cultivating or harvesting cotton. Although 176,000 choppers were still in the cotton fields, their number had diminished 85,000 since June. The season was past its peak practically everywhere except in northwest Texas. Work was finished in many areas. Changes in the timing of the crop seasons reduced cultivation employment by 32,000 from July 1961. In Mississippi, where employment was down 16,000, weather had favored more effective weed control and brought work to an earlier conclusion. By mid-month about 1,000,000 acres were about to be "put to bed." Similar developments cut down employment in Louisiana and Alabama. In Texas, on the other hand, employment was down 16,000 because much replanting had been required earlier in the season and cultivation work in northern Texas was 10 to 30 days late. Arkansas, which still had grass problems, had more workers than a year earlier.

The cotton harvest, which had barely begun in mid-June, employed 21,000 in mid-July. Over 85 percent of the workers were in the Lower Rio Grande Valley area of Texas, and the remainder were in two adjacent Texas areas. Greater use of machinery reduced cotton-harvest employment to about half of the July 1961 number. An estimated 80 percent of the Lower Valley crop will be machine harvested this year as compared with 64 percent in 1961.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported a 1962 crop of 15.1 million bales as indicated by the condition of the crop on August 1. This would be about 5 percent more than was produced in 1961. Excellent yields are in prospect for the central cotton States. Higher production is forecast for every major producing State except Arizona and New Mexico.

#### A Wide Variety of Vegetables

In mid-July, some 157,000 persons were working to produce beans, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, peas, lettuce, green peppers, onions, and a wide variety of other vegetables. Nearly half of them were in Eastern Seaboard States. Nationally, vegetable-harvest employment had fallen off 15,000 since June, largely because the asparagus harvest had ended and bean-harvest employment was dropping. About 9,000 fewer vegetable pickers were employed this July than last July, with increased machine use and poor markets cutting down the need for bean pickers and other vegetable workers along the Eastern Seaboard.

#### Weather Increases Demand For Tobacco Workers

Over three-fourths of the 83,000 tobacco-harvest workers were in North Car-



olina, and the remainder in Georgia and other Eastern Seaboard States. July employment represented an 8-fold increase over the preceding month, and was 10,000 higher than in the preceding July. While higher production contributed to the 12-month increase, the main factor was the consequence of storm damage in North Carolina. High winds had blown over the plants and rain had submerged them in water, preventing the use of machines. In addition to harvest workers, some 30,000 were cultivating tobacco in July, 23,000 more than in June.

#### Other Activities

Most hay and grain workers were in the North and South Central States. Some 23,000 workers were harvesting hay, 12,000 more than in June and slightly more than in July 1961. Grain-harvest employment, at 21,000, was about half as large as in June and 19,000 smaller than in July 1961. The small-grain harvest in Kansas was nearly completed, with only a few fields of oats remaining to be harvested. Last July the Kansas crop was not so near completion. Rains were hampering the grain harvest in Nebraska and South Dakota this July.

Among the other activities in progress in mid-July, the largest numbers of workers were employed in the cultivation of sugar beets and soybeans, seed-corn detasseling, and livestock care.

#### Fruit Harvests Spur Migration

The 277,000 migratory workers employed in mid-July constituted over a fifth of all seasonal farm workers. Interstate workers numbered 191,000, or 44,000 more than in June. Michigan had over half of the 76,000 interstate workers in the North Central States. Most of them were participating in the cherry harvest. Several thousand in this region were engaged in hay and grain activities in Kansas, or in pea and cucumber harvesting in Wisconsin. Generally, these workers had come from Texas or other South Central States, either directly or by way of the sugar beet States.

The 58,000 interstate workers on the Eastern Seaboard included nearly 10,000 Puerto Rican contract workers, most of

whom were harvesting fruits and vegetables in New Jersey or tobacco in Connecticut. The remaining 48,000 interstate workers included a few "walk-ins" from Puerto Rico, but most of them were residents of Florida and other southeastern States. Generally, they were harvesting beans or cherries in New York, potatoes or tomatoes in Virginia, or potatoes, tobacco, blueberries, or beans in North Carolina.

The greater part of the 54,000 interstate workers in the Western States were

Estimated Employment of  
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers  
by Geographic Origin and Crop Activity <sup>1/</sup>  
July 15, 1962

Type of worker:	Number employed	Percent
Total	1,219,500	100.0
Domestic	1,148,900	94.2
Local	871,500	71.5
Migrant	277,400	22.7
Intrastate	86,700	7.1
Interstate	190,700	15.6
Foreign	70,600	5.8
Mexico	65,100	5.3
British West Indies	4,000	.3
Japan	1,300	.1
Canada	200	<u>2/</u>
<u>Crop activities:</u>		
Total agriculture	1,219,500	100.0
General	72,100	5.9
Cultivating	372,800	30.6
Cotton	175,600	14.4
Vegetables	48,500	4.0
Tobacco	30,400	2.5
Sugar beets	27,900	2.3
Other crops	90,400	7.4
Harvesting	659,200	54.0
Fruits	313,300	25.7
Cherries	95,800	7.9
Strawberries	70,100	5.7
Bushberries	50,700	4.2
Peaches	37,400	3.1
Other fruits	59,300	4.8
Vegetables	157,200	12.9
Beans	25,900	2.1
Other vegetables	131,300	10.7
Tobacco	83,300	6.8
Hay	53,100	4.3
Other crops	52,300	4.3
Activity unspecified	115,400	9.5

<sup>1/</sup> Based on reports from 237 of the 272 agricultural reporting areas delineated by the Bureau of Employment Security.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than .05 percent.



## WAGES AFFECT FOREIGN-WORKER EMPLOYMENT

Ninety-two percent of the 71,000 foreign-contract workers employed in July were of Mexican origin. Fruit- and vegetable-harvest work and sugar-beet cultivation were the most common activities for the 35,000 Mexicans employed in California, the 8,000 in other Western States, and the 2,000 in the North Central region. Cotton chopping was the main activity for the 16,000 in Texas and the 4,000 in Arkansas.

Most of the 4,000 British West Indians were occupied with tobacco, fruit, and vegetable activities on the Eastern Seaboard. Thirteen hundred Japanese were harvesting fruits and vegetables in California, and a few hundred Canadians were tending potatoes in Maine.

The Secretary of Labor's adverse-effect wage determination, which established a standard to protect the wages of domestic workers, is believed to be an important contributory factor in the 33,000 decline in Mexican employment between July 1961 and July 1962. No Mexican-contract workers were employed in the cotton harvest in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, although 10,500 had been so employed in that area a year earlier. The higher wage rate required for Mexican workers may have entered into employers' decisions to substitute machines for hand labor. In Arkansas cotton chopping employment of domestic workers was higher than in July 1961, while the number of Mexicans was 7,000 lower. A rise in prevailing-wage rates in some counties associated with the adverse-effect wage determination may have increased the availability of domestic workers. In New Mexico, a decline of nearly 2,000 in Mexican employment was primarily due to the amendments to Public Law 78. Elsewhere, fewer Mexicans were used because of lower labor requirements. Very little change occurred in employment of foreign workers of other nationalities.

busy with the strawberry, caneberry, and cherry harvests of Oregon and Washington, or the apricot, strawberry, lettuce, and peach harvest of California. To a large extent, these workers had come from adjacent States, but some were from other parts of the southwest.

Texas had nearly 24,000 of the 87,000 intrastate workers employed in the Nation. This was largely a movement from south to north Texas to cultivate cotton and sorghum grain. The 21,000 intrastate workers in California were harvesting peaches, melons, tomatoes, or other crops, or cultivating cotton. In Michigan nearly 12,000 intrastate workers were employed primarily in the cherry harvest.

### Completed Cotton Chopping Leaves Workers Idle

The completion of cotton cultivation and other activities in many southern areas left some 42,000 workers for whom no jobs were available in the workers' home areas at the moment. The great majority were unwilling to move to other areas, either because of personal household responsibilities or because they expected cotton harvest work or other farm jobs to become available nearby. Most of these workers were located in Louisiana,

Tennessee, Oklahoma, Alabama, and Georgia.

The 2,600 who were available for other areas were mainly members of migrant crews in Oklahoma, New York, Florida, and other States who were waiting for jobs to open up in nearby areas at acceptable wages and working conditions.

A shortage of 7,000 workers which was not being met by foreign labor consisted mainly of unfilled needs for fruit and vegetable pickers in Oregon, California, Michigan, and the Carolinas and for cotton choppers in Texas and Arkansas.

### Regional Highlights

Fruit-harvest workers accounted for nearly half of the 357,000 workers employed in the Western States. California, Oregon, and Washington each had more than 45,000 of them. Rapid expansion of fruit-harvest employment from the preceding month lifted total employment nearly 11,000 in spite of declining cultivation work on sugar beets, cotton, and other crops. Changes in the timing of the strawberry and cherry harvest in Oregon and the strawberry harvest in Washington were largely responsible for the employment of 24,000 more workers in the region this July than last July.



As cotton chopping and vegetable and grain harvesting tapered off, seasonal employment in the South Central States fell to 309,000, or 78,000 less than in June. Differences in the timing of the crop seasons for cotton and sorghum cultivation and greater use of cotton-harvest machines were primarily responsible for the employment of nearly 71,000 fewer workers this July than last July.

Employment rose sharply to 337,000 along the Eastern Seaboard in mid-July. Tobacco and fruit harvesting were in full swing and accounted for over 40 percent of the seasonal-hired workers employed in the region. The accelerated pace of the tobacco harvest in North Carolina and the peach harvest in South Carolina contributed to the increase of 90,000 workers over the mid-June level. Every State experienced employment gains except Florida and Georgia.

Employment was 14,000 higher than in July 1961 as an increased number of workers in the tobacco and fruit harvests more than offset a decline in vegetable-harvest employment. A large amount of labor was needed to harvest storm-damaged tobacco in North Carolina. In Pennsylvania and New York prolonged dry, warm weather hastened the ripening of cherries, while the same condition produced an earlier crop of peaches in South Carolina.

The Michigan cherry harvest accounted for nearly a fourth of the 216,000 workers in the North Central States. The rapid expansion of this activity was primarily responsible for an upswing of 60,000 in the region's employment between June and July. Other important July activities

were the harvesting of vegetables and hay, the planting of grain, seed-corn detasseling, and cotton cultivation. An earlier cherry harvest than last year was primarily responsible for the employment of 41,000 more workers in the region than in July 1961.

#### Employment Declines at End of July

Cotton chopping and strawberry harvesting ended during the last half of July in many areas, causing total seasonal employment to decline to 1,130,000 by the end of the month, 90,000 less than in mid-July. Employment was 138,000 below the level of July 31, 1961, mainly because the weather did not aggravate weed-control problems in cotton fields this July as it did in the corresponding period of 1961.

#### Sharp 12-Month Drop in Total Farm Employment

While total farm employment has averaged only 3 percent less than the corresponding 1961 levels during the first 7 months of 1962, July employment fell 6 percent from the corresponding period in the preceding year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Both family- and hired-worker employment registered a 6 percent decline. In the last week of July 1962, farm employment totaled nearly 8 million workers, including 5.2 million family workers and 2.7 million hired hands (regular and seasonal).

The number of hired workers declined most sharply from July 1961 in the South Atlantic region, where crop progress has been early, and in California, where cool weather postponed demand for workers on many crops where an employment peak is ordinarily reached in July.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY OUTSTRIPS NONFARM INDUSTRIES

The index of output per man-hour for agriculture rose to 116.4 percent of the 1957-59 base period in 1961, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1/ By comparison, the index for nonagricultural industries was 107.9. The increase over the 1960 level was 7 percent for agriculture and 3 percent for the nonagricultural component of the economy. In 1961, the index of man-hours was 90.5 for agriculture and 101.1 for nonagricultural industries. Both the agricultural and nonagricultural components of the economy used fewer man-hours in 1961 than in 1960, but the decline was 6 percent for agriculture and only 1 percent for nonagricultural industries.

1/ Indexes of Output per Man-Hour for the Private Economy, 1947-61, Special Release, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1962.



## Area Classification--August 1962

# Little Change in Local Employment Conditions Indicated by August Classifications

THE August area classification listing showed only three changes from July in the classification of the 150 major areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. Two of the changes this month were in the direction of lower unemployment and involved movement out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to Group C, a classification denoting relatively moderate unemployment. The areas affected were Evansville and Newark. In both areas recent factory employment increases were chiefly responsible for the reduction in joblessness. The third major area reclassified in August--Gary-Hammond-East Chicago--shifted in the direction of higher unemployment and a less favorable employment outlook, moving from Group C to Group D, largely due to payroll declines in the locally-dominant steel industry.

The reclassification of Evansville--which had been listed in the substantial and persistent category in July--marked the first time since the end of 1955 that this area was not classified as having a substantial labor surplus. Local unemployment rates have been below 6 percent

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.

The Statistical Supplement to the July 1962 issue of the "Area Labor Market Trends" includes a special tabulation relating to areas classified as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment" and recommended to the Department of Commerce for designation as "redevelopment areas" under the Area Redevelopment Act. The table provides summary work force, employment and unemployment data for each of these areas, as well as an indication of the factors responsible for the local unemployment problem in each area.

since early spring as a result of increases in the area's important machinery industry (refrigerators, air conditioners, and construction machinery). Continuing out-migration of displaced workers, idled by employment cutbacks several years ago, also contributed to the drop in unemployment.

As a result of the changes in these three areas, the number of major areas classified as having relatively substantial unemployment (Group D, E, and F) declined by one to a total of 47 in August, the lowest total for these categories since the summer of 1960. Over two-thirds (103) of the 150 major areas are now designated as having relatively low or moderate unemployment (Group B and C), as compared with only 65 in August 1961.

A summary of the August 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas, along with corresponding figures for June and July 1962 and August 1961, is shown below. This table covers the areas surveyed each month by the Bureau of Employment Security as part of its regular area labor market reporting program.

Labor supply group	August 1962	July 1962	June 1962	August 1961
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150
Group A	0	0	0	0
Group B	11	11	10	0
Group C	92	91	89	65
Group D	38	39	42	66
Group E	6	6	6	12
Group F	3	3	3	7

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, 11 smaller areas were removed from the "substantial unemployment" list this month as local em-



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

AUGUST 1962

GROUP A  
None

GROUP B  
Washington, D. C.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C  
Mobile, Ala.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.

GROUP C (cont.)  
Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Wichita, Kans.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Newark, N. J.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio

GROUP C (cont.)  
Dayton, Ohio  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Allentown-Bethlehem-  
Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D  
Birmingham, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.

GROUP D (cont.)  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Altoona, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port-  
Arthur, Tex.  
Charleston, W. Va.

GROUP E  
Fall River, Mass.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.-  
Ashland, Ky.  
Wheeling, W. Va.

GROUP F  
Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.



ployment conditions improved. One additional smaller area--Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport, Tenn.-Va.--was subdivided into two smaller areas on the basis of recent information with respect to local worker commuting patterns. One of the newly-defined smaller areas--Johnson City, Tenn.--was placed on the "substantial unemployment" list; the other remains unclassified.

A listing of the 11 smaller areas removed from "substantial unemployment" classification in August is shown below:

Daytona Beach, Fla.  
Toccoa, Ga.  
Kankakee, Ill.  
Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.  
Greenville, Miss.  
Forest City-  
Rutherfordton, N. C.  
New Philadelphia-  
Dover, Ohio  
Sandusky, Ohio  
Medford, Oreg.  
Pendleton, Oreg.  
Cleveland, Tenn.

With these changes the number of "smaller areas of substantial unemploy-

ment" was reduced from 190 in July to 179 in August. In August 1961 some 231 areas were classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

In 18 of the 47 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 104 of the 179 smaller areas, high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years.

In addition to these changes, two very small areas--Arkadelphia, Ark. and Soperton, Ga.--were added to the list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in August. Additions to the list of very small areas are based in part on the extent to which such areas are called to the attention of the Bureau for special surveys and do not necessarily reflect a recent worsening of the local unemployment situation. Four very small areas--Winamac, Ind., Howell, Mich., Warrenton, N. C., and Bennettsville, S. C.--were removed from this list in August.

There are now 18 "major" centers, 104 "smaller" areas, and 392 "very small" areas officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

## Footwear Employment Continues Downtrend

(continued from page 6)

enced workers and trains them for specific jobs. Production workers are generally hired at the gate although some workers are obtained through the public employment service, recommendations of present employees, and newspaper advertising.

### Shoe Worker Earnings Lag Behind Manufacturing Level

Production workers in footwear (except rubber) are relatively among the lowest paid in all factory activities. In April 1962, workers in footwear establishments averaged \$61.32 a week or \$1.68 an hour while those in all nondurable goods activities averaged \$85.54 a week or \$2.16 an hour; the manufacturing average in this period was \$96.56 per week or \$2.39 an hour. During the years 1958 to 1961, the average weekly wage of production workers

in footwear increased by nearly \$6 to a total of \$60.15; earnings for all production workers in soft goods manufacturing rose more rapidly during the same period--from \$74.11 in 1958 to \$82.92 in 1961. In addition to relatively low hourly wages, a shorter workweek contributes to the comparatively low level of average weekly earnings in footwear establishments.

About 9 out of every 10 footwear establishments reporting in April 1962 had entry wage rates of \$1.15 per hour, currently the legal minimum level. Eleven percent of the establishments paid male workers entry wages above \$1.15 per hour while 6 percent of the plants paid women workers more than the \$1.15 per hour entry wage. Most of the establishments having entry wage rates higher than \$1.15 per hour were located in the Northeast and North Central States.



## *Characteristics of Insured Unemployed*

# Short-Term Manufacturing Layoffs Swell Unemployment

From June to July

- Unemployment insured under State programs rose by 120,000 (8 percent) to 1,585,000, and the rate of such unemployment moved up from 3.6 to 3.9 percent.
- Factory workers experienced the largest rise--108,000, or 15 percent--largely reflecting the closing of plants for vacations; many persons ineligible for vacation pay are entitled to unemployment benefits.
- Unemployment also increased among workers from public utilities (mainly because of the airline strike) and from trade and service establishments, but continued to decline among construction workers.
- Semiskilled and unskilled workers accounted for three-fourths of the rise in unemployment, reflecting the larger number of jobless factory workers.
- Two-thirds of the increase in the number of insured jobseekers was among persons under age 45, and one-half was among women.

From July 1961

- There was a reduction of 410,000, or 20 percent, in insured unemployment.
- One-half of the drop occurred in six large States--Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, and Ohio.
- Slightly over half of the decrease was among factory workers with less unemployment among nearly all major groups.

An outstanding exception was the sharp rise in unemployment among primary metal workers--up 37 percent, or 23,000.

Largest declines, ranging from 23,000 to 48,000, were among transportation equipment, nonelectrical machinery, and apparel workers.

- Of the total reduction, about 7 out of 10 were men and nearly the same proportion were under age 45.

UNEMPLOYMENT insured under State programs totaled 1,585,000 in mid-July--120,000, or 8 percent, greater than the mid-June figure. The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) rose from 3.6 percent to

3.9 percent over the month, but was still considerably below the rate of 4.9 percent in July 1961.

Usually, at this time of year, a moderate rise occurs in the number of insured



unemployed primarily because of temporary plant shutdowns for vacation periods. Many who are ineligible for vacation pay are entitled to unemployment insurance. Also, temporary layoffs of auto workers for model changes contribute to the number of unemployed in July. In addition, this year, there were increases in unemployment as a result of secondary effects of an airline labor dispute and of further cutbacks in steel plants.

#### Largest Rise in Unemployment Occurs Among Factory Workers

Over-the-month increases took place in the number of insured jobseekers from nearly all industry divisions. Factory workers experienced by far the biggest upswing, with their number climbing by 108,000, or 15 percent.

The apparel industry, which was already in its slack season, had the largest rise--21,000--among the major manufacturing groups. This rise reflected the closing of many plants for vacation periods with sizable numbers of workers being ineligible for vacation pay. In July, some 155,000, or one out of eight, apparel workers were unemployed. Plant shutdowns for vacations also added several thousand textile and leather workers to the jobless ranks.

Among durable goods workers unemployment mounted by 70,000, or 21 percent, over the month. Of this increase, two-fifths were among primary and fabricated metals workers. Unemployment from primary metal industries rose by 19,000 as employment continued downward, and steel production fell for the fourth consecutive month.

Sizable increases in unemployment also occurred among workers from transportation equipment and electrical machinery plants. The larger number of unemployed from these industries resulted, to a considerable extent, from short-term layoffs for auto model changes, and from temporary closing of plants for vacation.

Unemployment among construction workers showed a further significant decrease in July. Their number declined by 30,000, or 16 percent, as employment continued upward toward its seasonal peak which normally occurs in August.

#### Semiskilled and Unskilled Workers Account for Three-fourths of Rise

Three-fourths of the increase in insured unemployment took place among semiskilled and unskilled workers. The larger volume of factory unemployment was mainly responsible for the increases

The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	Number (in 000's)	July 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		July	June	July
		June 1962	July 1961	1962	1962	1961
Total.....	1,584.4	+8.2	-20.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	34.5	+10.9	-27.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
Contract construction .....	158.8	-16.1	-28.9	10.0	12.9	11.2
Manufacturing .....	831.3	+15.0	-20.8	52.5	49.4	52.6
Public utilities.....	72.9	+29.7	-5.2	4.6	3.8	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade....	280.2	+4.0	-18.2	17.7	18.4	17.2
Fin., insur., and real estate..	32.9	0.0	-11.6	2.1	2.2	1.9
Services .....	142.7	+9.1	-16.3	9.0	8.9	8.5
All other.....	24.6	+1.2	-33.0	1.6	1.7	1.8
Information not available.....	6.5	----	-----	0.4	0.5	0.5

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	Number (in 000's)	July 1962 Percent change from		Percent distribution		
		June 1962	July 1961.	July 1962	June 1962	July 1961
Total.....	1,584.4	+8.2	-20.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	70.2	+9.2	-13.0	4.4	4.4	4.0
Clerical and sales.....	257.8	+7.6	-14.0	16.3	16.4	15.0
Service.....	127.7	+2.9	-20.5	8.1	8.5	8.1
Skilled.....	237.9	-0.8	-24.0	15.0	16.4	15.7
Semiskilled.....	433.2	+13.4	-23.3	27.3	26.1	28.3
Unskilled and other.....	446.6	+9.7	-20.6	28.2	27.8	28.2
Information not available.....	11.2	----	-----	0.7	0.5	0.7

/ Includes Puerto Rico.

in these occupational groups. Unemployed workers who have clerical and sales occupations numbered 18,000 (8 percent) more than in June. A rise also occurred among professional and managerial workers--up 6,000 (9 percent). These additions to the jobless rolls reflected the upturn in unemployment in public utilities and trade.

Characteristics of the Unemployed in June and July Differ Slightly

Factory workers made up a slightly higher proportion of the unemployed in July than in June (52 percent compared with 49 percent). On the other hand, construction workers comprised a lower proportion in July--10 percent compared with 13 percent. In both months, persons from trade and service establishments accounted for slightly more than one-fourth of the total.

Very little change occurred in the composition of the unemployed by age, sex, or occupational groups. In both months, three out of five were men, and about the same proportion were under 45.

The proportion who had semiskilled or unskilled occupations edged up from 54 percent in June to 56 percent in July. Two major groups--the skilled and clerical-sales--each accounted for just under one-sixth of the total in both months.

Characteristics of Very Short-Term and Long-Term Unemployed Differ

At mid-July, some 510,000 workers had been claiming benefits for only 1 or 2 weeks, and over 290,000 for 15 weeks or longer. Just under three-fifths of each of these groups were men. But other characteristics of these two groups differed substantially.

Among men, the long-term unemployed (15 weeks and over) were older than those who had been claiming benefits for a very short period (1 or 2 weeks). About 54 percent of the men in the former group, compared with 39 percent in the latter, were age 45 and over. Among women, however, two-fifths of both the long-term and the very short-term unemployed were older workers.

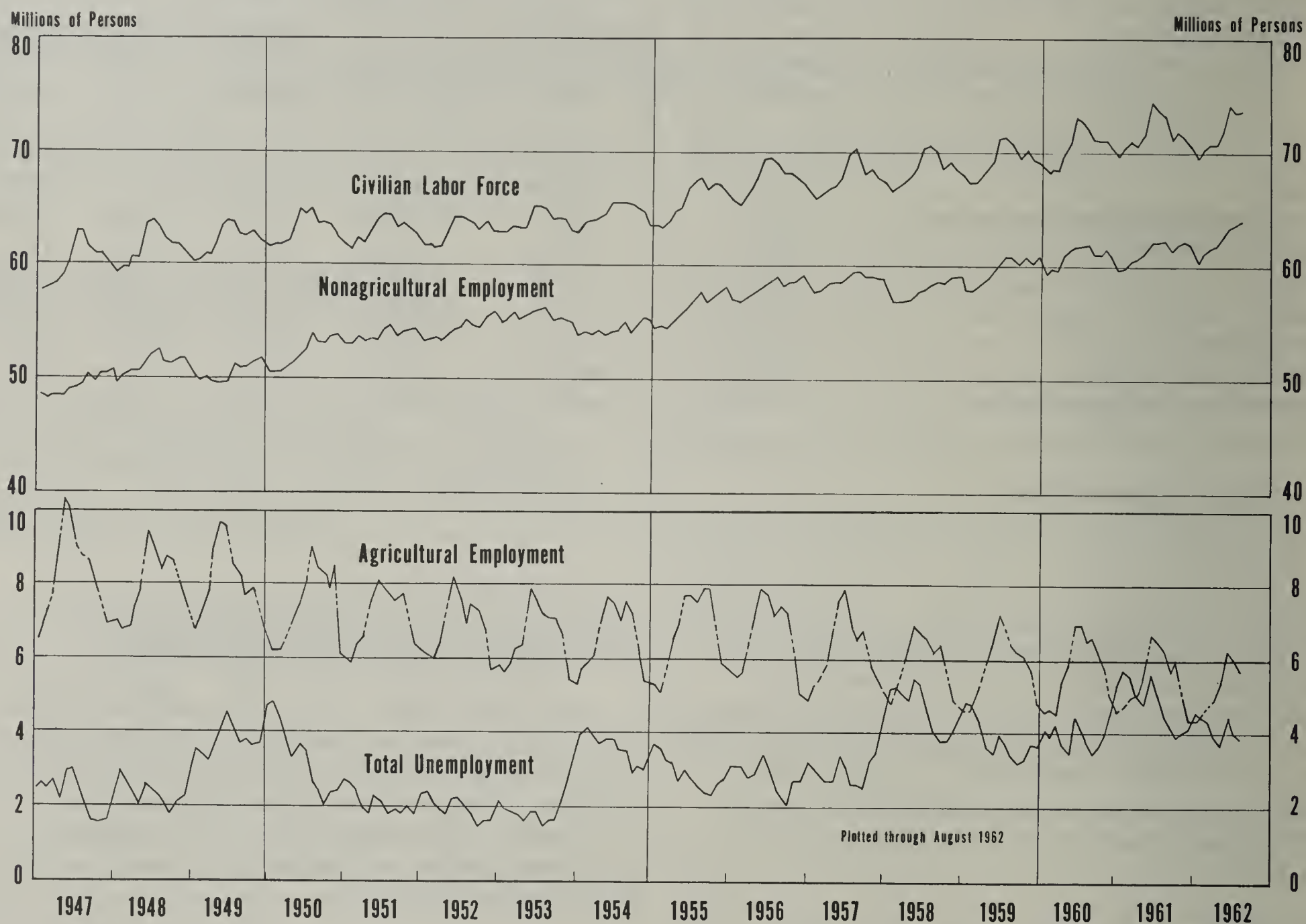
Occupational and industrial characteristics of the long-term and very short-term unemployed also showed marked differences. Persons with white-collar and service occupations accounted for 38 percent and 21 percent, respectively, of these two groups. On the other hand, 47 percent of the long-term, compared with 62 percent of the very short-term, unemployed were semiskilled or unskilled workers.

These contracts reflected the dissimilarities in their industrial attachment. Persons who had worked in trade and service establishments comprised 33 percent

(continued on page 33)



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (Persons 14 years of age and over) July and August 1962 and August 1961

Employment status	Aug. 12-18 1962	July 8-14 1962	Aug. 6-12 1961	Net change	
				July-Aug. 1962	Aug. 1961- Aug. 1962
Civilian labor force	73,695,000	73,582,000	73,081,000	+113,000	+614,000
Employed	69,762,000	69,564,000	68,539,000	+198,000	+1,223,000
Agricultural	5,770,000	6,064,000	6,325,000	-294,000	-555,000
Nonagricultural	63,993,000	63,500,000	62,215,000	+443,000	+1,778,000
Unemployed	3,932,000	4,018,000	4,542,000	-86,000	-610,000
Not in the labor force	53,805,000	53,746,000	52,573,000	+59,000	+1,232,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The total labor force which usually contracts sharply at this time of the year as temporary summer workers leave the job market, this year remained relatively unchanged at 76.6 million. Although teenagers withdrew from the labor force as anticipated this August, there were large, unexpected additions to the work force among adult men and women (age 20 and over). This was reflected both in the pickup in nonagricultural activities and in the failure of unemployment to show its usual late-summer decline. On the other hand, the farm work force was reduced by 300,000, in line with seasonal expectations. The total labor force was 1.1 million higher than in August a year ago (after allowance for the shift to the 1960 population census base in April 1962), compared with an average over-the-year rise of 400,000 in the previous 7 months of 1962. On the basis of one month's data, however, it is impossible to tell whether the labor force trend has changed.

Total employment was at a record 69.8 million in August. Nonagricultural employment (including the self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers) rose by one-half million over the month to an alltime high of 64.0 million. Agricultural employment recorded a seasonal decline of 300,000 in August to 5.8 million. Some 2.6 million nonfarm workers in August reported they were working less than 35 hours a week because of economic reasons. The number remained virtually unchanged over the month; it has edged upward irregularly since the beginning of the year, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations.

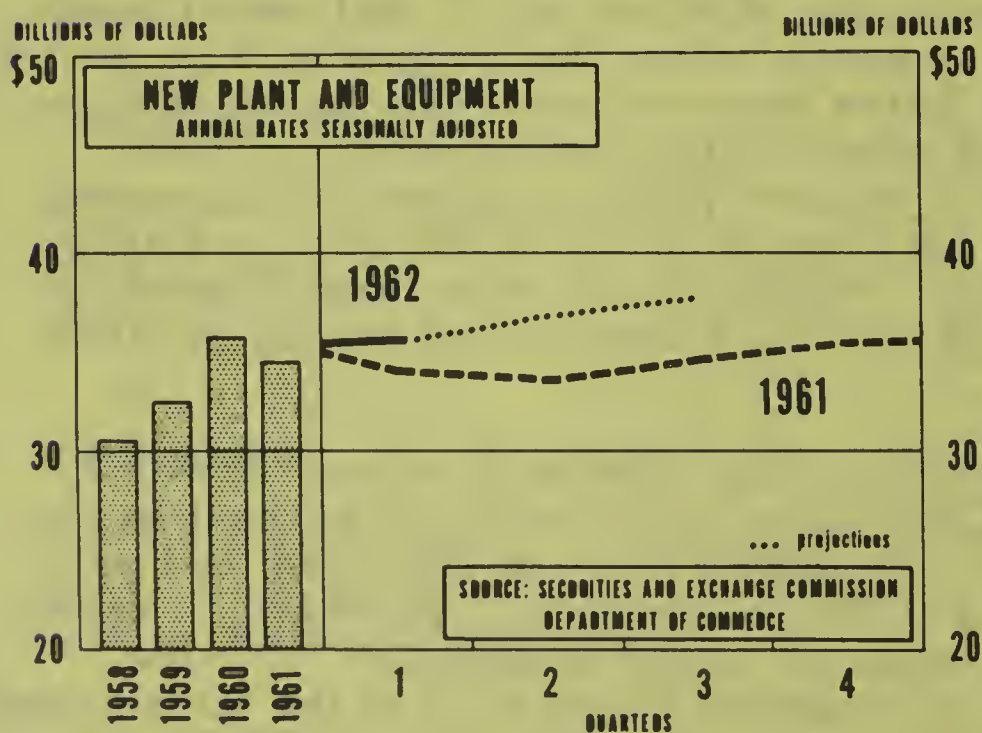
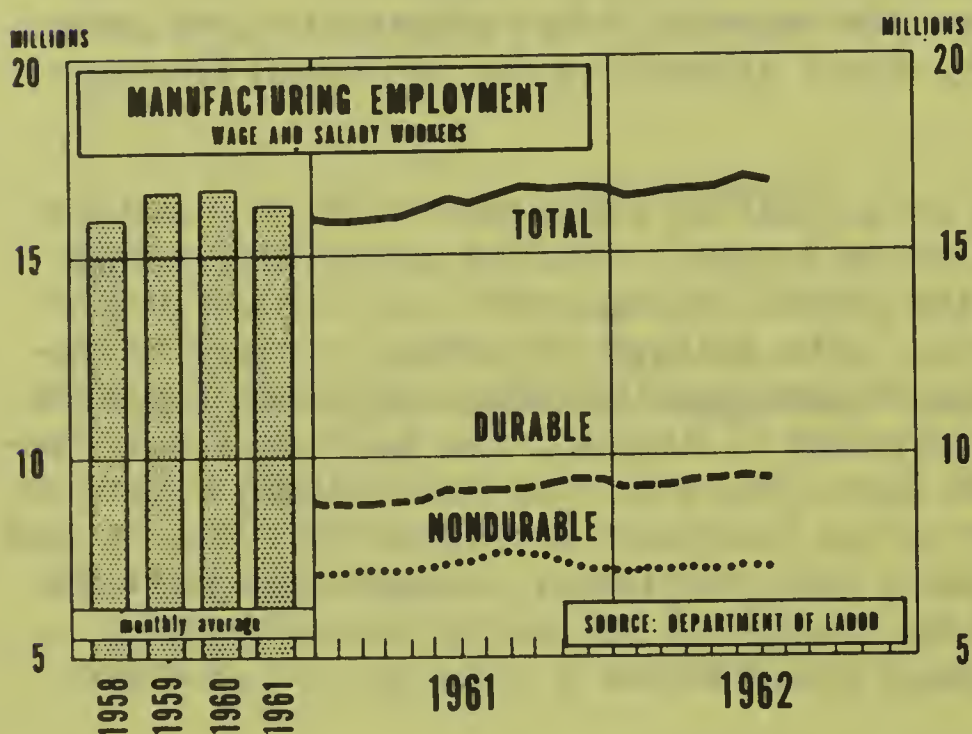
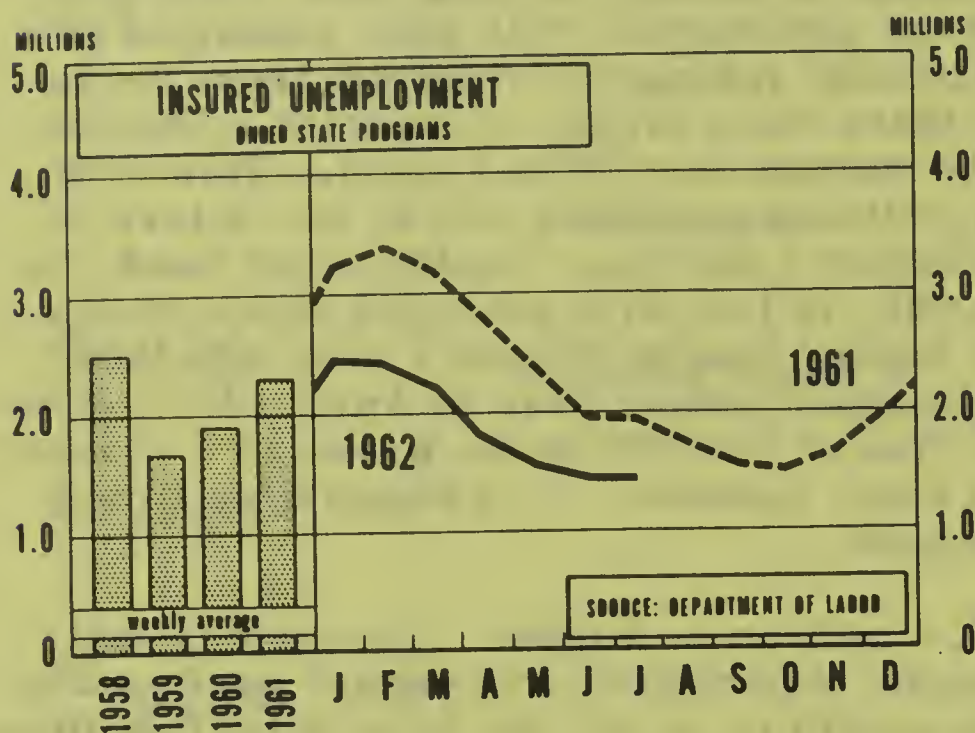
Total unemployment was 3.9 million in August as compared with 4.0 million in July. The jobless total did not show as large a decline as usual for this time of the year, with the impact of the model changeover and unexpectedly large additions to the adult labor force. The failure of unemployment to decline as expected resulted in a rise in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from 5.3 percent in July to 5.8 percent in August, the highest since January of this year. From February to July, the rate had held within a narrow margin of 5.3 to 5.6 percent. Prior to the business downturn in 1960, it had averaged around 5 percent. There were 600,000 fewer unemployed persons this August than a year earlier when the business recovery was underway. The jobless rate was one full percentage point below a year ago--5.8 compared with 6.8 percent.

State insured unemployment, at 1.5 million in mid-August, was down by 85,000 from July. This was a smaller drop than usually occurs between the 2 months. The decline due to the reopening of plants which had been closed for vacations and inventory taking was partly offset this August by auto model changeover layoffs. Altogether, 33 States reported over-the-month declines in insured unemployment. New York reported the largest drop (37,000), largely reflecting a seasonal pickup in apparel plants. Seasonally expanded activities were also responsible for declines of about 20,000 each in California, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. Michigan and Wisconsin showed the only significant increases (54,000 and 10,000, respectively) mainly because of layoffs in the auto industry.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 3.7 percent in August, compared with 3.9 percent in July and 4.5 percent in August of last year. The highest rates this August were in Michigan (6.4 percent), West Virginia (5.6 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.5 percent). The lowest rates (less than 2 percent) were reported in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and in five predominantly agricultural States west of the Mississippi River.



# NATIONAL LABOR



**M**EASURES of economic activity in August and early September demonstrated the characteristics noted for the past several months--mildly favorable, on balance, but with no indications of a strong upward push in the Nation's economy.

On the plus side, total employment, which usually drops at this time of year, rose in August to an alltime high. The annual rate of personal income in August was also at an alltime high, rising slightly above the record July level; this was the seventh consecutive month that personal income has shown a gain. Despite an unusually sharp employment drop in automobile and related industries, due to the peaking of model changeover layoffs in mid-August, nonfarm payroll employment rose to the highest August level on record. Steel production reversed a 4-month downtrend by moving up from July; the outlook for September promises further, but modest, increases. Construction expenditures also showed a slight rise in August, bringing the total for the first 8 months of the year to 7 percent above the comparable 1961 period. Continuing increases in plant and equipment spending are still planned by U. S. firms, according to the August survey of the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The spending target--up 8 percent from 1961 outlays--is the same as that indicated in the February and May surveys.

On the other hand, total unemployment dropped less than usual in August and the seasonally adjusted rate moved up to 5.8 percent. Insured unemployment also fell less than seasonally. The average length of the factory workweek remained unchanged between July and August, although usually there is a small increase between the 2 months. Retail sales were just fractionally short of July's record total; despite the slight decline, the August sales level was the highest for the month on record.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 225,000 over the month to 55.7 million in

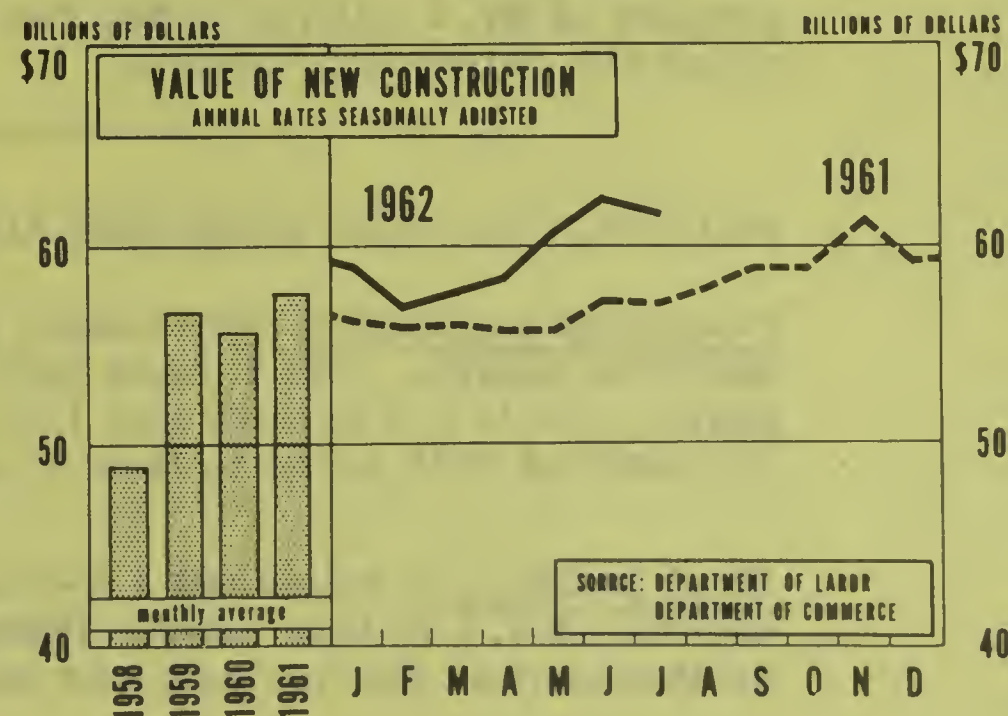
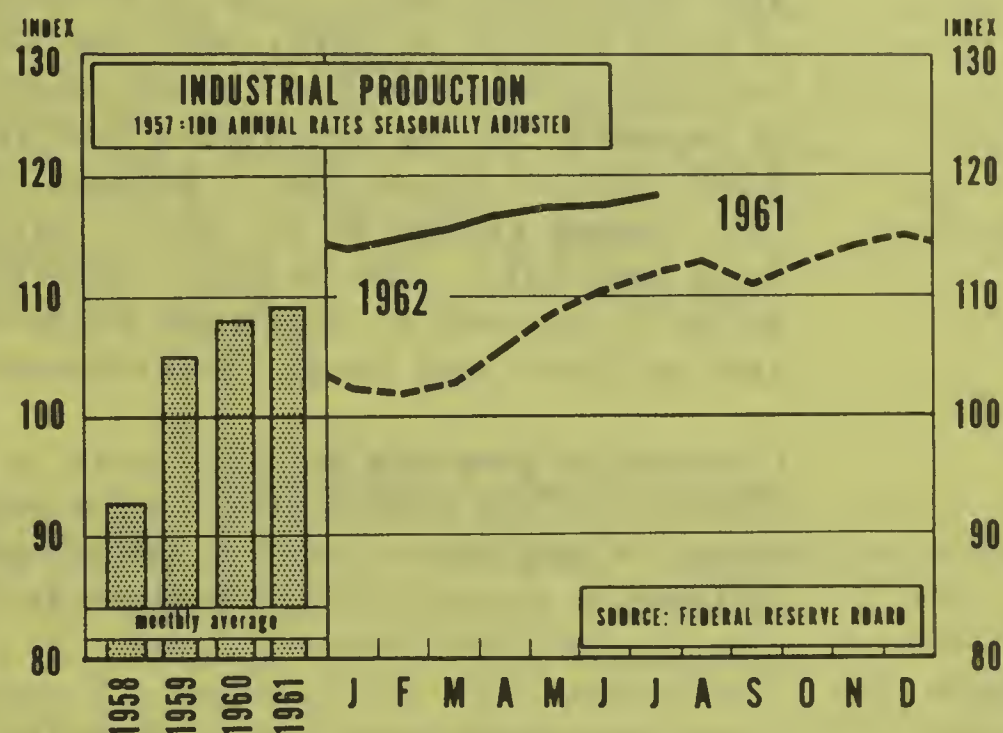
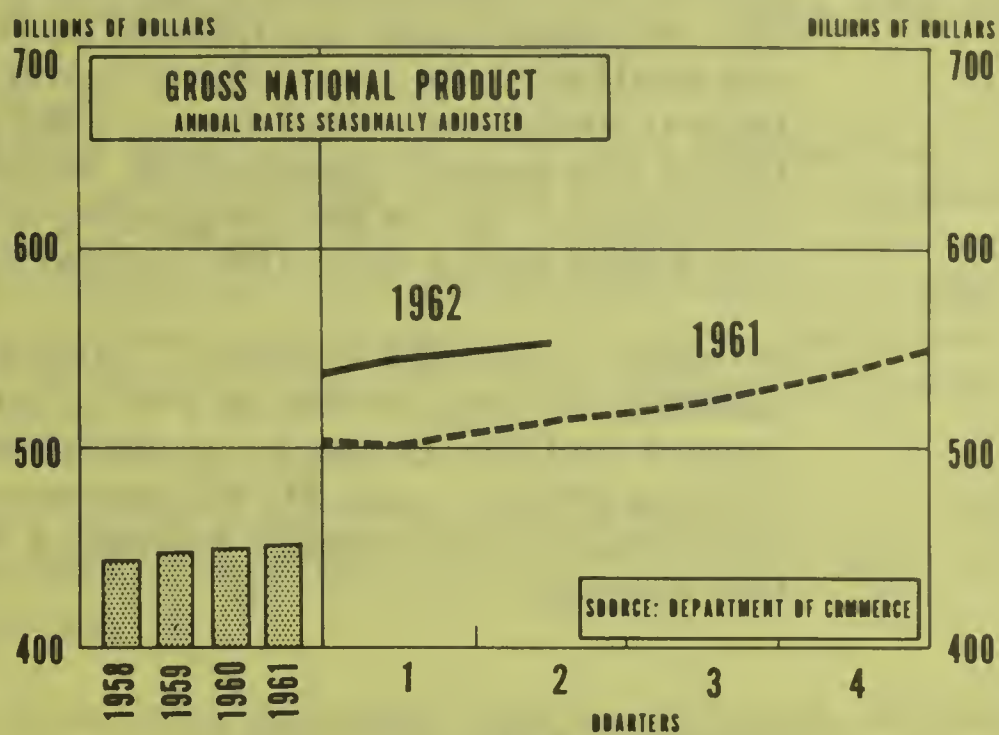


# MARKET *Keynotes*

August--the highest level for the month on record. Aside from the employment declines in the automobile and related industries, job developments were primarily seasonal. Employment in durable goods manufacturing dropped by 70,000, although a slight pickup is generally expected between July and August. Transportation equipment, which had been expected to decline by about 50,000, instead reported a contraction of nearly 120,000 jobs over the month. As usual, the auto model changeover appears to have induced some job reductions in other industries, chiefly in fabricated metals. The primary metals industry again failed to show any evidence of employment strength over the month, despite a substantial rise in steel production since early July. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in this industry has fallen by 85,000 since April of this year. It should be noted, however, that increases in production tend to lead employment gains.

Seasonal gains in soft-goods manufacturing industries accounted for an increase of about 200,000 jobs in August, with the food processing industry alone adding 90,000 workers to its payroll as canning operations approached their seasonal high. The start of production of winter clothing resulted in about 50,000 apparel workers being added to establishment payrolls. Employment changes in nonmanufacturing industries also followed usual seasonal patterns over the month, with the largest gains reported in construction and trade.

Over the past 18 months, nonfarm payroll employment (seasonally adjusted) has risen 2.1 million from its recession low of February 1961. However, it has shown virtually no change during the past 3 months. Trade, finance, service, and government have been the principal contributors to the recovery-period gains. Factory employment, at 16.9 million in August, was about 800,000 higher than at the trough of the 1960-61 recession. About three-fourths of the gain in factory employment during the 18-month period has occurred in the durable goods sector.





The manufacturing workweek, at an average of 40.4 hours in August, was the same as in the preceding month. However, seasonal expectations call for a slight increase from July. As a result, manufacturing hours dropped by 0.2 hours, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Cutbacks in hours in fabricated metals and transportation equipment accounted for roughly half of the drop. Despite the declines, this was the longest workweek for August since 1959 (40.5 hours) and before that since 1955 (40.6 hours). Average weekly overtime hours for factory production workers were 2.8 hours in August, equaling the July level. Since the beginning of the year, overtime hours have averaged 0.5 hours more than the comparable period in 1961.

Average earnings dropped 2 cents an hour to \$2.37 in August, because of the addition of employees in soft goods industries (whose average earnings are lower) and the cutbacks in durable goods where earnings are typically higher. This resulted in an \$0.81 decrease in average weekly earnings to \$95.75. Both hourly and weekly earnings were up over the year and at a record level for August.

#### INCOME AND SPENDING

Personal income gained again in August, rising by \$900 million to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$442.8 billion. The increase, compared with one of \$1.2 billion in July, was the smallest monthly gain since January. Factory payrolls pulled downward on August's total income figures; wages and salaries in manufacturing industries declined to an annual rate of \$94.1 billion--off \$400 million from July. Manufacturing payrolls dipped briefly in January, then began rising to the \$94.5 billion level achieved in May and maintained in June and July. More than offsetting the drop in factory payrolls in August were increases in incomes received by trade and services industry employees and by State and local Government workers.

Corporate pre-tax profits rose in the second quarter of 1962 to a rate of \$50.9 billion. This compares with a rate of \$50.1 billion in the first quarter of the year. Corporate profits, which totaled \$45.6 billion during 1961, rose steadily from a rate of \$39.8 billion in the first quarter to \$51.4 billion in the fourth quarter of that year.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid out under all regular programs (including the railroad program) declined in July by \$2.8 million to a total of \$203.5 million. This was the fourth consecutive month that benefits have fallen off. Benefits this July included \$187.0 million under the State programs, an aggregate of \$9.3 million under the two Federal programs, and \$7.3 million under the railroad program.

#### PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production (seasonally adjusted) increased in July for the sixth consecutive month. The record level of 118.7 percent of the 1957-59 base compares with 117.9 in June and 112.0 a year ago. Increases in output were widespread with gains in final products and materials.

Steel production reversed a 4-month downtrend, moving up from July to an estimated 7.1 million tons. However, the August total was substantially lower than a year earlier and was only slightly above the volume in August 1960.



The production of the five major auto makers stopped during a part of August for model changeovers, with the output falling to 195,500 units--the lowest monthly production total thus far this year. This volume compares with 589,000 units in July and was virtually the same as in August a year ago. September production, however, is expected to exceed 500,000 units, according to industry estimates.

Plant and equipment spending of \$32.7 billion this year is still planned by U. S. firms, according to an August survey made by the Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The spending target--up 8 percent from 1961 outlays--is the same as that indicated in surveys made earlier in the year. The new Government report pegged third quarter spending at an annual rate of nearly \$37.8 billion, and forecasts a slight increase for the 1962 fourth quarter.

Construction expenditures showed a slight rise in August to \$5.8 billion. This brought the total for the first 8 months of the year to \$39.3 billion--some 7 percent above the comparable 1961 period.

Retail sales in August were at a seasonally adjusted volume of nearly \$19.6 billion, fractionally short of July's record total. Unless revised downward when more complete figures are available, the August sales level will stand as the third highest on record, topped only by sales in July and April. Auto dealers' sales in August turned down after seasonal allowances, and this decline helped to push overall retail sales of durable goods down by 3 percent from their July level to \$6.2 billion. On the other hand, sales of nondurables goods rose to a record \$13.4 billion--up 1 percent from July's volume. This rise occurred despite a slight decline in sales by department stores. The department store sales index in August stood at 114.0 percent of the 1957-59 base, compared with 115.0 in July and 110.0 in August a year ago.

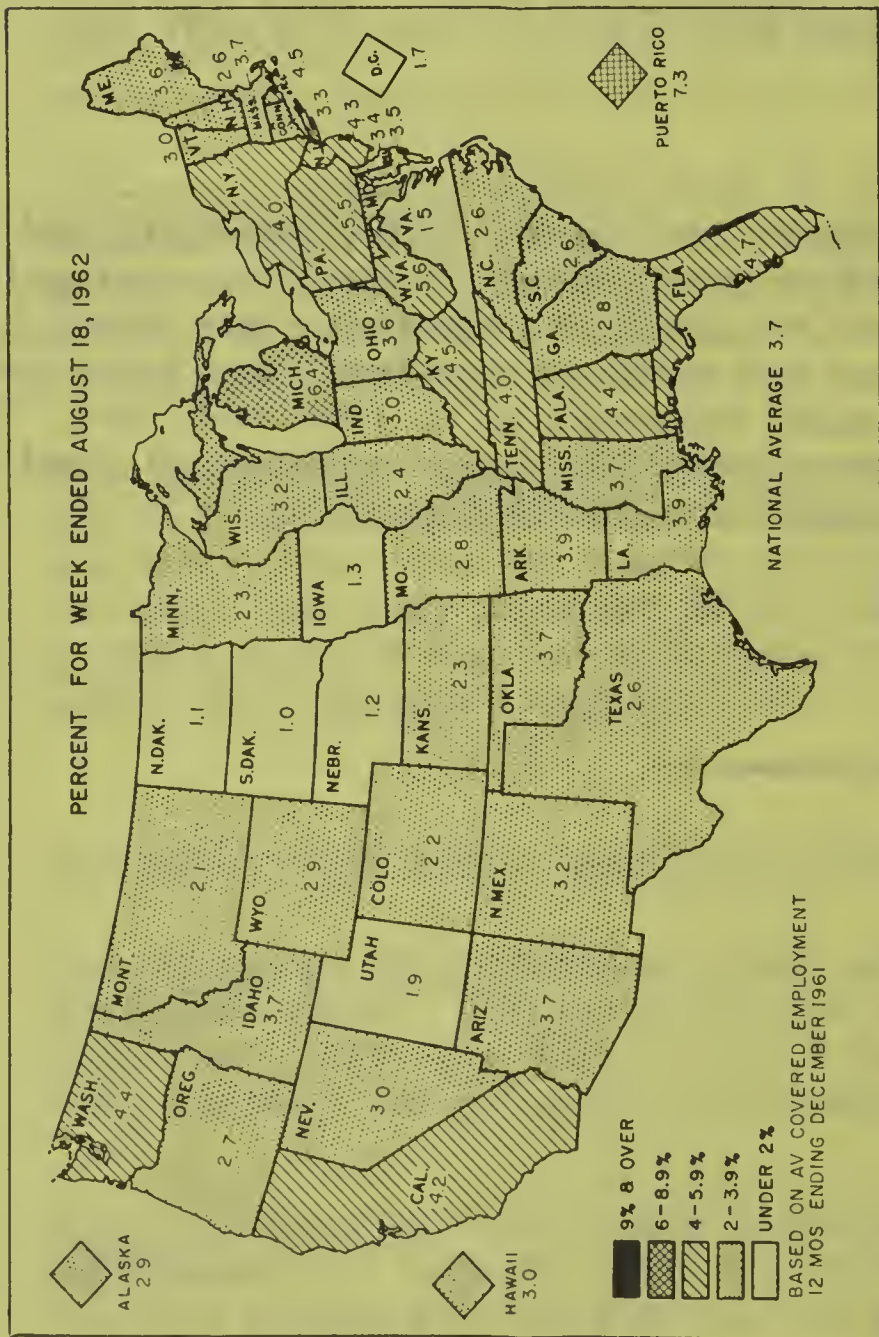
## CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer prices in July were higher for meats, dairy products and eggs, and for services. The rise--0.2 percent--brought the consumer price index to 105.5 (1957-1959=100). Since last January, the index has risen 1.0 percent--somewhat more than during the same period last year when prices were unusually stable, but about the same increase as in 1959 and 1960. The sharper rate of advance in 1962 compared with last year mainly reflected increased costs in housing, apparel, personal care, and recreation.

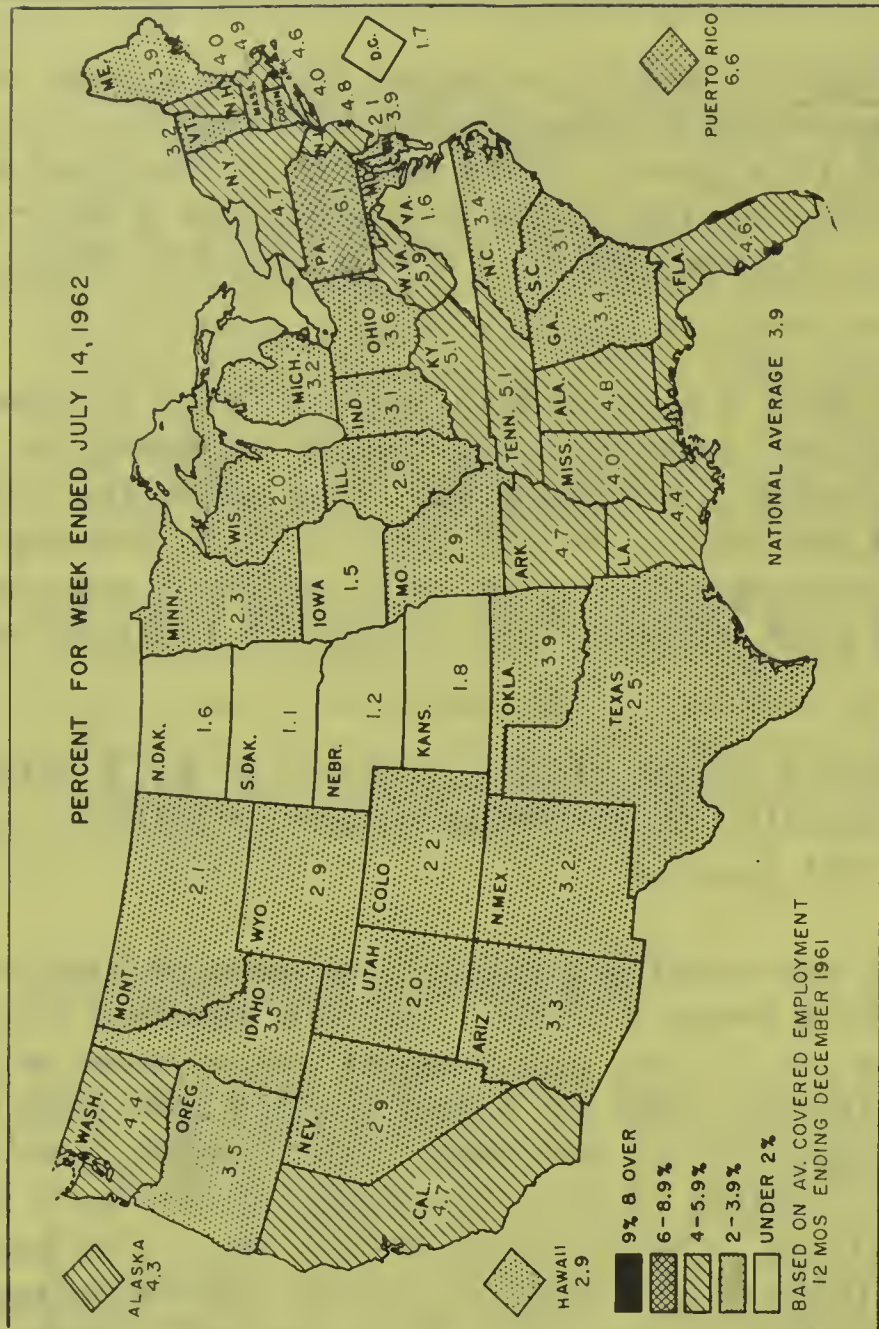


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

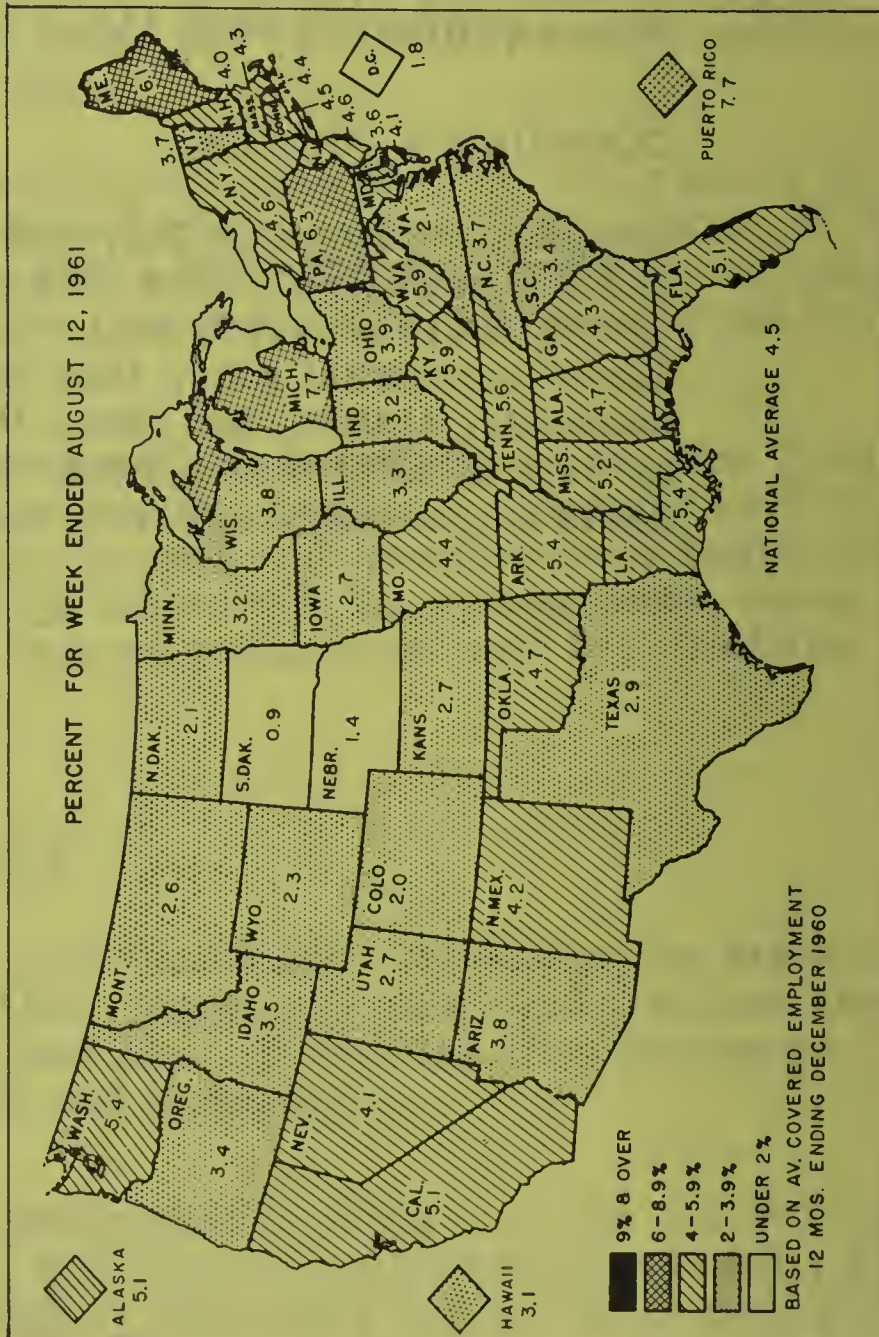
LATEST MONTH



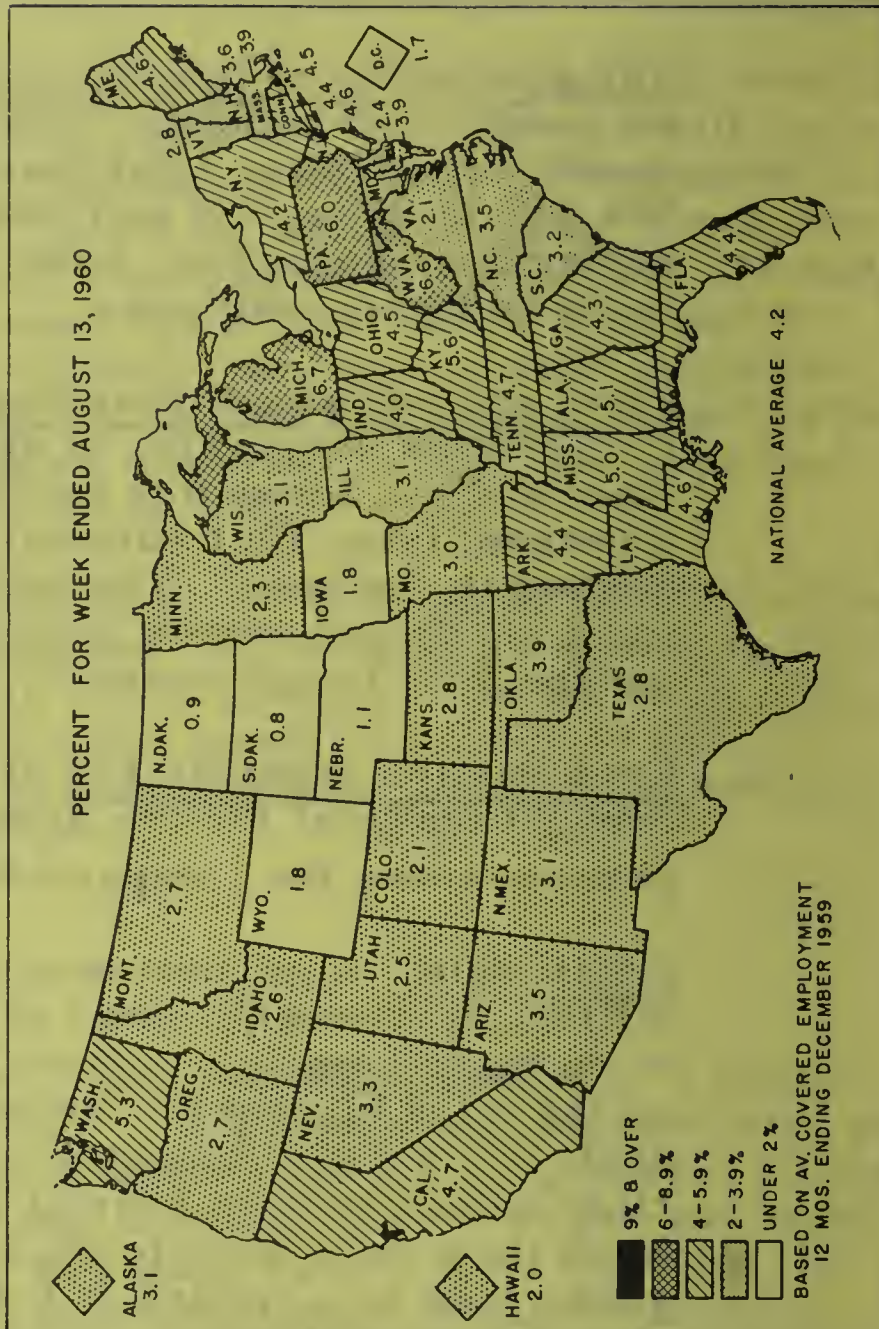
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## Unemployment Insurance Activities

# August Insured Unemployment Down Less Than Seasonally

INSURED unemployment under State programs averaged 1,488,400 during the first 3 weeks in August--a decline of 54,500 from July. This over-the-month drop of about 4 percent compares with a decline of 9 percent usual at this time of year. Seasonally adjusted, insured unemployment in August was at an annual level of 1.8 million; in July, the level was 1.7 million and in August a year ago 2.1 million.

The number of insured unemployed under the two Federal programs advanced during the first 3 weeks in August. Joblessness among ex-servicemen (UCX program) climbed up 5,600 to a weekly average of 51,100, while that under the UCFE program edged up 100 to 25,900. Compared with a year earlier, insured unemployment was down by 6,500 among ex-servicemen and by 4,700 among Federal workers.

The national rate of insured unemployment under State programs was 3.7 percent in mid-August, compared with 3.9

percent in July and 4.5 percent in August of last year. The highest State rates this August were in Puerto Rico (7.3 percent), Michigan (6.4 percent), West Virginia (5.6 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.5 percent). The lowest rates (less than 2 percent) occurred in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia.

### Initial Claims Continue High

At a weekly average of 261,000 in August, initial claims under State programs declined by 18 percent from July. The decline was slightly more than seasonal. In the preceding 3 months (May to July), the seasonally adjusted average of initial claims had been creeping upward, partly because of the secondary effects of strikes (especially in the construction and transportation industries) and layoffs in the steel industry.

Under the UCX program, the number of initial claims averaged 8,600 per week

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
July 7	406,600	403,500	1,603,000	2,032,300
" 14	307,400	358,000	1,584,400	1,994,500
" 21	293,700	342,200	1,515,900	1,922,000
" 28	277,800	327,600	1,491,300	1,899,000
Aug. 4	296,600	321,000	1,485,700	1,884,300
" 11	280,700	278,600	1,502,300	1,820,600
" 18	275,400	257,700	1,498,600	1,752,800
" 25	230,900	246,600	1,465,800	1,670,200
Sept. 1	253,700	241,600	---	---
<u>Weekly averages</u>				
July	319,100	357,300	1,542,900	1,958,200
August	261,000	271,200	<sup>2/</sup> 1,488,400	1,743,500

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State program.

<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending August 25, 1962.



in August--1,800 above the July figure. New unemployment under the UCFE program, at a weekly average of 2,600, was down by 800 from the preceding month.

#### Largest Insured Unemployment Decline in New York

New York reported a reduction of 36,700 in the number of insured unemployed between mid-July and mid-August. This lowered the State's total insured unemployment to 198,600--some 31,100 below the number a year ago. Most of the over-the-month decline was in New York City, reflecting a seasonal pickup in the apparel industry for late fall and winter production. Insured unemployment among workers from this industry declined by 26,000 over the month, and was at about the same level as last August. With respect to other industries, insured joblessness rose by about 10,000 from July among workers in the transportation equipment industry, but was down in the machinery, miscellaneous manufacturing, food and textiles industries. Reductions in the number of insured jobless were also noted among workers from construction and trade.

#### Pennsylvania, California, and Massachusetts Also Show Substantial Reductions

Insured unemployment in Pennsylvania fell by 19,100 to 157,300 in mid-August. Four-fifths of the decline was among factory workers, reflecting expanded activities in the apparel, textiles, food proc-

essing, leather, and stone-clay-glass industries. Joblessness among workers from trade establishments also fell considerably. Three out of every five of the insured jobless in the State in mid-August were from manufacturing industries, with the steel industry showing the largest number--about 27,000. There were some 11,000 unemployed from apparel plants, while the electrical machinery industry accounted for 9,000.

Compared with a year ago, insured joblessness in Pennsylvania was down by 31,200. Nearly half of the decline was among workers from manufacturing, especially those from the apparel, nonelectrical machinery, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment industries. Unemployment among steel workers was about 5,000 higher this August than last. In nonmanufacturing, sharp over-the-year declines were shown among jobless workers from construction and trade.

California reported a decline of 18,500 from the mid-July volume in the number of insured unemployed. This reflected expanded activities in food processing, construction, and services. Insured joblessness in the State, at 163,000, was 33,400 below the year-earlier volume. About half of this over-the-year reduction was in manufacturing industries, with transportation equipment showing the largest drop--nearly 9,000. Joblessness among trade, construction, and service workers was down considerably from last August.

#### State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

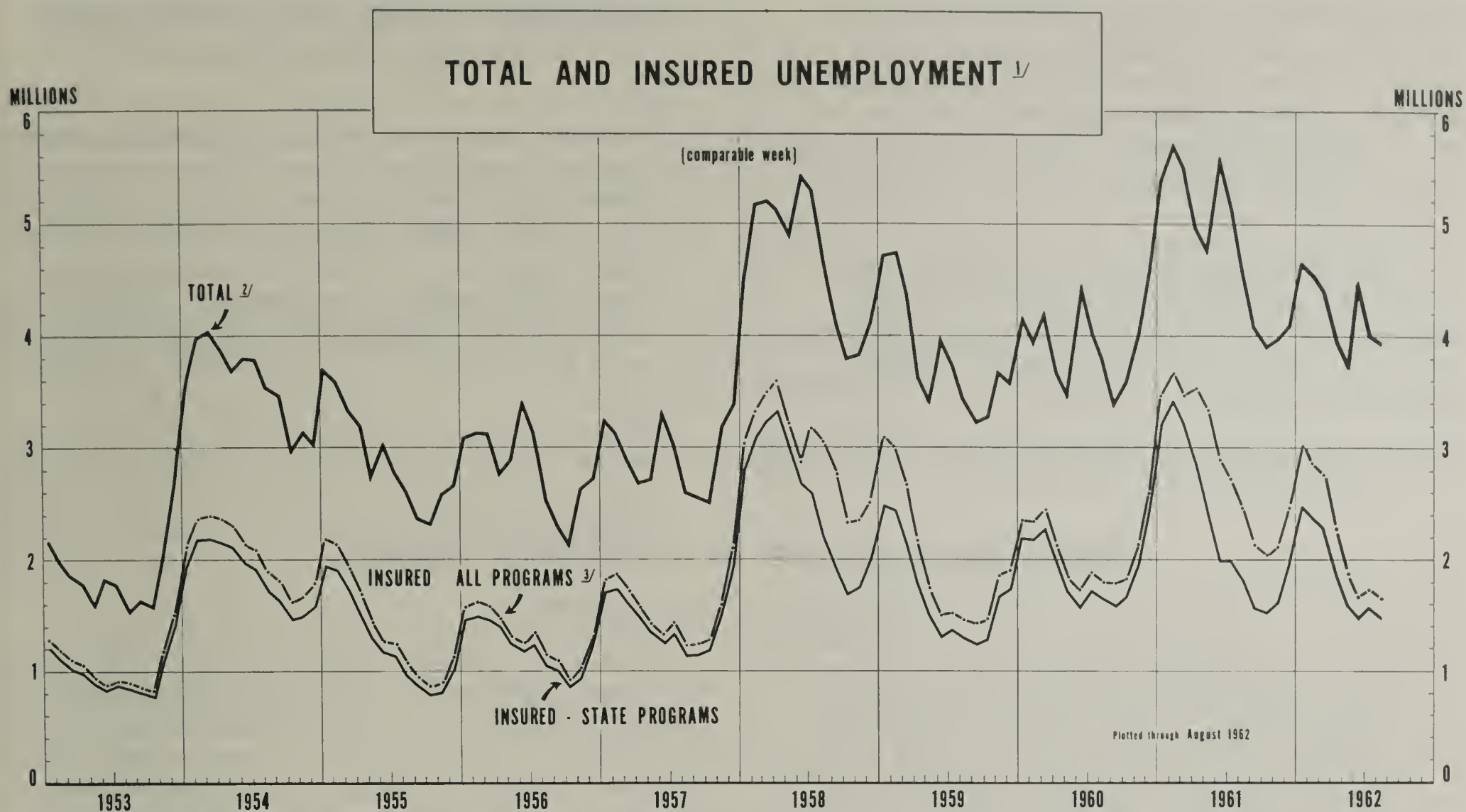
Activity	July 1962			January-June (in thousands)	
	Number or amount	% change from		1962	1961
		June 1962	July 1961		
Initial claims 2/.....	1,395,300	+28.8	- 7.0	9,190	11,575
Weeks claimed 2/.....	6,739,400	+ 7.6	-17.9	59,634	82,556
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	1,542,900	+ 5.0	-21.2	1,962	2,734
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,264,200	- 3.6	-24.1	1,698	2,417
Benefits paid 3/ .....	\$186,964,700	- 1.0	-16.5	\$1,734,623	\$2,417,254
Claimant exhaustions .....	125,300	- .4	-40.1	1,070	1,557

1/ Data relate to State programs only.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.





1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.

Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

In Massachusetts, the 18,200 over-the-month reduction in insured unemployment resulted from the widespread reopening of plants following vacation shut-downs in July. Joblessness decreased substantially in the apparel, textiles, leather, and electrical machinery industries. Of the 56,800 insured unemployed in mid-August, about one-eighth were claiming benefits for partial unemployment.

#### Auto Model-Change-Over Period Raises Joblessness in Michigan and Wisconsin

The number of insured unemployed in Michigan rose by 54,600 to 109,700. This volume, however, was 28,900 less than a year earlier. Nearly half of the unemployment drop from mid-August 1961 was among workers from the auto industry; there was also a substantial over-the-year decrease in unemployment among those from the nonelectrical machinery industry and in trade. In Wisconsin, the mid-August insured unemployment total, at 28,900, was

up 10,700 from July, also largely due to auto model-change layoffs. The August level was about the same as that a year ago.

#### Claimant Turnover High in August

Approximately 1.2 million jobless workers dropped out of the State unemployment insurance program during August. Preliminary data indicate that about 10 percent of those who stopped filing during the month had exhausted their benefit rights. Most of the remainder had presumably been recalled to work or had found new jobs. The number of exhaustions in August, at an estimated 120,000 was only 5,000 below the July volume, but was some two-fifths lower than a year earlier.

#### Jobless Benefits Show Decline in July

July benefits paid out under the State program and the two Federal programs



totaled \$196.3 million--about \$2.2 million below the amount in the previous month. The benefits in July included \$187.0 million under the State programs, \$5.7 million under the UCX program, and \$3.7 million under the UCFE program.

The average weekly benefit check for those totally unemployed came to \$34.01--19 cents below the June amount. As usual, the average checks varied among the States, ranging from less than

\$14.00 in Puerto Rico to more than \$40 in California, Colorado, Ohio, and Wyoming.

About 8 percent of all payments were for partial unemployment. These checks averaged \$20.35--some 34 cents more than in June. The proportion of those receiving checks for partial unemployment varied widely among the States--from about 2 percent in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to 21 percent in North Dakota.

## Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits

(continued from page 10)

return to his customary self-employment, if any, and the commissioner so finds, but only with respect toward credits earned prior to such failure or refusal."

In applying this provision of the Nebraska law to the facts in the case, the Nebraska District Court said:

"You will note from the above-quoted section that a claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits for any week of unemployment if he has failed without good cause to apply for available suitable work 'when so directed by the employment office or the Commissioner. The evidence seems clear, and the Appeal Tribunal so found, that neither the employment office nor the Commissioner directed either applicant to apply for any such work, although the evidence shows that the plaintiff, Cudahy Packing Co., did contact the Unemployment Compensation Division and inform them that these applicants had 'bumping' or 'replacement' rights under the union contract with the company. The evidence further shows that the information was passed on to the respective claimants by the department but at no time were claimants ordered or directed to exercise such rights as they might have under the union contract. The following provision of the section in question disqualifies the claimant for failing 'to accept suitable work when offered him. It seems clear from the evidence that no specific job or offer of work was communicated to the respective claimants in any

manner. However, the plaintiff, Cudahy Packing Co. takes the position that the provisions of the union contract above referred to, and the communication of possible 'bouncing' or 'replacement' rights thereunder, to these claimants by the indirect route referred to above, constituted an offer of 'suitable work' to each of said claimants.

"There is not only a dearth, but almost a complete absence of legal authorities upon this precise question, and we seriously doubt whether it can be said that there is any weight of authority in the country on the point one way or another."

Offer, it would appear from these examples, may have a different meaning under different circumstances. In the case of a new employee, there seems to be little question that some specific facts are essential in determining whether or not an offer of work was made to him. What about the case of a former employee, however, who is being called back by his former employer? What information should be in the employer's notice sent to him? Can it be assumed that the former employee is familiar with the work being offered? If an individual is called back under provisions of a collective bargaining contract, should he be charged with the knowledge of such procedures? Can notice sent to individuals by their former employers to discuss work be treated as: "referrals," "offers of work," "invitations to an offer"?



## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

(continued from page 21)

and 20 percent, respectively, of the long-term and very short duration groups, while factory workers made up 47 percent of the long-term compared with 60 percent of the very short-term unemployed.

### Half of Over-the-Year Jobless Decline Is Among Factory Workers

A little more than half (218,000) of the over-the-year reduction in unemployment was among factory workers. Most of the other decrease was among construction workers (64,000) and people from trade establishments (62,000).

There were fewer unemployed than a year ago from almost all major manufacturing industry groups. An outstanding exception was the primary metal group.

### Insured Unemployed, United States <sup>1/</sup> Duration, and Age by Sex

Item	July 1962		July 1961
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distri- bution	Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total...	1,584.4	100.0	1,994.5
1-2.....	509.0	32.1	542.0
3-4.....	230.8	14.6	271.6
5-14.....	551.9	34.8	705.7
15 and over.	292.8	18.5	475.3
<u>Age by sex:</u>			
Men--Total..	927.1	58.5	1,219.7
Under 25...	138.9	15.0	187.5
25-44.....	390.5	42.1	531.6
45-64.....	311.8	33.7	401.4
65 and over.	85.2	9.2	97.9
INA.....	0.7	0.1	1.3
Women--Total	657.3	41.5	774.7
Under 25...	96.4	14.7	115.1
25-44.....	295.9	45.1	365.8
45-64.....	236.6	36.0	263.3
65 and over.	28.0	4.3	29.4
INA	0.4	0.1	1.1

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico

INA = Information not available

Despite the rise in the number of unemployed primary metal workers, durable goods workers accounted for most of the decrease in factory unemployment. Largest reductions were among those from transportation equipment (48,000), non-electrical machinery (33,000), fabricated metals (18,000), and electrical machinery (16,000) industries. In the soft goods sector, about half of the 85,000 decline was among apparel (27,000) and food processing (17,000) workers.

### Semiskilled and Unskilled Workers Show Largest Drops in Unemployment

Semiskilled workers continued to show the largest over-the-year reduction in unemployment, dropping by 131,000 from July 1961 to July 1962. The number of unemployed unskilled workers had the second largest decrease--down 116,000. These declines, together with a drop of 75,000 among persons with skilled occupations, accounted for nearly four-fifths of the over-the-year reduction.

There were fewer unemployed than a year ago among persons in all occupational groups. However, the percentage decreases for persons in professional-managerial and clerical-sales occupational groups were considerably less than for those in other categories. Unemployment declines in these two groups were 13 and 14 percent, respectively, while in other major occupational groups they ranged from 20 to 24 percent.

### Men and Workers Under Age 45 Have Sharpest Unemployment Reductions

The over-the-year decrease in unemployment was considerably sharper for men than for women. The number of unemployed men dropped by 24 percent (293,000), while the number of women moved down by 15 percent (117,000).

Workers under age 45 also experienced a larger percentage reduction in unemployment than did older workers--23 percent compared with 16 percent. About two-thirds of the total decrease was among persons under age 45. The smallest percentage declines were among persons in the 55-64 and 65-and-over age groups--13 and 11 percent, respectively.



## Employment Service Activities

# Nonagricultural Placements Continue at Record Levels in July

**J**ULY nonfarm placements at 580,000 --16 percent greater than a year ago--represented the highest volume for the month since 1951. Nonfarm placements totaled 3.8 million for the first 7 months of 1962, 22 percent higher than for the same period last year. Compared with June, placements declined 25,000, or 4 percent, somewhat less than the usual 6 percent drop at this time of year. Seasonally adjusted, the annual rate of placements in July of 6.6 million was 100,000 higher than in June, and nearly a million in excess of the year-ago rate.

The central age group (22-44 years), which always accounts for the greatest number of placements, showed a drop from June of 19,000, or 5 percent, while placements among workers age 45 and over declined by 7,000, or 6 percent. On the other hand, a slight increase of 1,100, or 1 percent, was recorded in placements of teenagers. About 4 percent of all July placements were made among handicapped workers, the same proportion as in the previous month, and in July a year ago.

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
July 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent change from June 1962	Usual % change between June & July 1/	Percent change from July 1961
Total . . . . .	580,500	-4.1	-6.0	+15.9
Construction . . . . .	42,000	+2.3	-6.0	+8.3
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,367,000	+1.4	+3.0	+16.9
Public utilities . . . . .	21,700	-8.9	-8.0	+10.6
Trade . . . . .	1,315,000	-1.7	-5.0	+21.5
Services . . . . .	218,100	-8.5	-12.0	+18.4
Government . . . . .	15,400	-16.0	+8.0	-22.6
All other . . . . .	15,100	-1.6	--	+13.6

1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1961.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Thirty-six States reported over-the-month placement declines. Four States accounted for three-fifths of the national decrease--New York (5,200), Pennsylvania (5,100), New Jersey (2,600), and California (2,300).

Among major industry divisions only manufacturing and construction showed an over-the-month placement rise. The July rise of 1,900 in manufacturing to 137,000 represented about half the usual 3 percent increase expected in manufacturing at this time of year. In construction, there was a contraseasonal rise of 2 percent--usually there is a 6 percent drop between June and July in this industry. The services industry (mostly household) accounted for 80 percent of the national decline. Decreases in the remaining industries reflected in part vacation and industry layoffs usual at this time of year. Compared with July 1961 every industry division except government showed an increase with the sharpest in trade--22 percent.

Contraseasonal gains over the month were recorded in the skilled and unskilled

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
July 1962

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from June 1962	Usual % change between June & July 1/	Percent change from July 1961
Total . . . . .	580,500	-4.1	-6.0	+15.9
Professional and managerial . . . . .	20,100	-10.4	-7.0	+15.4
Clerical and sales . . . . .	87,400	-3.7	-4.0	+23.6
Service . . . . .	181,800	-10.3	-11.0	+12.4
Skilled . . . . .	35,100	+1.2	-3.0	+9.3
Semiskilled . . . . .	78,000	-4.7	-6.0	+19.2
Unskilled . . . . .	178,000	+2.9	-2.0	+16.0

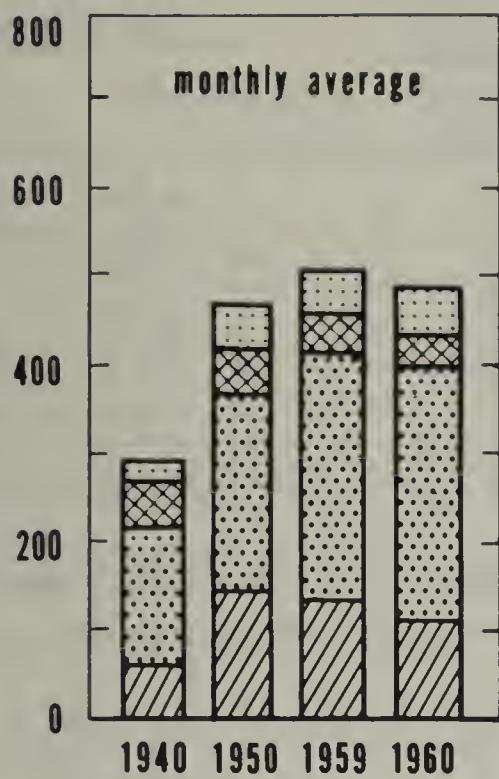
1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1961.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



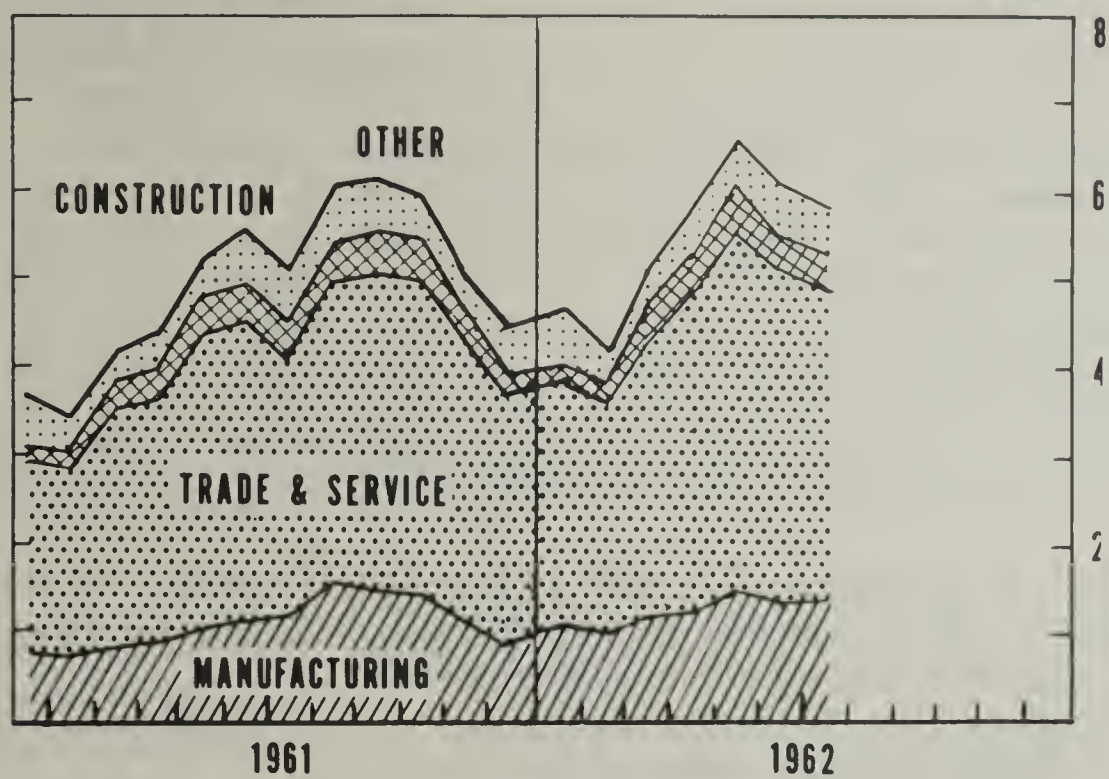
# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

THOUSANDS

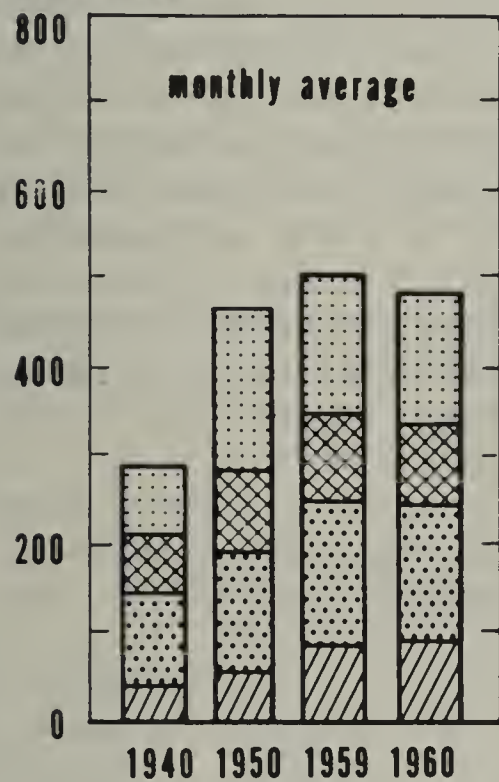


## INDUSTRY

THOUSAN

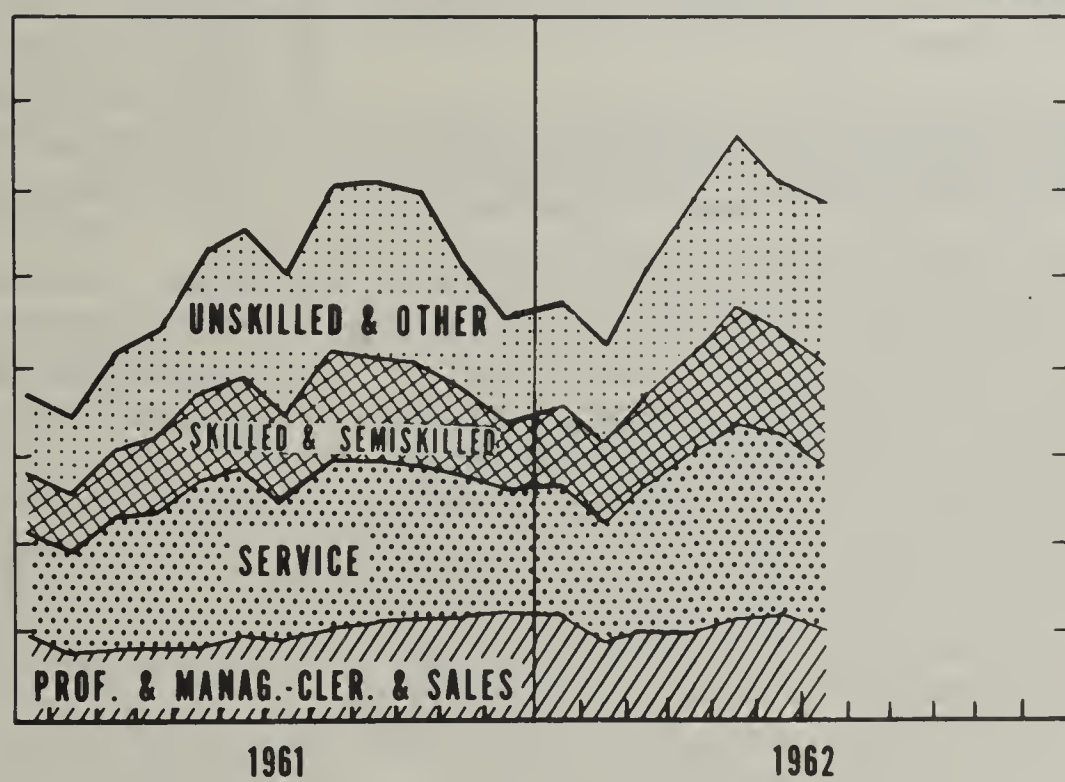


THOUSANDS

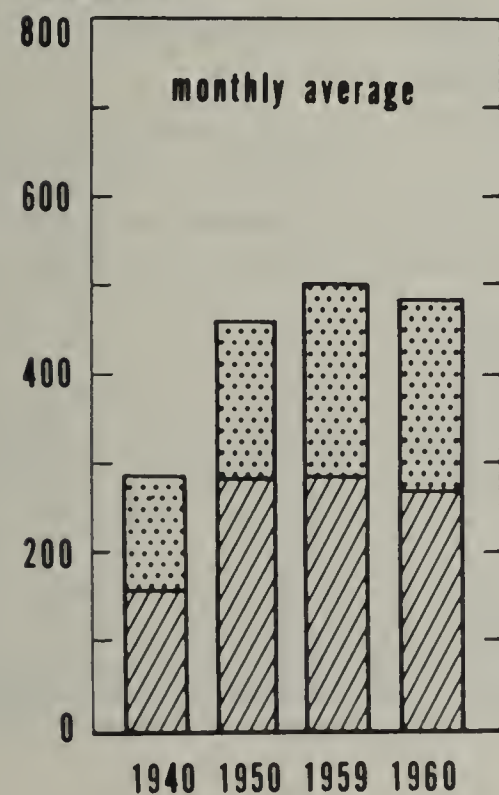


## OCCUPATION

THOUSAN

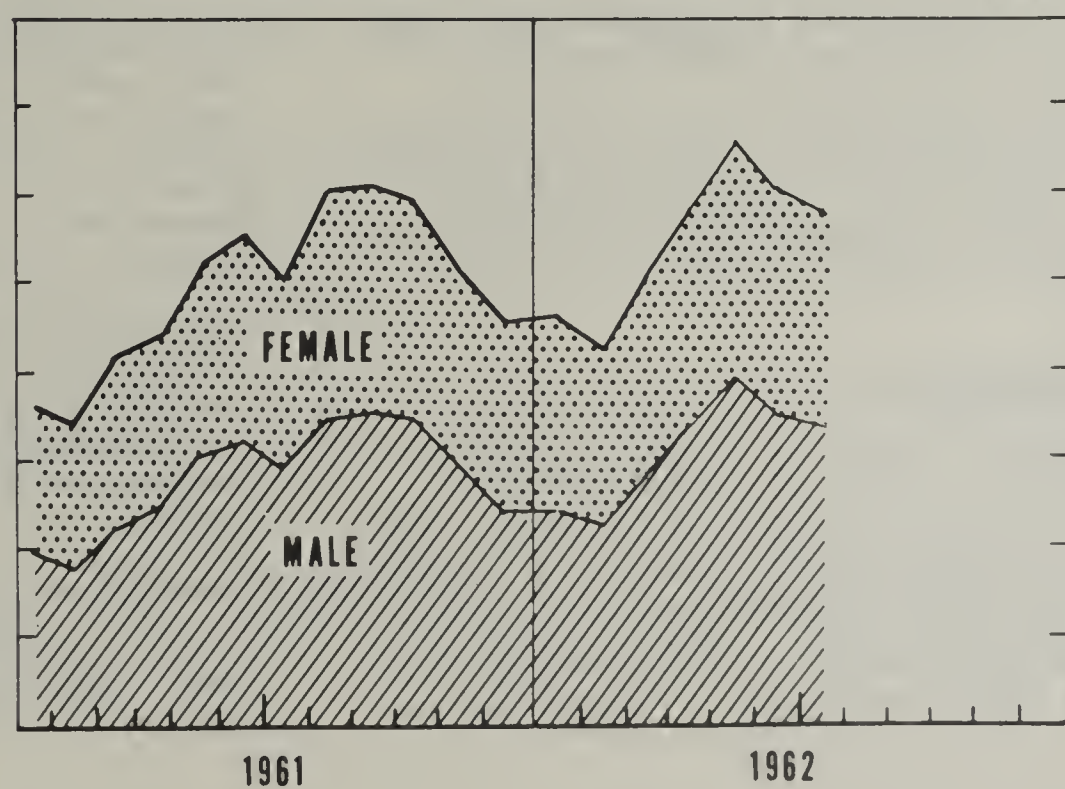


THOUSANDS



## SEX

THOUSAN





### Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	July 1962		Jan. - July (in thousands)	
		% change from		1962	1961
		June 1962	July 1961		
New applications . . . . .	914,400	-17.0	+11.8	6,434	6,427
Counseling interviews--total . . . . .	144,500	-13.5	+23.9	1,284	1,111
Initial counseling interviews. . . . .	79,400	-11.7	+26.9	727	634
Individuals given tests. . . . .	154,800	-17.6	+28.9	1,327	1,094
Placements--total . . . . .	2,237,300	+3.6	+8.0	8,397	7,406
Nonfarm. . . . .	580,500	-4.1	+15.9	3,820	3,137
Farm . . . . .	1,656,800	+6.6	+5.5	4,577	4,269

occupational categories of 1 and 3 percent, respectively. All the other occupational groups registered declines which were for the most part in line with the usual decreases expected at this time of year. However, compared with a year ago substantial rises were noted in each occupational group with the sharpest in clerical and sales--24 percent.

#### Large Metropolitan Areas Show 25 Percent Nonfarm Placement Rise Over Year Ago

The United States Employment Service and the affiliated State agencies during the past year embarked on a program in the 55 largest metropolitan areas to expand and adapt local office organizations to emerging labor market needs. In line with these objectives, 42 of the 55 areas have completed or have in process the establishment of separate ES and UI facilities and 47 areas have completed or have in process the reorganization of local offices along industrial-occupation lines.

Placements in the 55 areas at 265,000 in July were 25 percent over the year-ago level compared with the over-the-year gain of 16 percent noted for the Nation as a whole. Furthermore, these large areas in July accounted for 46 percent of all placements as compared with 42 percent a year ago.

#### Nurses' Registries

Beginning in July the Employment Service undertook to operate nurses' registries in a number of the Nation's largest cities. During the first month of operation 8,000 placements in nine States were made under this program. These place-

ments are included in the total shown for the professional and managerial category.

#### Nonfarm Promotional Activities

Employer visits during July--128,000--were at about the same level as in June but were 11 percent under the number of visits a year ago. Telephone contacts with employers numbered 175,000, slightly lower than the June figure (176,000) and 4 percent under the year-ago volume. The carry-over during last year's "Hire Now" promotional drive to stimulate placements, was probably responsible for the higher level of activity in these categories last year.

#### Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over July 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all placements
Total . . . . .	106,600	100.0	18.4
Construction . . . . .	8,200	7.7	19.4
Manufacturing . . . . .	16,800	15.7	12.3
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities . . . . .	3,800	3.5	17.3
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	19,000	17.8	14.5
Services . . . . .	54,800	51.5	25.1
Government . . . . .	2,200	2.0	13.9
All other . . . . .	1,900	1.8	12.9
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total . . . . .	106,600	100.0	18.4
Professional and managerial . . . . .	4,000	3.7	19.7
Clerical and sales . . . . .	8,400	7.9	9.6
Service . . . . .	47,000	44.2	25.9
Skilled . . . . .	9,300	8.7	26.4
Semiskilled . . . . .	8,800	8.2	11.3
Unskilled and other . . . . .	29,100	27.3	16.4

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



**Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Under 20 Years of Age  
by Occupational Group**

Occupation	Number	Percent distrib- ution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	118,400	100.0	20.4
Professional and managerial.....	1,700	1.4	8.3
Clerical and sales...	33,400	28.2	38.2
Service .....	31,900	26.9	17.6
Skilled.....	2,400	2.0	6.8
Semiskilled .....	14,900	12.6	19.1
Unskilled and other..	34,200	28.9	19.2

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Farm Placements Rise in July

Farm placements rose 7 percent from June to 1,657,000. This was 6 percent higher than a year ago. Nearly all of the increase was found in crew type placements which comprised 30 percent of all farm placements in July compared with 23 percent in June. Pool type placements (workers gathered at a central point for a single day's work) declined over the month from 1,013,000 to 935,000, although they still comprise well over half of all July farm placements.

All but 19 States registered increases in farm placements over the month. States with large increases included Texas (63,800), North Carolina (63,300), and Michigan (51,400).

New Applications Drop Seasonally

New applications for work in July at 914,000 were 17 percent below the June

level but 12 percent above the July 1961 volume. Most of the over-the-month decline was among teenagers, reflecting the dropoff of student and graduate applications following their high level of registrations in June. All but one State reported an over-the-month decline in total applications with the largest in California (20,100), Texas (14,200), Ohio (11,100), and Illinois (10,600).

Four percent of the July applicants were handicapped, the same proportion as a year ago. In June the number of handicapped represented 3 percent of all applicants.

Counseling Activities  
Also Drop in July

With the end of school youth activities, counseling in July declined 14 percent over the month to 144,000. The July volume was, however, 24 percent greater than a year ago.

More than 79,000 of the July counseling interviews were initial or first time compared with nearly 90,000 in June. As is usually the case, about three out of every five initial interviews were held with men.

Testing Activities Down in July

Testing activities, like job applications and counseling interviews, also dropped in July with the closing of school. Total tests in July at 155,000 were 18 percent below the June level but 29 percent above a year ago.

## Employment of Male Engineers Shows 64 Percent Increase in 10 Years

The number of men working as professional engineers in the United States rose by 64 percent between 1950 and 1960 as a result of increased research and development activities, more defense spending, and technological changes in industry. The growth in engineering jobs took place during the decade at a rate four times that of total employment and nine times the rate of male employment.

For the first time, California employed more men in the engineering field than any other State. New York and California together accounted for 25 percent of male engineering jobs in the country.

The foregoing facts were revealed in Manpower Report Number One, Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training, U. S. Department of Labor. This publication is available upon request.



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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Reports and Research

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Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, July 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/			New applications 5/		Counseling interviews			Placements			
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Women 4/	Women	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 3/	Total	Initial		Total	Nonagricultural	
	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 3/						Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 3/		Number	Per-centage change from June 1962
Total, 54 States.....	1 395 531 3	28.8	6 739 356	7.6	566 312	2 718 108	914 431	-17.0	1 444 94	79 370	-11.7	2 237 303	580 466	-4.1
Alabama.....	18 948	37.5	107 879	16.7	4508	28 883	120 999	-19.6	1163	756	-18.2	1 555 2	10 114	-5.3
Alaska.....	985	-12.4	6 721	-36.7	279	1 776	15 288	-5.2	143	88	-25.7	926	917	24.1
Arizona.....	8238	14.5	36 028	11.9	1845	9 462	10 873	-6.6	2047	1086	37.1	6 263 8	9 003	-8.9
Arkansas.....	9559	36.4	51 571	1.3	3733	19 890	12 573	-18.1	2337	1085	-32.3	8 327 4	10 829	3.5
California.....	129 030	-4.9	806 477	-8.2	41 966	295 643	131 578	-13.0	13 807	8150	10.0	10 901 7	7 182 1	-3.1
Colorado.....	6280	10.4	36 522	10.4	1450	11 228	11 321	-28.6	763	484	-24.8	2 145 7	9 352	-9.2
Connecticut.....	32332	92.0	115 855	25.1	15817	57 569	15 088	-18.8	3163	1722	-32.1	1 087 0	8078	-10.5
Delaware.....	3230	73.7	11 307	-2	669	4304	1193	-16.6	186	116	-12.1	2 617	479	-33.3
Dist. of Col. ....	3169	12.6	19 481	21.2	1128	8391	5742	-20.5	1437	701	-32.6	3 548	3548	-1.4
Florida.....	33432	10.2	177 436	44.6	14959	70 090	21 339	-17.3	2111	1032	-10.5	20 613	19 595	-9
Georgia.....	18095	9.3	102 891	8.3	8188	51 337	16 283	-8.2	2956	1766	-20.1	28 439	12 911	8.7
Guam.....	2671	22.5	21 550	3.5	885	7 528	3180	-23.6	418	262	50.6	4044	2790	148.7
Hawaii.....	4709	83.3	17 706	29.1	3523	10 889	4314	-36.8	457	211	-39.0	3 292 1	4372	8.9
Idaho.....	54571	26.6	293 333	4.3	19378	11 606	33533	-24.0	5529	2990	-16.8	3 687 4	17 887	-6.6
Illinois.....	40 706	69.4	127 698	23.1	9083	37 901	22 373	-22.9	2503	1479	6.4	29 876	8608	-4.3
Iowa.....	5179	33.1	28 400	-3.8	2078	11 294	8194	-27.5	1362	743	-1	15 498	7312	-9.6
Kansas.....	5960	33.4	27 789	12.5	1586	11 294	8022	-23.0	1624	912	-25.4	9 711	7741	15.2
Kentucky.....	13775	41.8	93 161	4.0	3334	28 608	13 281	-7.4	2884	1341	-8	2 571 4	6379	6.6
Louisiana.....	16021	8.9	100 415	(6)	3245	23 574	12 592	-17.5	1807	952	-8.1	4 565 2	7403	4.5
Maine.....	6200	51.0	33 054	2.1	3077	18 506	3442	-37.1	816	334	-21.4	5 528	2608	-3.8
Maryland.....	18615	23.4	101 900	-9.9	8116	35 726	10 346	-31.8	1956	1099	-22.4	49 004	7885	-5.2
Massachusetts.....	67413	54.2	287 846	15.0	35692	140 709	23 908	-3	3817	2169	-4.6	26 858	14 257	-5.8
Michigan.....	64240	12.0	249 719	11.0	15970	66 131	60 693	-38.8	7923	4491	-20.3	80 706	13 651	-10.0
Minnesota.....	10221	8.8	72 394	-8.8	2488	29 288	14 152	-8.0	1112	551	8.1	21 865	9534	6.1
Mississippi.....	8189	13.0	47 625	5.3	2568	14 616	1247	-27.7	2212	1004	-14.1	25 333 6	9654	-6.5
Missouri.....	30688	16.3	118 823	2.5	12901	45 702	20 863	-18.3	3543	1850	-10.9	41 250	9266	21.6
Montana.....	3024	48.5	10 880	-7.0	602	4 776	5364	-24.6	1378	489	-16.2	11 778	4489	-24.6
Nebraska.....	2207	-2.9	11 298	-16.8	1046	6 742	5104	10.4	720	392	-9.2	1 689 4	4609	-4.7
Nevada.....	5290	7.9	11 269	-1.9	702	3 515	3741	-20.8	418	216	-18.6	4 027	3157	-6.5
New Hampshire.....	2831	79.0	21 218	17.2	3081	11 194	3354	-17.0	564	410	-15.6	2 826	2133	-1.6
New Jersey.....	65118	30.5	305 654	10.2	34945	158 412	28 585	-5.7	2936	2083	5.9	54 250	13 307	2.3
New Mexico.....	3893	-21.7	21 986	-8.9	635	4844	6200	-22.8	630	360	-13.6	7335	4313	-7.0
New York.....	216388	16.3	102 326	9.5	117397	52 800	78 855	-37.2	16054	10459	-16.6	10 234 3	68 485	-1.7
North Carolina.....	34228	44.9	140 636	5.1	19118	77 553	17 909	-32.9	2804	1277	-49.3	18 164 3	15 118	-1.0
North Dakota.....	573	-10.7	52 676	-32.9	171	1 687	1753	-18.2	250	149	-11.5	4 785	2761	-8.1
Ohio.....	74453	30.6	36 781	13.3	16871	10 350	49 909	-16.4	10559	5286	-5.1	49 216	19 699	-1.9
Oklahoma.....	9974	17.8	63 515	4.0	3476	27 913	9 872	-39.8	2056	1196	-6.8	16 535	13 311	-5.6
Oregon.....	12485	12.9	58 552	-3.2	3571	20 515	9 564	-12.3	1555	821	-19.3	12 131 9	7 542	-1.9
Pennsylvania.....	168200	57.6	744 884	13.1	70300	27 734	45 698	-12.6	12082	6259	-37.7	18 362 7	21 156	-19.3
Puerto Rico.....	12977	74.1	68 076	19.9	4494	22 132	11 918	-12.6	1845	798	-36.4	379 1	3322	6.0
Rhode Island.....	17005	80.2	49 131	30.2	10737	27 451	3886	-16.8	972	590	-27.6	229 4	2293	-30.3
South Carolina.....	12818	74.3	54 693	16.7	6004	26 057	8988	-4.0	583	311	-26.6	229 4	8339	-18.3
South Dakota.....	2933	74.3	3929	22.0	380	1 862	2518	-26.8	269	150	16.3	4 175	2708	-2.6
Tennessee.....	21410	52.5	13 070	9.2	10551	5 850	13 416	-12.1	1928	963	-25.7	159 467	9907	-2.2
Texas.....	31934	12.4	19 5025	5.5	9267	6 5315	61 906	-18.7	10603	5517	-4.7	18 946 5	46660	-19.3
Utah.....	3821	49.6	18 557	12.3	791	7 694	4132	-36.9	732	408	1.2	1 272 3	3939	-1.7
Vermont.....	2229	59.3	10 536	2.4	1138	5 881	1967	-22.3	124	87	3.6	163 6	1450	-1.7
Virginia.....	9927	13.0	53 573	7.8	4369	26 534	12 171	-17.8	2484	1132	-23.7	21 169	9481	2.7
Virgin Islands.....	2	82.4	10 9410	13.1	16623	42 547	15 570	-23.7	70	40	---	21 68	166	1.2
Washington.....	12867	53.9	80 371	8.2	1837	17 083	675	-16.8	1632	675	-5.3	7 235 8	8403	-1.7
West Virginia.....	24036	131.7	77 634	20.9	8509	32 994	13 588	-11.2	1344	850	-3.7	4 675	3868	3.3
Wisconsin.....	1533	28.4	9 045	12.1	237	2 638	1 594	-30.4	1629	962	-5.3	2 774 8	12 118	12.5
Wyoming.....											2.7	2750	1623	-5.7

1/ Includes State programs only.  
2/ Excludes transitional claims.  
3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.  
5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.  
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> July 1962

State	New applications <sup>2/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped	Total	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all men	Handi-capped
Total, 54 States...	1 231 41	4.6	22.6	1 039 3	1 094 3	5.2	21.7	374 3	9 673 3	-4.8	29.0	8 096
Alabama .....	1 487	16.4	23.0	71	98	27.3	20.7	31	837	-17.1	15.9	40
Alaska .....	147	3.5	16.9	12	12	—	24.0	3	108	45.9	19.8	9
Arizona .....	2 372	10.3	33.0	213	130	27.5	18.0	49	1 913	-1.1	36.7	220
Arkansas .....	1 436	-1	19.6	138	111	-32.7	18.6	56	1 448	18.4	20.6	124
California .....	1 673 2	8.0	20.5	1 801	1 272	11.0	23.0	425	1 759 0	9	39.4	1 218
Colorado .....	1 627	1.4	22.8	95	79	43.6	21.8	24	1 835	-20.2	27.7	115
Connecticut .....	1 733	-2.5	19.9	169	279	-31.4	21.6	76	1 159	-6.3	25.8	93
Delaware .....	100	2.0	13.4	10	18	—	23.7	7	55	-1.8	19.0	6
Dist. of Col. ....	502	2.0	16.4	42	44	—	12.6	14	431	-14.3	26.9	50
Florida .....	3 665	6.9	31.7	406	180	-3.7	24.4	62	3 404	4.0	31.4	251
Georgia .....	1 632	15.7	18.0	88	132	10.0	13.9	44	1 658	20.8	20.6	102
Guam .....	4	—	3.3	0	0	—	0	0	7	—	10.0	0
Hawaii .....	390	16.8	20.7	45	26	—	14.3	16	117	-41.5	11.4	11
Idaho .....	464	2.4	22.2	52	23	—	18.9	9	698	6.1	24.9	42
Illinois .....	4 972	-5.5	24.7	454	495	-6.6	24.6	231	4 385	-5.3	38.8	246
Indiana .....	3 120	6.5	23.3	217	198	1.0	21.2	66	1 265	-12.9	24.4	148
Iowa .....	1 143	7.3	23.4	107	95	13.1	17.1	20	1 633	-3.2	33.6	122
Kansas .....	1 181	18.9	24.0	97	89	20.3	15.3	27	1 259	-6.2	23.6	58
Kentucky .....	2 049	12.8	24.7	158	199	68.6	21.8	91	1 443	52.2	37.0	97
Louisiana .....	1 962	4.9	25.1	120	134	17.5	19.6	45	1 482	11.1	32.3	84
Maine .....	280	16.2	16.3	14	48	—	21.8	17	233	-12.1	15.2	11
Maryland .....	1 543	-23.5	25.6	88	141	8.5	19.3	37	955	-26.8	24.0	47
Massachusetts ....	3 386	-3.1	24.0	237	355	5.7	23.4	184	1 529	-10.9	20.8	54
Michigan .....	9 895	-1.4	23.6	479	953	18.5	29.7	171	2 370	-11.1	27.7	301
Minnesota .....	1 811	-9	21.0	247	121	.8	31.0	54	1 988	-17.2	33.5	178
Mississippi .....	1 286	20.0	19.8	64	90	30.4	15.4	25	1 065	4.3	20.4	52
Missouri .....	2 501	4.3	20.0	209	189	15.2	15.5	71	1 345	-10.1	24.6	112
Montana .....	985	21.9	28.8	78	85	6.3	28.1	31	1 114	16.2	35.0	85
Nebraska .....	436	-4.0	14.9	38	49	—	19.4	17	1 388	-19.2	37.1	114
Nevada .....	910	28.5	36.9	68	36	—	25.5	10	837	-9.0	47.9	50
New Hampshire ...	477	3.0	24.7	37	122	-29.5	39.2	19	196	-12.9	16.0	26
New Jersey .....	3 449	-1.8	21.1	263	269	-2.9	19.9	162	983	-8.5	17.1	76
New Mexico .....	753	41.8	18.5	68	45	—	22.7	22	830	2.6	29.2	85
New York .....	8 095	1.4	18.6	489	934	-7.9	17.5	189	7 093	-23.5	25.0	647
North Carolina ....	1 951	-2.2	22.7	194	180	-2.7	24.2	72	1 813	.7	23.0	155
North Dakota .....	223	-18.6	23.0	24	25	—	25.3	6	422	-7.9	22.6	44
Ohio .....	8 232	-1.2	26.2	513	759	1.9	21.6	256	4 344	-7.1	34.8	438
Oklahoma .....	1 370	20.0	24.5	134	103	19.8	15.8	23	3 348	1.8	33.4	396
Oregon .....	1 588	-6.6	27.9	198	123	-23.1	22.7	50	1 412	-11.2	29.6	162
Pennsylvania .....	7 626	12.9	27.7	853	992	14.4	23.5	375	2 737	-28.8	25.2	273
Puerto Rico .....	467	-7.5	6.9	19	16	—	5.0	3	198	8.8	11.1	6
Rhode Island .....	488	17.6	23.4	87	65	6.6	17.2	45	202	-43.7	17.8	34
South Carolina ....	1 204	39.5	25.7	95	35	—	18.1	17	930	22.9	22.9	69
South Dakota .....	401	4.4	26.1	31	19	—	21.1	10	689	8.0	31.5	38
Tennessee .....	1 421	3.9	22.3	115	113	-16.9	20.9	49	1 632	-8.6	32.6	273
Texas .....	8 962	6.9	23.7	791	884	23.8	25.6	286	8 967	8.0	30.9	812
Utah .....	552	3.0	22.9	52	43	—	17.6	22	915	-6.1	36.9	53
Vermont .....	177	46.3	15.6	14	15	—	24.6	5	137	-24.3	15.5	9
Virginia .....	1 060	1.0	16.1	83	144	-9.4	20.7	80	793	-6.6	15.1	74
Virgin Islands .....	13	—	9.4	0	1	—	16.7	0	3	—	2.8	0
Washington .....	1 432	11.5	16.9	180	77	30.5	20.7	28	1 415	7.9	25.5	216
West Virginia .....	1 216	22.8	27.9	134	104	16.9	16.8	29	620	24.0	35.2	49
Wisconsin .....	1 977	10.1	23.6	187	181	36.1	24.9	78	1 072	-10.9	16.5	105
Wyoming .....	256	.4	25.3	15	13	—	20.6	4	431	1.9	36.3	16

<sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age July 1962

State	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total, 54 States.....	21 2,140	9 4,422	2 6,146	1 1,341	1 18,408	5 3,911
Alabama .....	2 673	1 433	3 11	1 48	2 062	9 66
Alaska .....	3 32	1 40	2 2	9	1 92	8 6
Arizona .....	2 294	9 58	6 24	2 51	1 463	7 52
Arkansas .....	2 845	1 260	4 63	2 37	2 170	9 24
California .....	3 3 841	1 2 862	2 331	7 66	1 8 854	8 007
Colorado .....	2 758	1 210	2 17	3 1	2 056	7 45
Connecticut .....	4 062	1 702	4 39	1 02	1 684	8 18
Delaware .....	2 14	8 2	3 4	1 7	6 6	2 3
Dist. of Col.....	1 710	7 47	3 84	2 03	1 032	6 09
Florida .....	4 628	2 276	3 05	1 39	3 012	1 432
Georgia .....	3 449	1 636	7 84	3 90	1 844	7 57
Guam .....	5 4	1 1	0	0	3 1	1
Hawaii .....	7 26	3 32	1 25	5 6	1 470	1 082
Idaho .....	1 274	5 88	5 1	2 5	1 439	4 77
Illinois .....	7 690	3 255	9 53	3 74	3 173	1 351
Indiana .....	5 898	2 577	6 77	3 17	2 454	9 49
Iowa .....	2 204	1 000	2 55	9 9	2 022	8 80
Kansas .....	2 118	8 42	3 36	1 20	1 561	5 16
Kentucky .....	2 649	1 153	5 16	1 75	1 159	5 47
Louisiana .....	2 643	1 123	2 78	9 6	8 01	4 60
Maine .....	7 77	4 15	7 8	4 0	8 29	3 54
Maryland .....	2 365	9 87	3 51	1 44	1 237	5 27
Massachusetts .....	6 889	3 119	6 11	1 96	3 505	1 476
Michigan .....	1 1 027	4 823	1 1 18	4 46	2 678	1 125
Minnesota .....	4 860	2 110	1 63	7 7	2 910	1 340
Mississippi .....	2 138	1 016	2 92	1 32	1 827	8 73
Missouri .....	6 179	2 591	6 99	2 60	2 542	1 060
Montana .....	1 510	6 42	1 33	8 7	1 037	4 13
Nebraska .....	2 431	1 139	1 28	6 1	9 62	2 67
Nevada .....	4 20	1 79	6 0	2 9	3 51	1 70
New Hampshire .....	1 038	4 65	6 1	2 7	8 62	4 29
New Jersey .....	7 791	3 252	8 41	3 62	2 460	1 251
New Mexico .....	1 362	6 91	1 46	8 6	7 11	3 14
New York .....	1 6 535	8 178	3 311	1 612	1 0 608	5 657
North Carolina .....	3 645	2 113	4 05	1 95	2 829	1 563
North Dakota .....	5 72	3 25	4 0	2 4	7 40	2 50
Ohio .....	1 0 137	4 485	1 685	6 54	3 442	1 628
Oklahoma .....	2 243	1 093	4 08	2 47	1 803	6 66
Oregon .....	2 122	9 89	2 19	9 1	1 869	8 25
Pennsylvania .....	1 0 039	4 574	2 013	9 01	4 946	2 431
Puerto Rico .....	1 558	8 98	4 47	2 91	4 98	2 59
Rhode Island .....	1 121	5 30	3 06	1 20	6 30	3 19
South Carolina .....	1 890	9 68	1 30	6 8	1 905	1 024
South Dakota .....	7 06	3 11	5 7	3 3	6 67	1 66
Tennessee .....	2 988	1 732	4 50	2 52	1 661	8 96
Texas .....	1 3 142	5 623	1 670	8 01	6 019	2 663
Utah .....	1 177	5 69	1 24	6 3	8 01	3 53
Vermont .....	6 73	3 10	2 6	1 3	5 18	2 16
Virginia .....	2 413	1 281	2 84	1 39	1 672	7 28
Virgin Islands .....	1 26	5 3	2 2	1 1	6 9	1 0
Washington .....	3 168	1 533	2 37	1 11	2 080	8 28
West Virginia .....	1 145	5 35	2 08	8 4	5 26	3 11
Wisconsin .....	3 456	1 555	2 79	1 09	4 258	2 007
Wyoming .....	4 35	1 51	3 9	2 0	4 11	1 30



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, July 1962

State	New applications			Initial counseling interviews			Nonagricultural placements		
	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women	Total	45-64	Women
Total, 54 States.....	1 5 3 8 5 1	1 3 9 2 9 1	5 9 8 1 3	1 2 0 5 2	1 0 7 7 1	4 5 2 0	1 0 6 5 7 2	1 0 2 4 8 7	4 5 8 5 4
Alabama.....	1 7 1 4	1 5 9 4	7 0 8	5 8	4 8	2 5	1 3 9 3	1 3 6 3	5 8 1
Alaska.....	2 3 5	2 1 9	9 6	1 0	9	4	1 2 9	1 2 5	5 6
Arizona.....	1 8 9 3	1 8 2 6	5 9 7	1 0 0	9 1	2 4	1 4 0 1	1 3 6 8	5 6 1
Arkansas.....	1 8 2 5	1 7 2 2	6 9 9	8 7	8 4	4 3	1 9 8 9	1 9 2 1	5 6 9
California.....	2 2 4 9 9	2 0 6 5 0	8 8 3 5	1 4 3 1	1 2 6 3	5 5 2	1 4 1 8 9	1 3 7 0 8	4 8 5 0
Colorado.....	1 3 7 3	1 2 9 3	4 7 6	3 9	3 9	1 4	1 4 2 2	1 3 7 4	3 8 0
Connecticut.....	3 0 6 2	2 4 9 1	1 3 3 0	2 7 1	2 4 2	1 0 2	1 4 8 8	1 4 2 4	7 9 5
Delaware.....	2 4 5	1 8 0	8 3	3 2	2 3	9	5 8	5 7	2 4
Dist. of Col.....	8 1 4	7 0 6	3 7 3	1 8 8	1 6 9	5 6	4 9 2	4 8 9	2 3 8
Florida.....	3 5 4 5	3 2 7 4	1 4 5 2	1 7 1	1 6 3	5 3	3 8 4 6	3 7 3 3	1 6 0 2
Georgia.....	1 5 5 5	1 4 5 0	6 4 0	1 7 8	1 5 7	7 5	1 4 9 4	1 4 3 0	5 7 6
Guam.....	1 3	1 3	1	0	0	0	6	6	0
Hawaii.....	4 5 3	3 9 5	1 3 9	3 0	2 5	5	2 4 0	2 3 3	1 7 2
Idaho.....	8 0 6	7 5 1	4 9 0	1 4	1 3	4	6 5 9	6 3 7	2 7 7
Illinois.....	5 4 8 9	4 8 6 3	2 2 3 0	4 1 3	3 8 1	1 3 0	2 6 1 8	2 5 0 1	1 0 5 3
Indiana.....	3 3 5 2	2 9 4 5	1 3 7 1	1 2 1	1 1 4	3 7	1 2 9 4	1 2 3 0	5 6 4
Iowa.....	1 1 7 9	1 0 9 5	5 5 5	5 0	4 6	1 5	1 2 6 6	1 2 0 9	3 8 4
Kansas.....	1 0 1 8	9 3 1	4 1 5	8 3	8 1	3 7	1 2 2 5	1 1 6 1	5 6 4
Kentucky.....	1 9 7 6	1 8 2 4	6 7 2	1 4 2	1 3 3	4 3	1 0 7 4	1 0 3 7	3 8 6
Louisiana.....	1 9 6 8	1 9 0 9	6 8 3	1 5 9	1 5 7	6 2	1 3 7 9	1 3 4 7	5 4 0
Maine.....	5 5 8	4 9 5	2 5 2	7 2	6 0	2 5	3 3 4	3 0 0	1 7 3
Maryland.....	2 2 6 0	1 9 7 4	8 9 9	8 8	8 3	4 1	1 4 5 8	1 3 8 0	7 1 7
Massachusetts.....	4 9 8 6	4 0 3 5	2 1 8 0	6 7 7	5 2 9	2 4 3	2 1 7 3	2 1 1 9	1 1 5 9
Michigan.....	1 2 9 4 3	1 2 3 1 0	3 3 8 6	7 0 5	6 8 6	1 7 5	2 5 6 7	2 5 2 0	8 4 8
Minnesota.....	2 1 1 8	1 9 3 5	9 0 4	8 3	8 1	3 2	1 7 2 9	1 6 3 5	6 6 4
Mississippi.....	9 8 0	9 2 1	4 2 8	6 3	5 5	3 4	1 3 1 3	1 2 9 1	4 9 1
Missouri.....	2 8 9 0	2 7 0 2	1 2 6 3	2 3 4	2 2 2	1 0 0	1 3 0 7	1 2 6 7	5 7 5
Montana.....	7 2 6	6 8 9	2 2 4	5 5	4 8	1 3	6 0 9	5 9 2	1 4 9
Nebraska.....	5 3 5	4 7 6	2 5 5	6 3	6 3	2 4	9 6 7	9 3 0	1 7 6
Nevada.....	9 1 8	8 7 5	2 8 9	4 2	3 9	6	7 5 4	7 3 1	3 4 5
New Hampshire.....	6 6 5	5 9 3	2 9 7	7 1	5 5	2 7	2 3 2	2 1 7	1 0 1
New Jersey.....	5 1 6 9	4 2 7 8	2 1 8 8	3 8 9	3 1 6	1 5 0	2 1 1 0	1 9 9 3	1 4 0 8
New Mexico.....	8 3 2	7 8 4	2 3 0	2 7	2 4	1 4	6 6 7	6 5 3	2 0 4
New York.....	1 6 1 1 7	1 4 3 7 8	6 8 4 7	2 0 3 6	1 7 5 3	1 0 3 2	1 7 8 7 5	1 7 0 2 4	1 1 1 7 0
North Carolina.....	2 2 4 8	2 0 7 5	1 0 3 2	1 6 7	1 4 9	7 7	1 5 9 7	1 5 5 6	6 8 6
North Dakota.....	1 7 4	1 6 1	7 9	1 0	1 0	2	3 7 3	3 5 9	1 1 7
Ohio.....	7 5 0 5	6 8 2 6	2 7 9 9	7 2 8	6 6 6	2 8 7	4 3 6 3	4 2 3 5	1 4 0 1
Oklahoma.....	1 4 7 0	1 4 1 7	6 1 8	1 2 6	1 2 3	4 7	3 2 0 6	3 1 1 0	7 7 2
Oregon.....	1 7 7 6	1 6 3 5	7 6 6	1 4 7	1 3 1	5 8	1 4 2 2	1 3 7 6	4 8 5
Pennsylvania.....	1 0 3 2 9	8 7 9 0	3 8 0 0	1 0 1 6	8 7 9	2 9 2	4 1 3 3	3 8 1 6	2 2 1 8
Puerto Rico.....	1 1 6 6	1 1 1 2	1 9 4	3 5	3 4	1 2	2 8 3	2 7 7	9 5
Rhode Island.....	8 6 8	7 5 1	4 7 0	1 0 2	8 9	3 6	4 1 7	3 9 9	2 6 0
South Carolina.....	1 0 9 6	1 0 3 9	5 0 5	2 9	2 9	9	1 1 1 2	1 0 9 7	4 8 5
South Dakota.....	3 5 8	3 2 8	1 4 4	1 7	1 6	7	4 9 7	4 6 5	1 0 0
Tennessee.....	1 3 3 5	1 2 7 6	6 9 5	8 7	8 1	3 3	1 2 1 4	1 1 7 6	5 7 1
Texas.....	9 3 7 9	8 9 4 0	3 3 7 8	7 0 7	6 6 5	2 5 7	9 3 1 4	9 0 9 6	3 0 4 7
Utah.....	5 3 5	4 8 1	2 2 8	6 0	5 9	2 9	5 9 8	5 7 5	2 8 1
Vermont.....	2 9 7	2 4 7	1 3 5	1 4	1 3	5	1 6 5	1 5 3	8 2
Virginia.....	1 4 2 0	1 3 1 5	5 6 7	1 3 2	1 2 1	3 4	1 2 4 9	1 2 1 9	5 2 9
Virgin Islands.....	1 4	1 3	9	2	2	0	1 1	1 1	6
Washington.....	3 1 1 6	2 6 5 0	1 4 5 4	7 7	7 5	3 9	1 6 3 3	1 5 6 2	5 5 4
West Virginia.....	1 2 4 0	1 1 8 1	3 8 4	1 0 3	9 6	3 1	8 7 5	8 4 7	5 3 0
Wisconsin.....	2 5 3 4	2 2 2 4	9 7 3	2 9 8	2 6 8	5 6	2 0 9 0	1 9 0 0	1 2 2 8
Wyoming.....	2 8 0	2 5 4	9 6	1 3	1 3	3	2 6 3	2 5 3	5 5



# Nonagricultural Placements, July 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	5 804,466	4 197 6	1 367,229	1 314,922	2 180,611	1 146,122	52,208	21,090	247,006	177,698
Alabama .....	1 011 4	1 076	2 037	2 764	3 704	2 668	533	140	4 838	2 514
Alaska .....	917	62	200	118	231	122	306	21	372	131
Arizona .....	9 003	604	1 114	2 236	4 048	2 020	1 001	424	3 796	2 258
Arkansas .....	10,829	1 275	2 446	2 622	3 445	2 083	1 041	468	3 804	4 286
California .....	71,821	14 67	12,282	13,435	38,305	15,426	6,332	1,984	27,191	31,591
Colorado .....	9,352	819	1418	2,553	2,892	1,200	1,670	218	2,728	2,973
Connecticut .....	8,078	572	2,205	2,096	2,597	1,371	608	401	3,591	1,846
Delaware .....	479	63	73	91	198	99	54	19	190	114
Dist. of Col. ....	3,548	58	43	915	2,130	1,484	402	155	1,948	1,276
Florida .....	19,595	2,426	2,376	5,271	7,851	4,287	1,671	696	8,738	4,344
Georgia .....	12,911	1,891	3,574	2,765	4,084	3,097	597	344	4,862	2,292
Guam .....	75	62	2	5	5	2	1	0	5	0
Hawaii .....	2,790	129	1,925	277	279	97	180	85	1,763	37
Idaho .....	4,372	235	1,437	823	1,286	797	591	110	1,564	1,172
Illinois .....	17,887	466	5,809	3,861	6,274	1,828	1,477	530	6,578	4,887
Indiana .....	8,608	420	2,367	2,169	3,140	1,610	512	351	3,414	1,990
Iowa .....	7,312	769	1,489	2,257	1,951	844	846	351	2,457	2,716
Kansas .....	7,741	1,137	1,104	1,694	2,489	1,710	1,317	183	2,401	2,924
Kentucky .....	6,379	656	1,500	1,349	2,059	1,177	815	224	2,481	1,703
Louisiana .....	7,403	1,042	1,005	1,929	2,353	1,553	1,074	230	2,813	2,542
Maine .....	2,608	324	985	512	650	141	137	52	1,075	210
Maryland .....	7,885	813	3,025	1,309	2,288	1,368	450	169	3,904	972
Massachusetts ...	14,257	902	4,400	2,698	5,663	1,342	594	185	6,896	2,149
Michigan .....	13,691	636	3,342	3,585	5,057	1,858	1,071	822	5,144	4,132
Minnesota .....	9,534	454	3,455	2,246	2,169	897	1,210	384	3,603	2,416
Mississippi .....	9,654	1,068	2,852	1,817	3,323	2,431	594	171	4,422	1,906
Missouri .....	9,266	342	2,758	2,680	2,456	1,118	1,030	314	3,794	2,403
Montana .....	4,489	496	675	1,206	1,211	389	901	214	1,302	895
Nebraska .....	4,609	877	782	1,332	824	378	794	304	872	1,269
Nevada .....	3,157	202	121	742	1,727	793	365	83	1,411	1,103
New Hampshire ..	2,133	157	593	525	757	60	101	92	906	20
New Jersey .....	13,307	491	3,741	2,192	6,259	3,692	624	270	7,552	3,072
New Mexico .....	4,313	385	394	1,042	1,930	1,049	562	135	1,469	1,916
New York .....	68,485	13,811	16,054	11,530	34,740	21,017	4,780	2,783	40,084	26,636
North Carolina ..	15,118	2,164	5,846	3,009	3,077	2,102	1,022	536	7,251	1,385
North Dakota ....	2,761	368	133	650	1,001	364	609	151	892	1,040
Ohio .....	19,699	1,423	4,468	5,908	6,424	3,423	1,476	795	7,199	7,940
Oklahoma .....	13,311	1,490	1,313	3,820	4,968	3,111	1,720	890	3,282	8,072
Oregon .....	7,542	414	1,994	1,716	1,994	991	1,424	420	2,768	2,234
Pennsylvania ....	21,156	1,141	6,877	5,160	7,004	3,262	974	1,053	10,307	5,922
Puerto Rico .....	3,322	608	1,380	703	400	240	231	38	1,539	109
Rhode Island .....	2,293	87	1,096	435	525	326	150	253	1,155	134
South Carolina ...	8,339	988	2,232	2,533	2,266	1,785	320	187	4,285	1,039
South Dakota .....	2,708	497	234	677	893	509	407	91	520	1,357
Tennessee .....	9,907	934	3,336	2,093	2,975	1,945	569	477	4,896	1,691
Texas .....	46,660	5,300	6,846	13,386	16,652	10,696	4,476	1,947	17,626	17,367
Utah .....	3,939	315	949	1,170	997	318	508	129	1,456	991
Vermont .....	1,450	253	217	359	484	171	137	44	564	169
Virginia .....	9,481	1,225	2,583	1,894	3,106	2,012	673	280	4,236	1,793
Virgin Islands ...	166	61	29	33	30	14	13	0	60	0
Washington .....	8,403	335	1,961	1,971	2,474	1,283	1,662	446	2,856	2,726
West Virginia ....	3,868	161	677	1,004	1,660	1,179	366	96	2,108	1,300
Wisconsin .....	12,118	202	6,889	1,941	2,115	677	971	308	5,603	1,201
Wyoming .....	1,623	253	86	384	641	196	259	37	435	533

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, July 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from June 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from June 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	5,562,680	5,114,033	\$340.1	448,647	8.1	1,264,245	-3.6	\$186,964,677	-1.0	125,324
Alabama .....	82,951	78,306	25.29	4,645	5.6	18,853	4.3	2,070,818	10.6	2,347
Alaska .....	5,605	5,347	36.29	258	4.6	1,274	-46.5	201,041	-44.4	163
Arizona .....	24,394	23,275	30.91	1,119	4.6	5,544	-6.6	745,101	-1.9	538
Arkansas .....	32,487	29,951	22.52	2,536	7.8	7,383	-18.1	712,570	-14.4	1,239
California .....	769,288	723,008	41.67	46,280	6.0	174,838	1.2	35,276,846	-1.8	14,621
Colorado .....	32,244	29,952	42.06	2,292	7.1	7,328	-5.5	1,323,218	-2	559
Connecticut .....	88,095	83,935	34.51	4,160	4.7	20,022	7.7	2,971,175	11.0	2,407
Delaware .....	11,111	10,446	37.16	665	6.0	2,525	-13.8	403,274	-11.7	414
Dist. of Col. ....	16,161	15,756	31.23	405	2.5	3,673	5.2	501,641	14.1	424
Florida .....	126,246	120,886	27.30	5,360	4.2	28,692	27.5	3,390,116	36.2	3,387
Georgia .....	78,489	67,209	26.76	11,280	14.4	17,838	3.5	1,934,903	10.2	3,368
Hawaii .....	18,727	17,587	39.70	1,140	6.1	4,256	-15.7	720,599	-10.9	377
Idaho .....	10,814	9,512	31.90	1,302	12.0	2,458	-5.5	344,801	-17.4	73
Illinois .....	249,273	234,445	36.64	14,828	5.9	56,653	-8.6	9,044,677	-18.7	7,481
Indiana .....	102,538	89,352	31.21	13,186	12.9	23,304	5.5	3,015,233	13.7	3,208
Iowa .....	23,315	19,481	29.69	3,834	16.4	5,299	-15.4	633,955	-10.6	789
Kansas .....	23,090	21,458	34.18	1,632	7.1	5,248	-7.1	773,761	-2.2	698
Kentucky .....	70,770	64,767	29.31	6,003	8.5	16,084	-8.2	1,983,143	-2.4	1,677
Louisiana .....	85,549	78,606	30.04	6,943	8.1	19,443	-8.3	2,488,209	-4.4	2,419
Maine .....	23,644	22,116	22.08	1,528	6.5	5,374	-20.7	516,044	-16.4	0
Maryland .....	107,103	100,925	31.10	6,178	5.8	24,342	-1.0	3,257,624	4.3	2,573
Massachusetts .....	240,754	215,583	35.79	29,171	12.1	54,717	1.9	8,118,119	8.5	4,791
Michigan .....	195,085	185,019	34.90	10,066	5.2	44,338	-2.2	6,636,768	2.5	5,461
Minnesota .....	60,019	55,943	27.68	4,076	6.8	13,641	-16.5	1,622,059	-11.7	1,871
Mississippi .....	34,723	32,051	23.28	2,672	7.7	7,892	-5.5	787,694	-2.4	1,059
Missouri .....	82,090	75,512	29.66	6,578	8.0	18,657	-15.9	2,391,569	-10.7	2,318
Montana .....	7,952	7,952	29.61	0	—	1,807	-24.1	241,546	-20.8	323
Nebraska .....	12,120	11,716	29.39	404	3.3	2,755	-12.9	350,632	-8.9	412
Nevada .....	9,891	9,344	37.67	547	5.5	2,248	-14.8	365,648	-9.6	260
New Hampshire .....	14,997	13,961	28.62	1,036	6.9	3,408	-10.8	415,158	-5	0
New Jersey .....	273,584	243,204	37.56	30,380	11.1	62,178	1.1	9,863,875	4.6	6,009
New Mexico .....	20,050	18,879	28.53	1,171	5.8	4,557	-5.1	560,370	-6	409
New York .....	884,431	795,929	36.82	88,502	10.0	201,007	-7.1	30,929,032	-3.4	13,556
North Carolina .....	125,665	112,873	22.75	12,792	10.2	28,560	-1	2,770,880	5.8	2,905
North Dakota .....	3,645	2,887	28.23	758	20.8	828	-38.5	101,575	-38.1	152
Ohio .....	298,301	280,396	40.53	17,905	6.0	67,796	-1.3	11,838,249	4.7	6,188
Oklahoma .....	43,122	40,662	26.08	2,460	5.7	9,800	-27.0	1,098,246	-23.5	1,063
Oregon .....	45,593	41,713	33.94	3,880	8.5	10,362	-19.2	1,510,205	-15.4	1,206
Pennsylvania .....	598,814	540,992	31.79	57,822	9.7	13,609	-3.4	18,237,329	1.6	8,402
Puerto Rico .....	370,31	364,31	13.97	600	1.6	8,416	7.2	51,398.7	14.6	2,066
Rhode Island .....	42,119	39,065	28.75	3,054	7.3	9,573	16.5	1,174,776	18.7	776
South Carolina .....	41,969	39,869	25.20	2,100	5.0	9,538	1.7	1,039,021	8.1	1,278
South Dakota .....	3,249	3,077	27.60	172	5.3	738	-15.3	88,182	-11.8	127
Tennessee .....	100,112	93,651	24.01	6,461	6.5	22,753	4.0	2,354,995	11.4	2,987
Texas .....	162,068	152,056	28.64	10,012	6.2	36,834	2	4,544,575	5.7	6,148
Utah .....	11,883	10,652	33.00	1,231	10.4	2,701	-14.8	382,417	-12.4	255
Vermont .....	7,806	6,949	27.99	857	11.0	1,774	-19.2	209,371	-14.6	183
Virginia .....	40,795	38,813	24.46	1,982	4.9	9,272	-3.2	980,515	1.7	2,029
Washington .....	61,562	58,872	32.76	2,690	4.4	13,991	-26.7	1,995,084	-24.8	770
West Virginia .....	58,306	52,531	21.38	5,775	9.9	13,251	-13.3	1,216,318	-12.1	1,414
Wisconsin .....	55,501	47,963	37.08	7,538	13.6	12,614	-8.1	1,999,903	-3.7	1,934
Wyoming .....	7,549	7,168	42.58	381	5.0	1,716	-21.1	317,830	-16.3	210

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes (\$3,907,281) in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in three States: California (\$3,799,648), Idaho (\$10,028), and Illinois (\$97,605).
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> July 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	221 30	39 670	\$9,444,926	\$3,652,980	\$5,658,693	24,247	7,397	16,850	4,780
Alabama.....	741	915	215,162	96,460	116,940	565	230	335	114
Alaska.....	213	55	41,349	32,036	8,067	55	41	14	32
Arizona.....	232	297	75,896	33,348	41,466	269	124	145	48
Arkansas.....	162	457	76,210	19,056	56,391	269	63	206	74
California.....	2836	3252	1,343,974	738,184	575,792	2065	657	1,408	509
Colorado.....	212	309	88,449	36,982	49,696	211	67	144	29
Connecticut.....	141	251	61,344	24,480	35,475	198	56	142	30
Delaware.....	18	55	11,044	3,031	7,948	34	5	29	10
Dist. of Col.....	845	199	160,781	129,829	28,813	335	245	90	114
Florida.....	393	1,015	190,367	51,471	138,049	739	217	522	100
Georgia.....	411	648	149,208	57,219	91,640	424	121	303	117
Hawaii.....	357	143	94,728	68,979	22,932	168	103	65	37
Idaho.....	34	82	16,413	4,903	11,344	154	44	110	5
Illinois.....	1,214	1,473	414,058	192,401	217,979	1,013	335	678	327
Indiana.....	205	824	139,965	26,609	112,154	466	67	399	79
Iowa.....	59	221	36,584	7,148	29,056	122	13	109	25
Kansas.....	233	218	72,136	39,324	31,970	205	61	144	116
Kentucky.....	375	1,125	210,178	51,985	157,088	560	159	401	102
Louisiana.....	466	891	199,166	65,528	132,688	436	136	300	83
Maine.....	111	161	35,048	11,578	21,726	112	25	87	0
Maryland.....	488	633	167,332	74,261	90,721	415	134	281	95
Massachusetts.....	1,113	1,050	362,668	194,728	163,690	163	48	115	47
Michigan.....	352	2,562	378,914	50,684	328,230	1,152	178	974	233
Minnesota.....	247	809	159,709	30,649	122,404	380	44	336	81
Mississippi.....	380	321	89,052	43,083	39,729	228	81	147	137
Missouri.....	338	793	166,910	46,889	108,653	483	130	353	91
Montana.....	63	78	19,658	8,868	10,413	52	17	35	19
Nebraska.....	72	60	17,857	9,438	8,307	70	33	37	15
Nevada.....	57	59	19,711	9,175	10,029	57	20	37	14
New Hampshire.....	125	75	32,027	19,298	12,119	57	21	36	0
New Jersey.....	528	954	250,274	97,277	152,349	710	250	460	40
New Mexico.....	248	281	73,782	35,200	37,460	162	56	106	48
New York.....	1,800	2,097	633,335	331,316	297,706	1,188	369	819	274
North Carolina.....	412	748	154,122	48,316	103,403	533	198	335	61
North Dakota.....	30	93	16,629	3,819	12,747	41	12	29	12
Ohio.....	878	2,547	526,442	152,627	372,506	1,240	266	974	183
Oklahoma.....	298	582	108,591	34,324	73,297	296	63	233	50
Oregon.....	208	391	84,553	31,533	52,388	271	67	204	43
Pennsylvania.....	1,638	4,959	942,769	232,145	694,825	1,969	339	1,630	422
Puerto Rico.....	152	893	142,610	18,679	123,931	288	48	240	49
Rhode Island.....	243	213	68,259	38,889	29,370	809	407	402	22
South Carolina.....	169	365	71,881	21,273	49,540	275	87	188	59
South Dakota.....	54	33	11,995	7,330	4,565	38	19	19	15
Tennessee.....	462	1,256	216,044	56,444	157,075	517	101	416	193
Texas.....	1,195	2,073	466,310	169,806	291,764	1,322	437	885	327
Utah.....	157	122	40,789	23,717	17,013	103	47	56	21
Vermont.....	22	54	10,887	3,556	7,155	47	6	41	9
Virginia.....	243	433	90,720	31,936	57,456	326	111	215	82
Virgin Islands.....	2	3	697	254	443	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	625	609	199,357	100,370	93,911	1,883	951	932	54
West Virginia.....	110	1,216	158,120	9,783	145,094	383	23	360	63
Wisconsin.....	105	662	110,354	16,303	94,051	356	51	305	44
Wyoming.....	58	55	20,508	10,459	9,135	33	14	19	26

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes (\$236,512) in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in three States: California (\$233,381), Idaho (\$385), and Illinois (\$2,746).
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961												1962		
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July		
Total, 52 States..	1,958,195	1,743,547	1,558,301	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084	2,414,624	2,218,087	1,830,509	1,569,730	1,469,101	1,542,930		
Rate: $\frac{2}{1}$															
Actual.....	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.8		
Seas. adj. ...	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3		
Alabama .....	2,844.3	2,433.7	2,247.9	2,298.1	2,587.1	2,873.0	3,484.0	3,064.6	2,809.1	2,533.9	2,291.8	2,221.5	2,497.0		
Alaska .....	2,326.6	1,697.7	1,753.3	2,663.3	3,954.4	4,927.7	6,167.7	6,240.0	5,927.7	5,503.3	3,492.2	2,033.9	1,288.8		
Arizona .....	9,247.7	8,895.5	8,620.0	9,225.5	9,733.6	11,480.0	13,148.8	12,887.7	11,377.5	8,938.8	7,594.4	7,785.5	8,317.7		
Arkansas .....	1,625.9	1,433.9	1,296.2	1,231.8	1,507.6	2,091.8	2,920.4	2,528.3	2,133.2	1,856.4	1,364.7	1,184.9	1,185.3		
California .....	21,291.3	19,015.6	17,345.8	16,947.0	19,354.3	22,405.9	25,326.7	28,606.7	27,191.7	21,889.5	20,824.5	20,419.2	17,866.3		
Colorado .....	7,134.4	6,689.9	5,715.5	5,929.7	8,169.9	10,971.1	14,439.9	15,500.0	13,620.0	10,269.9	8,569.9	7,965.5	7,949.9		
Connecticut .....	3,765.5	3,110.5	2,586.7	2,542.7	2,462.4	2,897.9	3,659.9	3,568.6	3,290.0	2,710.1	2,350.0	2,159.3	2,721.9		
Delaware .....	3,711.1	5,008.8	3,413.3	3,058.8	3,332.2	4,074.4	7,282.2	8,160.0	6,456.6	3,964.4	3,326.6	2,644.4	2,631.1		
Dist. of Col. ....	5,085.5	4,569.9	4,047.7	3,922.2	4,134.4	5,053.3	6,701.1	7,495.5	6,673.3	5,122.2	4,182.2	3,871.1	4,471.1		
Florida .....	4,800.5	4,594.2	4,310.0	3,877.5	3,467.9	3,351.7	3,729.0	3,578.2	3,318.9	2,939.4	2,827.4	2,897.5	4,172.5		
Georgia .....	3,507.4	3,070.0	2,760.4	2,634.5	2,631.0	2,896.9	3,764.0	3,231.5	2,886.2	2,695.9	2,311.6	2,301.8	2,421.8		
Hawaii .....	3,224.4	5,380.0	6,334.4	7,930.0	8,530.0	8,382.2	8,066.6	7,808.8	7,861.1	7,544.4	6,148.8	4,849.9	4,912.2		
Idaho .....	4,497.7	3,836.6	3,608.8	3,859.9	6,765.5	10,318.8	10,943.3	9,964.4	7,880.0	4,828.8	3,313.3	3,198.8	3,375.5		
Illinois .....	9,275.0	8,162.4	7,161.2	6,951.8	7,837.0	9,317.9	12,608.7	12,594.1	11,517.8	8,617.7	7,319.1	6,556.0	6,693.0		
Indiana .....	4,049.5	3,368.8	2,758.9	2,734.1	3,077.2	3,735.8	5,048.1	5,110.7	4,430.0	3,274.0	2,584.0	2,457.9	3,244.5		
Iowa .....	1,139.7	1,161.8	1,016.1	9,501.1	1,187.5	1,647.6	2,093.5	2,092.3	1,950.7	1,314.2	8,014.0	6,574.4	6,476.6		
Kansas .....	9,879.9	8,550.0	7,133.3	7,414.4	9,403.3	1,357.7	1,830.1	1,657.6	1,360.7	9,051.1	6,484.4	5,910.0	6,446.6		
Kentucky .....	3,006.7	2,605.9	2,156.2	2,094.3	2,214.7	2,528.8	3,307.4	3,304.4	3,109.2	2,790.8	2,303.9	2,051.3	2,148.5		
Louisiana .....	3,300.8	2,846.8	2,712.5	2,461.0	2,578.5	2,906.1	3,802.2	3,477.8	3,041.9	2,851.7	2,611.0	2,321.5	2,232.4		
Maine .....	1,284.2	1,197.7	1,238.0	1,087.6	1,134.2	1,301.6	1,427.2	1,373.4	1,309.2	1,492.0	1,137.5	7,338.8	7,252.2		
Maryland .....	3,073.4	2,680.7	2,318.5	2,297.3	2,559.7	3,003.5	4,183.5	4,331.6	3,911.0	3,106.4	2,667.2	2,463.1	2,521.7		
Massachusetts ..	7,608.7	6,489.5	6,645.5	6,162.1	6,377.5	7,901.7	9,863.1	9,603.1	8,975.8	7,636.0	6,550.8	5,799.8	6,573.9		
Michigan .....	1,155.9	1,135.5	7,755.5	6,745.9	6,706.4	8,366.6	1,079.4	1,144.7	1,089.7	8,265.8	5,565.8	5,565.8	6,034.5		
Minnesota .....	2,280.8	2,111.2	1,775.0	1,773.2	2,401.9	3,636.2	2,900.2	2,033.7	4,662.3	3,964.1	2,422.8	1,825.5	1,627.6		
Mississippi .....	1,626.7	1,393.0	1,231.3	1,145.6	1,310.8	1,751.6	2,290.6	2,033.7	1,704.3	1,435.1	1,196.3	1,084.4	1,060.9		
Missouri .....	3,594.6	4,038.6	3,369.9	3,401.0	3,867.7	4,694.1	6,275.9	5,826.3	5,165.7	4,073.3	3,085.0	2,723.8	2,648.7		
Montana .....	3,478.8	2,778.8	2,869.9	3,414.0	5,610.7	8,287.7	1,105.9	1,080.8	1,024.4	6,264.4	3,442.2	2,506.6	2,465.5		
Nebraska .....	3,568.8	3,398.8	3,203.3	3,209.9	4,394.4	7,791.1	1,163.9	1,202.5	1,166.7	6,306.6	3,493.3	2,886.6	2,837.7		
Nevada .....	3,471.1	3,270.0	2,766.6	2,987.7	3,898.8	4,660.0	5,213.3	5,417.7	4,996.6	3,733.3	2,985.5	2,672.2	2,529.9		
New Hampshire ..	6,363.3	6,016.6	5,981.1	4,933.1	4,859.9	5,599.9	6,283.3	5,924.4	6,494.4	6,496.6	5,526.6	4,178.8	4,687.7		
New Jersey .....	7,882.9	7,066.7	6,590.2	6,454.9	7,128.2	9,100.3	11,451.0	10,459.8	9,507.2	8,114.7	7,302.2	6,544.4	6,998.1		
New Mexico .....	7,108.8	6,471.1	5,813.3	5,890.0	6,820.2	8,109.9	9,837.7	9,475.5	8,390.0	6,967.7	5,278.8	5,061.1	5,260.0		
New York .....	26,902.2	22,157.2	20,418.8	19,154.3	20,908.1	27,080.6	32,346.4	29,860.5	27,261.3	23,832.4	22,560.3	22,314.0	22,708.4		
North Carolina ..	4,269.3	3,226.4	2,830.2	2,892.8	3,384.3	4,080.5	5,261.9	4,717.6	4,453.8	3,785.7	3,273.8	3,051.6	3,073.8		
North Dakota .....	1,546.6	1,421.1	1,355.5	1,621.1	3,424.4	5,755.5	7,667.7	7,855.5	7,441.1	5,418.8	2,438.8	1,495.5	1,066.6		
Ohio .....	10,461.1	9,037.4	7,841.4	7,669.0	8,752.1	10,457.3	13,079.0	12,897.3	11,763.4	9,404.8	7,922.4	7,691.8	8,484.1		
Oklahoma .....	1,867.1	1,693.1	1,561.6	1,486.0	1,665.2	1,961.7	2,294.2	2,146.7	1,939.6	1,774.0	1,502.0	1,442.4	1,431.5		
Oregon .....	1,613.5	1,301.5	1,148.8	1,408.5	2,009.0	2,774.6	3,389.1	3,181.7	2,996.6	2,252.0	1,674.5	1,313.6	1,313.6		
Pennsylvania .....	20,878.9	18,415.5	17,506.0	16,984.3	17,704.8	20,357.0	23,480.3	21,924.6	20,266.2	17,469.4	15,940.0	15,374.5	17,245.5		
Puerto Rico .....	1,599.4	1,711.4	1,709.5	1,590.6	1,504.8	1,588.2	1,539.8	1,369.6	1,318.2	1,370.8	1,340.2	1,367.5	1,660.7		
Rhode Island .....	1,391.2	1,090.6	9,147.7	8,436.6	8,601.1	1,225.5	1,608.6	1,525.6	1,451.7	1,201.2	9,861.1	8,961.1	1,191.5		
South Carolina ..	1,733.1	1,438.4	1,360.4	1,302.4	1,369.3	1,490.6	1,807.1	1,597.6	1,491.4	1,325.9	1,159.3	1,105.0	1,300.5		
South Dakota .....	1,805.5	1,696.6	1,602.2	1,651.1	1,480.0	2,831.1	4,536.6	4,674.4	4,256.6	2,539.9	1,014.4	724.4	2,971.1		
Tennessee .....	4,094.7	3,481.5	3,092.7	2,982.2	3,329.5	3,860.9	5,338.5	4,657.6	4,119.3	3,653.2	3,043.0	2,750.2	4,473.7		
Texas .....	5,453.6	4,906.0	4,464.1	4,192.0	4,684.6	5,121.4	5,868.7	5,727.4	5,337.1	5,026.8	4,508.5	4,337.3	4,134.4		
Utah .....	4,676.6	5,168.8	5,116.6	3,682.2	4,799.6	7,006.6	9,999.8	1,118.0	9,212.2	6,169.9	4,360.3	3,903.3	4,134.4		
Vermont .....	3,070.0	2,675.5	2,552.2	2,686.6	3,308.8	4,560.0	5,326.6	5,428.8	5,418.8	4,377.7	3,061.1	2,248.8	2,317.7		
Virginia .....	1,873.9	1,479.3	1,243.1	9,818.8	1,052.3	1,289.3	2,251.0	2,538.2	2,399.3	1,625.7	1,272.2	1,188.4	1,165.1		
Washington .....	3,198.1	3,189.4	3,156.4	3,516.1	4,447.9	5,408.7	6,021.5	5,187.2	4,435.7	3,115.1	2,431.9	2,179.7	2,655.5		
West Virginia .....	2,253.4	1,953.3	1,722.6	1,722.6	1,844.5	2,225.8	2,835.0	2,738.8	2,590.0	2,142.6	1,888.3	1,735.7	1,886.4		
Wisconsin .....	2,606.6	3,337.8	2,305.3	2,204.3	2,829.6	3,679.5	4,363.8	4,016.5	3,524.2	2,543.6	1,755.3	1,529.9	1,855.2		
Wyoming .....	1,766.6	1,477.5	1,272.2	1,377.9	2,399.9	3,967.7	5,233.5	5,511.7	5,273.3	3,740.0	2,354.4	1,933.9	1,929.9		

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, July 1962

State	Insured unemployment				
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 4/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/			
Total .....	1,542,930	3.8	258,133	455,288	1,646,526
Alabama .....	24,970	4.8	832	1,069	26,871
Alaska .....	1,288	4.0	156	50	1,494
Arizona .....	8,317	3.4	316	371	9,004
Arkansas .....	11,853	4.3	241	544	12,638
California .....	178,663	4.6	4,140	4,906	219,938
Colorado .....	7,949	2.2	203	369	8,521
Connecticut .....	27,219	3.6	188	331	27,738
Delaware .....	2,631	2.1	38	65	2,734
Dist. of Col. ....	4,471	1.7	737	235	5,443
Florida .....	41,725	4.6	587	1,098	43,410
Georgia .....	24,218	3.3	527	731	25,476
Hawaii .....	4,912	2.9	328	167	5,407
Idaho .....	4,375	3.7	52	88	4,519
Illinois .....	66,930	2.6	1,288	1,639	69,880
Indiana .....	32,445	3.1	247	1,046	33,738
Iowa .....	6,476	1.5	64	254	6,794
Kansas .....	6,446	1.8	220	276	6,942
Kentucky .....	21,485	4.9	417	1,164	23,066
Louisiana .....	22,324	4.2	492	917	23,733
Maine .....	7,252	3.8	139	201	7,592
Maryland .....	25,217	3.7	521	602	26,340
Massachusetts .....	65,739	4.3	933	1,021	67,693
Michigan .....	60,345	3.5	451	2,964	63,760
Minnesota .....	16,276	2.3	270	847	17,393
Mississippi .....	10,609	3.9	452	425	11,486
Missouri .....	26,487	2.8	360	771	27,618
Montana .....	2,465	2.3	64	87	2,616
Nebraska .....	2,837	1.2	53	57	2,947
Nevada .....	2,529	2.9	52	56	2,637
New Hampshire .....	4,687	3.1	88	75	4,850
New Jersey .....	69,981	4.5	760	1,129	71,870
New Mexico .....	5,260	3.3	236	284	5,780
New York .....	227,084	4.5	2,040	2,498	231,622
North Carolina .....	30,738	3.4	439	742	31,919
North Dakota .....	1,066	1.6	51	102	1,219
Ohio .....	84,841	3.6	735	3,117	88,693
Oklahoma .....	14,315	3.8	353	654	15,322
Oregon .....	13,136	3.3	230	436	13,802
Pennsylvania .....	172,455	6.0	2,073	5,423	179,951
Puerto Rico .....	16,607	7.0	208	993	17,808
Rhode Island .....	11,915	5.0	266	233	12,414
South Carolina .....	13,005	3.0	217	436	13,658
South Dakota .....	911	1.1	61	36	1,008
Tennessee .....	29,740	4.5	565	1,310	31,615
Texas .....	44,737	2.5	1,242	1,968	47,947
Utah .....	4,134	2.2	214	173	4,521
Vermont .....	2,317	3.2	31	77	2,425
Virginia .....	11,651	1.6	285	481	12,417
Virgin Islands .....	(5/)	--	2	3	5/5
Washington .....	26,555	4.4	1,007	815	28,377
West Virginia .....	18,864	6.0	153	1,345	20,362
Wisconsin .....	18,552	2.1	143	799	19,494
Wyoming .....	1,929	2.9	47	47	2,023

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending December 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Includes 32,255 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED) as follows: California (32,229), Idaho (4), and Illinois (23). Excludes 2,400 insured unemployed under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program which terminated June 30, 1962.

5/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 3 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> July 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States ...	4 4,4 6 6	1 4,6 9 3	2 9,7 7 3	3 0,6 7 2 7	1 1,1 0 1 7	1 9,5 7 1 0	7 1,3 4 1
Alabama.....	1,1 1 2	5 5 9	5 5 3	8,0 9 3	3,5 4 2	4,5 5 1	1,9 0 1
Alaska.....	9 2	6 9	2 3	1,0 1 9	7 7 8	2 4 1	2 0 6
Arizona.....	5 9 5	2 3 2	3 6 3	2,8 6 8	1,2 8 5	1,5 8 3	6 8 7
Arkansas.....	5 1 3	1 7 4	3 3 9	3,4 4 5	1,0 7 1	2,3 7 4	7 8 5
California.....	4,5 6 1	1,3 9 3	3,1 6 8	3 9,4 2 8	1 8,1 2 3	2 1,3 0 5	9,0 4 6
Colorado.....	4 4 3	1 5 3	2 9 0	2,6 0 9	9 1 9	1,6 9 0	5 7 2
Connecticut.....	4 2 7	9 0	3 3 7	2,1 5 5	8 0 2	1,3 5 3	5 1 9
Delaware.....	7 1	1 8	5 3	4 3 3	1 6 1	2 7 2	1 0 3
Dist. of Col.....	4 4 4	2 8 8	1 5 6	4,2 3 8	3,2 0 1	1,0 3 7	9 7 2
Florida.....	1,2 9 0	4 4 7	8 4 3	7,1 2 7	2,4 6 7	4,6 6 0	1,6 8 5
Georgia.....	7 0 2	2 6 2	4 4 0	5,3 2 5	2,2 2 3	3,1 0 2	1,2 5 8
Hawaii.....	2 5 9	9 7	1 6 2	2,0 6 9	4 9 4	1,5 7 5	4 9 5
Idaho.....	2 3 1	7 6	1 5 5	5 7 8	1 9 9	3 7 9	1 4 0
Illinois.....	1,7 6 7	5 6 4	1,2 0 3	1 2,6 4 0	5,6 9 5	6,9 4 5	2,9 2 7
Indiana.....	9 1 0	1 9 4	7 1 6	5,2 3 7	9 8 9	4,2 4 8	1,2 9 3
Iowa.....	2 6 1	3 8	2 2 3	1,3 7 1	3 0 6	1,0 6 5	3 1 8
Kansas.....	3 8 5	1 1 9	2 6 6	2,2 0 1	1,0 3 8	1,1 6 3	4 9 6
Kentucky.....	7 8 4	2 6 1	5 2 3	6,9 6 5	1,8 7 1	5,0 9 4	1,5 8 1
Louisiana.....	6 4 6	2 2 6	4 2 0	6,2 7 4	2,2 2 0	4,0 5 4	1,4 0 9
Maine.....	2 1 4	5 9	1 5 5	1,5 1 1	6 4 2	8 6 9	3 4 0
Maryland.....	8 9 7	3 2 5	5 7 2	4,2 8 4	1,9 3 9	2,3 4 5	1,1 2 3
Massachusetts.....	9 7 4	3 2 8	6 4 6	8,4 3 9	4,0 9 9	4,3 4 0	1,9 5 4
Michigan.....	2,0 3 4	3 5 7	1,6 7 7	1 4,1 0 1	1,7 9 2	1 2,3 0 9	3,4 1 5
Minnesota.....	5 6 6	8 9	4 7 7	4,6 7 6	1,1 4 6	3,5 3 0	1,1 1 7
Mississippi.....	5 2 1	2 5 9	2 6 2	3,8 8 6	2,0 0 7	1,8 7 9	8 7 7
Missouri.....	8 1 8	2 9 5	5 2 3	4,8 7 1	1,5 2 3	3,3 4 8	1,1 3 1
Montana.....	1 2 8	3 9	8 9	6 8 6	2 9 7	3 8 9	1 5 1
Nebraska.....	9 1	3 7	5 4	4 6 2	2 3 4	2 2 8	1 1 0
Nevada.....	1 2 8	4 3	8 5	4 6 3	2 2 4	2 3 9	1 0 8
New Hampshire....	1 1 8	3 4	8 4	7 7 8	4 4 1	3 3 7	1 6 3
New Jersey.....	1,4 4 1	5 0 2	9 3 9	8,1 4 5	3,3 0 2	4,8 4 3	1,8 8 9
New Mexico.....	3 1 1	1 2 7	1 8 4	2,1 6 5	9 5 7	1,2 0 8	5 2 0
New York.....	3,0 9 0	1,1 2 8	1,9 6 2	1 9,3 7 2	8,7 7 1	1 10,6 0 1	4,5 3 8
North Carolina....	8 6 9	3 4 2	5 2 7	5,1 3 7	1,9 3 7	3,2 0 0	1,1 8 1
North Dakota.....	1 0 0	3 7	6 3	7 1 4	2 1 8	4 9 6	1 5 3
Ohio.....	2,0 2 5	3 1 1	1,7 1 4	1 6,3 9 2	3,2 2 9	1 13,1 6 3	3,8 5 2
Oklahoma.....	4 2 3	1 4 1	2 8 2	4,4 7 0	1,5 8 1	2,8 8 9	1,0 0 7
Oregon.....	5 7 1	1 7 5	3 9 6	2,9 5 3	1,0 1 5	1,9 3 8	6 6 6
Pennsylvania.....	3,6 0 3	1,0 2 7	2,5 7 6	3 2,2 1 6	9,0 6 5	2 3,1 5 1	7,4 9 6
Puerto Rico.....	4 1 5	8 7	3 2 8	5,1 5 2	8 9 8	4,2 5 4	1,2 0 1
Rhode Island.....	3 0 9	1 1 8	1 9 1	2,0 4 6	1,0 9 9	9 4 7	4 9 9
South Carolina.....	4 6 0	1 6 6	2 9 4	2,6 7 5	9 0 1	1,7 7 4	6 5 3
South Dakota.....	1 1 5	7 3	4 2	4 2 0	2 6 5	1 5 5	9 7
Tennessee.....	9 7 8	3 2 6	6 5 2	8,2 9 7	2,5 7 4	5,7 2 3	1,8 7 5
Texas.....	2,0 1 0	7 2 0	1,2 9 0	1 3,8 5 3	5,3 6 5	8,4 8 8	3,2 1 0
Utah.....	2 2 9	1 0 2	1 2 7	1,7 2 9	9 5 4	7 7 5	3 8 7
Vermont.....	9 8	1 5	8 3	4 3 6	1 2 6	3 1 0	1 0 8
Virginia.....	6 5 2	2 2 9	4 2 3	3,5 2 5	1,2 8 9	2,2 3 6	7 6 6
Virgin Islands.....	9	5	4	2 3	1 0	1 3	5
Washington.....	3,4 5 0	1,7 3 0	1,7 2 0	7,7 7 8	4,2 4 5	3,5 3 3	1,8 2 2
West Virginia.....	6 2 2	8 9	5 3 3	6,4 4 8	6 5 9	5,7 8 9	1,4 9 8
Wisconsin.....	6 4 9	9 6	5 5 3	4,1 1 4	6 1 4	3,5 0 0	9 4 2
Wyoming.....	5 5	2 2	3 3	4 3 5	2 1 5	2 2 0	9 4

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



Selected unemployment insurance financial data under State unemployment insurance programs, July 31, 1962 and July 31, 1961

(amount in thousands)

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/		For 12 months ending July 1962 percent of	
	July 31, 1962	July 31, 1961	July 31, 1962	July 31, 1961	July 31, 1962	July 31, 1961	July 31, 1962	July 31, 1961	July 31, 1962	July 31, 1961	Benefits to taxable wages 2/	Reserves to taxable wages 2/ Collections and interest to taxable wages 2/
Total, 52 States 3/	1/5 880 885	1/80 668 6	10 873 61	89 652 6	1/2 740 066	1/3 546 666	1/2 903 387	2 583 357	5 893 931	5 759 999	23	49
Alabama .....	61 37	75 79	10 730	74 67	255 99	328 79	296 37	209 95	478 25	450 31	18	24
Alaska .....	11 97	15 47	1 718	21 66	709 5	691 5	746 1	860 4	538 87	535 21	33	21
Arizona .....	22 87	30 79	424 7	33 92	116 51	127 34	131 23	186 04	621 42	607 63	15	35
Arkansas .....	25 11	37 14	281 6	27 08	134 55	159 77	110 56	102 28	290 98	314 51	19	17
California .....	10 879 2	11 456 1	16 340 8	11 370 8	142 196 3	148 575 2	384 406	323 458	540 112	628 937	30	16
Colorado .....	42 15	38 53	54 55	41 90	176 03	194 14	159 51	103 99	545 79	558 32	16	15
Connecticut .....	89 57	182 42	186 37	186 67	182 41	175 902	530 19	529 20	156 628	149 789	21	24
Delaware .....	14 97	19 90	361 3	28 67	85 58	98 62	91 13	92 88	106 96	101 42	26	22
Dist. of Col. ....	14 15	15 43	198 5	190 4	594 0	662 2	829 3	801 6	633 79	625 06	94	12
Florida .....	82 20	121 86	197 86	141 58	354 26	423 43	496 85	386 81	1138 93	1004 89	14	19
Georgia .....	579 3	1042 8	943 7	776 7	283 35	408 54	317 57	3079 0	1378 55	1343 37	43	16
Hawaii .....	252 6	180 3	193 2	198 9	1140 4	628 5	581 0	638 8	196 65	252 52	27	14
Idaho .....	137 4	146 6	307 5	256 7	195 12	106 51	947 0	745 7	253 10	252 55	29	29
Illinois .....	324 95	173 1	721 10	633 01	156 236	187 283	183 709	176 795	348 236	320 835	20	23
Indiana .....	865 1	1664 1	159 68	136 39	467 03	792 53	446 91	453 23	1343 67	1361 92	15	14
Iowa .....	236 0	366 7	333 3	276 7	174 74	175 35	123 38	120 42	1020 43	1084 66	14	10
Kansas .....	251 2	472 0	391 7	301 7	161 53	211 27	142 76	126 60	626 80	646 71	16	14
Kentucky .....	627 7	1046 6	1044 3	870 5	279 84	403 94	290 52	291 74	954 77	923 84	25	19
Louisiana .....	824 9	1138 9	123 77	859 6	373 32	451 98	290 52	291 74	1007 08	1079 79	25	21
Maine .....	218 1	382 9	375 8	266 6	161 16	156 41	114 71	101 20	238 95	239 93	22	45
Maryland .....	91 14	122 54	257 42	188 84	453 82	594 23	658 67	566 47	809 63	605 81	24	34
Massachusetts .....	2504 9	3199 6	422 41	247 89	1189 11	1409 95	1132 41	896 19	1780 38	1771 15	28	42
Michigan .....	2132 6	466 9	627 5	522 67	284 81	273 39	163 33	149 298	5210 240	5175 600	25	41
Minnesota .....	640 8	930 9	887 4	875 1	384 11	458 09	289 33	241 44	302 30	453 69	20	19
Mississippi .....	259 8	447 7	441 5	393 9	133 97	179 09	148 23	140 70	302 25	287 18	44	44
Missouri .....	841 0	1172 5	1392 2	1294 9	466 31	518 89	474 29	433 24	2000 38	1989 91	17	74
Montana .....	101 9	210 7	163 8	308 6	793 6	1188 7	637 7	996 3	210 25	225 73	25	66
Nebraska .....	1255 5	170 4	307 3	227 9	909 2	888 4	968 1	861 5	3879 3	3630 7	14	59
Nevada .....	123 2	182 7	287 6	217 3	655 5	818 6	928 6	735 7	1907 1	1635 7	21	60
New Hampshire .....	135 2	208 9	230 7	206 7	630 3	884 1	769 9	752 2	2364 7	2224 9	15	57
New Jersey .....	311 74	344 28	5474 3	4520 3	1401 91	1519 02	14544 4	12844 0	3041 79	29892 6	30	64
New Mexico .....	181 3	280 5	196 9	196 9	951 0	1154 7	709 5	734 6	3645 3	3845 3	21	79
New York .....	951 55	1232 35	1994 44	1720 44	40684 5	49127 1	5081 75	4250 57	10118 66	91241 2	27	68
North Carolina .....	862 0	1212 5	1377 7	1277 5	3762 7	4664 6	4269 2	4461 1	1847 64	17969 9	16	77
North Dakota .....	63 1	67 1	137 9	132 3	506 6	493 6	450 3	422 2	519 8	576 1	27	28
Ohio .....	357 28	621 58	516 79	373 18	1721 56	3021 59	1301 11	1116 24	1203 76	1686 91	25	17
Oklahoma .....	376 7	533 6	697 9	470 7	1742 3	2175 7	1841 3	1477 5	3371 3	3162 4	27	19
Oregon .....	552 2	755 9	1200 3	1133 4	3024 2	4025 7	385 69	370 79	4600 1	3860 9	32	35
Pennsylvania .....	553 65	840 39	1093 80	984 46	2627 86	3568 59	2762 85	2571 68	51221 02	58749 6	32	15
Puerto Rico .....	149 5	150 5	392 6	300 5	658 6	633 99	1397 9	670 64	73959 5	73244 1	15	87
Rhode Island .....	332 0	443 7	615 5	591 9	1518 9	2073 5	2040 3	2010 5	3518 4	29970	21	50
South Carolina .....	310 1	415 4	385 2	362 4	1384 8	1678 1	1534 3	1487 7	7468 9	7351 2	12	67
South Dakota .....	34 6	320	1150 1	501	270 1	270 8	3378	230 6	1496 5	1428 7	12	66
Tennessee .....	705 4	1070 3	1069 1	995 7	3410 4	4298 3	3353 9	3310 5	6308 1	6384 9	19	35
Texas .....	1375 4	1554 6	1809 8	1728 1	5329 1	6654 2	5638 6	5365 9	2410 27	2378 80	11	48
Utah .....	1470	172 7	2570	2400	852 3	985 0	9350	889 1	3898 7	37880	16	74
Vermont .....	190 6	148 3	1136	1110	1498 1	16350	366 2	3500	996 4	1109 8	24	49
Virginia .....	302 6	524 3	9050	583 4	1529 5	2260 5	2701 6	2271 3	973 25	8566 3	8	50
Washington .....	768 7	1038 5	1771 3	1867 9	5349 2	6878 8	53240	4885 3	1962 71	19535 9	28	104
West Virginia .....	399 6	560 8	1146 2	962 2	1869 2	2969 1	2713 2	2530 2	40740	3230 2	21	45
Wisconsin .....	678 9	1331 2	1238 9	1395 2	4815 2	6886 4	4354 8	4437 1	2015 22	20096 8	20	82
Wyoming .....	115 9	129 3	118 5	880	649 3	623 8	3530	323 5	647 7	944 7	32	32

1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending December 1961.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January - July 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation, <sup>1/</sup> July 1962

State	Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States . . . .	\$1,670,056	\$770,794,676	2,120	2,765,318	1,4445	1,752,521
Alabama . . . . .	1,6013	1,001,1700	2	54,690	198	3,9320
Alaska . . . . .	3,743	1,471,269	13	4,760	17	2,209
Arizona . . . . .	4,252	2,544,063	2	11,535	28	5,892
Arkansas . . . . .	5,486	3,395,637	3	19,851	68	11,948
California . . . . .	17,5380	10,092,2897	812	30,5888	739	16,7656
Colorado . . . . .	4,585	2,517,905	6	8,196	21	5,763
Connecticut . . . . .	24,188	1,350,2112	17	3,6636	99	2,9333
Delaware . . . . .	5,991	2,057,274	1	7,658	29	4,477
Dist. of Col. . . . .	3,753	2,234,956	0	9,339	46	6,192
Florida . . . . .	21,380	1,151,4291	5	55,905	217	3,7570
Georgia . . . . .	15,470	1,283,8194	6	65,104	145	4,5390
Hawaii . . . . .	6,704	2,238,281	0	7,457	50	3,030
Idaho . . . . .	4,491	1,537,958	13	7,617	22	3,434
Illinois . . . . .	12,4496	5,269,9118	81	18,1093	590	11,9907
Indiana . . . . .	4,2851	1,976,6012	2	9,3842	334	6,0389
Iowa . . . . .	5,847	3,901,915	2	18,673	46	11,352
Kansas . . . . .	6,148	4,342,219	1	15,565	63	9,278
Kentucky . . . . .	4,1104	1,197,9377	13	4,4691	376	3,0136
Louisiana . . . . .	3,4257	1,144,5670	23	3,1687	243	3,2310
Maine . . . . .	798	2,095,231	0	10,711	0	5,566
Maryland . . . . .	14,434	1,266,4662	1	40,524	123	2,3601
Massachusetts . . . . .	4,2648	2,395,9010	43	9,3372	193	5,9742
Michigan . . . . .	14,8021	5,590,9722	36	18,4805	886	12,4747
Minnesota . . . . .	20,174	9,323,187	93	3,7182	127	2,0922
Mississippi . . . . .	6,991	4,253,735	2	2,1506	196	1,3787
Missouri . . . . .	2,3790	1,251,0690	1	4,8620	192	3,1302
Montana . . . . .	1,698	1,977,868	0	8,457	14	4,518
Nebraska . . . . .	3,002	1,642,755	0	7,351	21	4,606
Nevada . . . . .	1,707	1,408,197	1	5,288	15	2,541
New Hampshire . . . . .	2,007	1,318,517	3	5,342	22	3,170
New Jersey . . . . .	6,0281	3,913,1298	14	12,9038	540	8,5392
New Mexico . . . . .	8,446	1,637,256	10	6,945	84	4,601
New York . . . . .	23,5152	9,644,1277	382	28,1304	674	14,4146
North Carolina . . . . .	28,511	1,101,2239	3	5,1780	336	2,8762
North Dakota . . . . .	628	731,427	0	2,944	1	1,474
Ohio . . . . .	11,2065	7,791,4800	6	17,8394	674	11,5095
Oklahoma . . . . .	9,396	4,139,080	30	2,1276	126	1,5172
Oregon . . . . .	1,7945	7,327,834	3	2,4603	124	1,4336
Pennsylvania . . . . .	23,5098	5,439,1082	231	2,18,181	2,271	1,51,871
Puerto Rico . . . . .	9,747	3,648,191	1	3,2117	97	2,1462
Rhode Island . . . . .	5,730	4,573,543	2	1,7221	24	1,0894
South Carolina . . . . .	5,207	5,289,186	1	2,7944	45	1,9966
South Dakota . . . . .	264	44,5229	0	2,536	5	1,488
Tennessee . . . . .	15,281	1,424,1455	10	6,1443	125	4,178
Texas . . . . .	20,841	1,730,2599	14	9,8273	220	6,4550
Utah . . . . .	3,573	1,512,790	16	7,733	25	4,922
Vermont . . . . .	2,733	930,864	2	4,180	0	2,048
Virginia . . . . .	4,127	5,378,733	3	3,4495	33	2,4702
Virgin Islands . . . . .	0	1,049	0	8	0	0
Washington . . . . .	5,3843	1,006,7746	161	4,7930	506	2,4822
West Virginia . . . . .	1,3574	7,045,316	5	3,2986	143	1,9282
Wisconsin . . . . .	1,3498	8,501,157	44	3,6612	3,259	3,3411
Wyoming . . . . .	2,707	1,146,103	0	4,030	13	2,239

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. This program terminated June 30, 1962. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs, April-June 1962

State	New claims disposed of		New insured claimants 1/				First payments		Disqualifications imposed 2/		Claimants involved in lower authority single claimant appeals 5/		Claimants who exhausted benefits 6/		
	Number	Percent with sufficient wage credits	Number	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount 2/	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount and duration 2/	Average potential duration of benefits (weeks)	First payments		Number	Per-1,000 claimant contacts 4/	In cases received	In cases disposed of	Number		Average number of weeks of benefits drawn
							April - June 1962	April - June 1961					April - June 1962	April - June 1961	
Total, 52 States.....	1,771,289	84.6	1,453,055	40.6	31.8	7/23.7	1,215,574	1,575,036	524,203	22.1	78,147	75,567	438,867	714,615	21.2
Alabama.....	2,637.0	71.5	1,743.7	43.1	34.8	23.0	1,536.7	2,373.0	351.4	11.0	799	792	7,291	15,122	21.0
Alaska.....	3,106	66.3	2,058	8/49.7	48.2	25.2	1,817	2,246	99.5	16.0	87	83	1,148	1,058	24.3
Arizona.....	1,030.0	81.4	838.1	62.9	48.2	22.4	6,753	8,479	331.9	30.4	381	455	1,974	2,945	18.9
Arkansas.....	1,340.1	83.0	1,128	30.0	20.7	21.0	902.8	1,243.2	3,652	21.7	780	808	4,309	6,279	18.5
California.....	2,234.0	84.8	1,852.2	37.4	34.4	23.8	1,515.1	1,786.8	6,177.3	20.0	1,312.2	7,895	4,942	6,169.0	22.0
Colorado.....	1,073.7	89.2	957.5	8/61.9	48.7	28.9	701.4	5,723	542.1	27.3	593	614	2,219	2,885	20.9
Connecticut.....	3,218.5	81.3	2,615.2	32.6	24.1	20.9	1,808.9	2,585.6	1,092.0	38.7	1,995	1,949	7,062	1,427.9	19.6
Delaware.....	4,166	77.2	3,218	39.0	22.5	21.2	2,506	3,261	83.1	13.5	152	168	1,732	2,916	19.8
Dist. of Col.....	5,403	79.9	4,319	30.4	24.3	29.1	3,468	3,890	2,050	33.8	173	185	1,663	2,138	18.4
Florida.....	4,875.6	68.8	3,352.4	51.0	14.3	19.8	2,412.4	3,268.0	5,720	15.3	1,058	1,509	8,365	1,254.2	16.9
Georgia.....	3,856	71.3	2,772.0	28.8	11.8	18.1	2,205.0	3,260.7	1,223.2	39.3	649	678	1,776	1,744.2	15.3
Hawaii.....	8,249	94.0	7,754	26.9	26.9	26.0	5,735	3,682	2,029	21.9	134	184	9,737	7,737	26.0
Idaho.....	1,887	74.9	1,414	47.7	12.1	19.5	1,427	1,844	836	17.6	62	114	2,059	2,935	16.6
Illinois.....	8,718.8	77.7	6,771.7	59.0	40.2	21.0	6,216.4	8,490.3	3,463	29.1	5,537	6,041	28,183	46,911	19.0
Indiana.....	3,888.9	92.5	3,596.0	55.8	17.9	16.8	2,854.6	4,225.0	6,552	15.2	929	876	13,564	30,138	13.9
Iowa.....	1,111.1	84.2	835.0	73.9	29.3	19.6	753.9	1,111.8	2,326	16.1	509	599	4,208	5,694	16.2
Kansas.....	8,166	83.0	6,777	42.1	31.0	21.8	5,583	9,206	3,256	30.2	401	505	2,778	4,660	19.7
Kentucky.....	2,159	75.7	2,055.7	40.0	31.2	22.7	1,566.6	2,483.3	3,022	16.1	557	551	5,558	1,412	21.0
Louisiana.....	2,915.1	71.3	2,078.6	63.2	38.7	22.5	1,509.6	2,483.3	4,337	12.8	1,627	1,607	8,505	1,163.3	20.0
Maine.....	3,133.7	95.5	2,991.7	25.0	38.7	26.0	2,082.1	3,182.9	3,672	22.1	559	643	6,734	647	25.5
Maryland.....	2,980.5	79.8	2,377.5	50.3	50.3	26.0	2,149.5	2,482.2	1,799.6	25.7	1,488	1,552	6,734	1,098.0	26.0
Massachusetts.....	6,155.1	95.3	5,866.5	30.8	26.4	25.0	5,042.4	6,043.9	1,379.6	13.2	3,525	2/3,707	17,664	22,952	22.2
Michigan.....	7,790.9	88.2	5,363.4	61.0	37.4	21.9	4,866.3	7,790.2	2,203.4	21.3	1,732	1,897	27,152	5,785	17.7
Minnesota.....	1,992.6	88.7	1,767.8	39.1	39.1	14.2	1,480.9	1,827.7	8,659	24.8	798	760	3,886	5,969	20.1
Mississippi.....	1,401.6	76.0	1,064.8	36.0	24.8	22.0	873.3	1,320.0	2,918	17.8	321	357	3,886	5,991	20.0
Missouri.....	4,069.6	76.3	3,105.1	36.3	24.4	22.4	2,413.8	3,288.8	6,715	13.4	1,061	1,126	8,459	1,290.1	19.9
Montana.....	4,484	76.1	3,413	58.2	34.7	21.3	2,386	3,342	1,629	22.8	97	145	2,109	3,579	18.3
Nebraska.....	4,436	90.6	4,021	60.5	41.0	21.7	3,429	3,984	1,591.3	39.7	81	81	1,971	1,794	17.3
Nevada.....	3,664	91.7	3,409	63.2	42.5	21.1	2,883	3,544	1,591.3	30.2	334	342	1,044	1,794	17.3
New Hampshire.....	1,404.0	89.7	1,259.6	36.9	36.9	26.0	1,009.7	1,561.3	1,389	17.0	304	251	32	45	26.0
New Jersey.....	7,755.3	90.3	6,898.3	28.5	23.6	23.6	5,779.9	6,756.4	1,909.1	18.4	4,651	5,680	2,326.7	3,337	20.4
New Mexico.....	6,200	85.1	5,274	50.2	45.0	28.3	4,274	5,488	2,083	34.0	234	200	1,327	2,053	25.2
New York.....	2,480.2	93.2	1,865.7	31.1	31.1	26.0	1,703.5	2,020.7	11,004.5	30.0	15,689	14,997	5,821.6	5,821.6	26.0
North Carolina.....	4,276.3	79.6	3,374.9	12.0	12.0	26.0	3,050.7	3,829.4	1,809.4	16.0	451	422	8,195	11,949	24.7
North Dakota.....	1,897	71.0	1,346	54.7	54.7	24.0	1,314	1,298	605	11.2	73	90	716	832	24.0
Ohio.....	8,157.2	87.8	7,161.6	58.8	58.7	25.9	6,085.6	7,783.4	2,268.6	17.4	2,081	2,354	1,621.8	4,598.1	26.0
Oklahoma.....	1,510.8	69.6	1,050.9	50.2	62	26.2	915.7	1,190.1	4,829	17.4	820	821	3,893	5,659	22.7
Oregon.....	1,516.1	84.8	1,165.9	38.3	28.1	23.3	1,112.7	1,180.4	5,380	20.7	662	747	5,950	9,008	22.1
Pennsylvania.....	1,506.0	84.5	1,244.3	44.3	44.3	30.0	1,087.3	1,480.9	4,573.7	18.5	6,782	6,428	2,741.1	4,547.0	30.0
Puerto Rico.....	1,360.2	83.1	1,131.0	57.7	57.7	12.0	823.9	9,501	1,495	10.9	413	530	5,187	4,640	12.0
Rhode Island.....	1,381.7	92.2	1,274.4	34.3	22.9	22.8	903.2	9,471	2,566	16.0	302	10/534	2,654	4,727	19.0
South Carolina.....	1,640.1	74.5	1,221.3	42.9	22.1	20.3	952.1	1,290.8	6,896	40.6	467	431	4,420	7,386	19.6
South Dakota.....	1,758	84.0	1,477	63.3	37.6	18.7	1,393	1,018	561	22.4	119	127	1,007	1,007	14.1
Tennessee.....	3,373.3	79.4	2,678.5	25.5	25.5	22.0	1,824.4	2,757.3	6,388	17.7	1,072	976	9,459	1,438.4	20.6
Texas.....	6,232.7	80.0	4,983.1	42.7	8.3	19.2	3,935.2	5,186.6	2,336.5	33.2	1,923	2,305	18,646	2,829.3	16.1
Utah.....	4,662	91.7	4,231	50.6	24.6	26.4	3,374	3,471	1,827	24.4	50	48	1,553	2,072	18.5
Vermont.....	3,362	77.8	2,231	29.7	29.7	26.0	2,191	2,852	394.7	13.0	39	55	669	1,029	26.0
Virginia.....	2,213.3	84.0	1,858.4	26.1	26.1	15.9	1,337.1	1,999.9	3,947	18.9	469	510	7,483	1,251.3	14.7
Washington.....	1,152.7	85.0	979.3	38.4	51.7	18.2	922.5	1,099.2	7,051	17.6	495	533	1,628.3	1,628.3	25.5
West Virginia.....	1,689.6	90.8	1,534.4	41.0	41.0	26.0	1,456.2	1,636.8	2,700	20.7	486	474	8,439	8,439	25.0
Wisconsin.....	1,230.1	11/93.2	1,143.7	11/28.5	11/10.9	11/21.4	1,172.7	1,239.0	6,175	20.7	985	995	11/10,858	11/9,177	11/27.7
Wyoming.....	2,921	80.2	2,337	50.8	32.6	21.4	2,252	2,390	627	17.3	39	36	1,032	1,277	18.4

1/ Represents claimants who established a benefit year; in some States claimants with sufficient wage credits do not establish benefit years during the quarter because of other requirements. Wisconsin has no benefit-year concept, but establishes benefit rights on a "per employer" basis.

2/ For 12 States paying dependents benefits, data based on maximum benefit amount specified by State law for a particular number and type of dependents.

3/ Represents disqualification on issues of voluntary quit, misconduct, refusal of suitable work, not able and unavailable for work, and miscellaneous disqualifications not uniformly applicable in all States. Excludes disqualifications due to labor disputes.

4/ Claimant contracts represent new spells of insured unemployment, plus intrastate continued claims, plus continued claims received as liable State.

5/ Based on date of final payments. Some of the claimants shown therefore, actually experienced their final week of compensable unemployment during a previous quarter, but received their final payments in the reported quarter. Similarly, some claimants who served their last week of compensable unemployment during the reported quarter did not receive their final payment in this quarter and hence are not shown. A final week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year results in the exhaustion of benefit rights for that year. Claimants who exhaust their benefit rights in one benefit year may be entitled to further benefits in the following benefit year.

6/ Excludes Wisconsin; comparable data not available.

7/ In Alaska, represents only intrastate claimants at maximum; in Colorado, includes claimants entitled to maximum extended benefits.

8/ Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Massachusetts' Director or his representative.

9/ Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).

10/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis which are not comparable to data for other States.

11/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis which are not comparable to data for other States.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, July 1962

State and type of plan	July 1962				Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid		First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:								
State plan:	36,941	227,610	1/\$11,100,863		268,181	1,515,507	\$73,469,106	\$65,626,898
Basic benefits.....								
Additional hospital benefits.....	2/ 21,184	3/ 154,848	1/ 1,858,176		2/ 153,589	3/ 1,126,880	13,522,560	12,160,788
Private plan.....	8,531	(4/)	(4/)		67,628	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:								
State plan.....	7,321	5/ 46,369	5/ \$1,719,683		54,354	333,699	\$12,278,133	\$7,784,533
Private plan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)		(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:								
State plan.....	2,518	24,362	\$706,715		19,939	170,622	\$4,899,312	\$4,729,708
Railroad:								
Sickness.....	25,847	6/ 46,198	\$2,678,134		107,898	390,564	\$25,005,219	\$25,784,922
Maternity.....	189	7/ 1,536	214,680		1,360	11,470	1,597,796	1,820,383

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Office of Program Development and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

- 1/ Total benefits of \$12,959,039 were distributed as follows: \$10,616,674 to disabled employed workers, and \$2,342,365 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.
- 2/ Represents the number of payments made.
- 3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.
- 4/ Data not available.
- 5/ Total benefits of \$1,719,683 were distributed as follows: \$1,265,406 to disabled employed workers, and \$454,277 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.
- 6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 92,396 compensated weeks of sickness in July.
- 7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3,072 weeks of maternity benefits in July.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Hartford, 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA...	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City 5
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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OCTOBER 1962

*the*

# LABOR MARKET

*and*  
**Employment  
Security**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

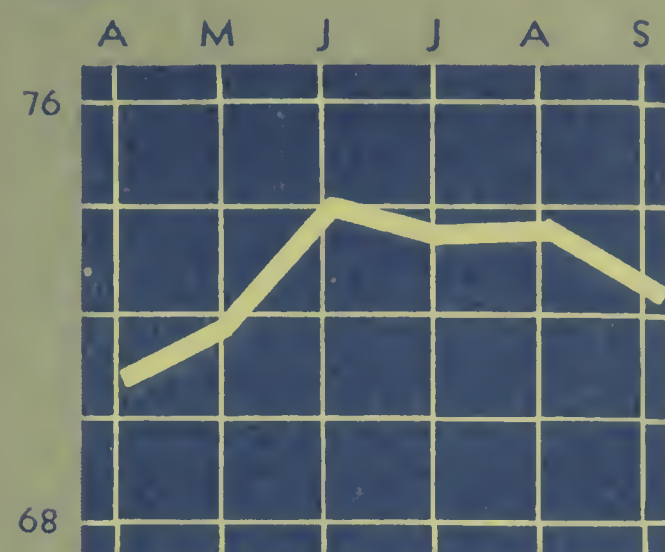
W. Willard Wirtz, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

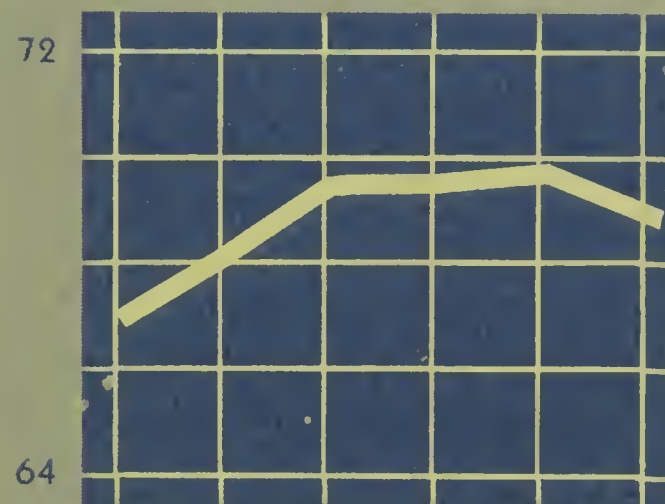
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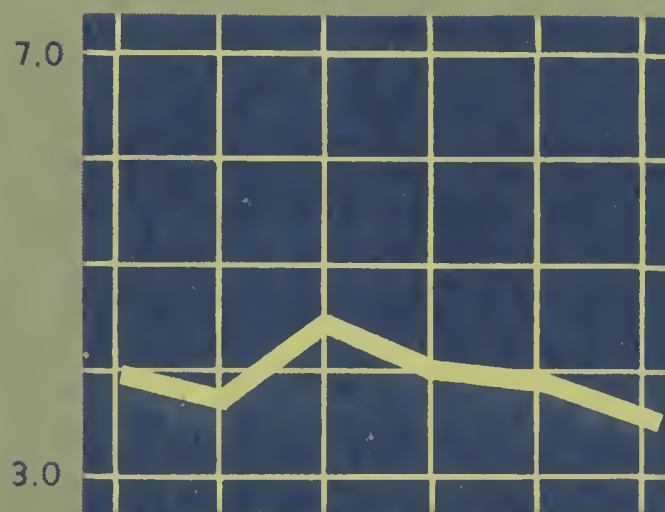
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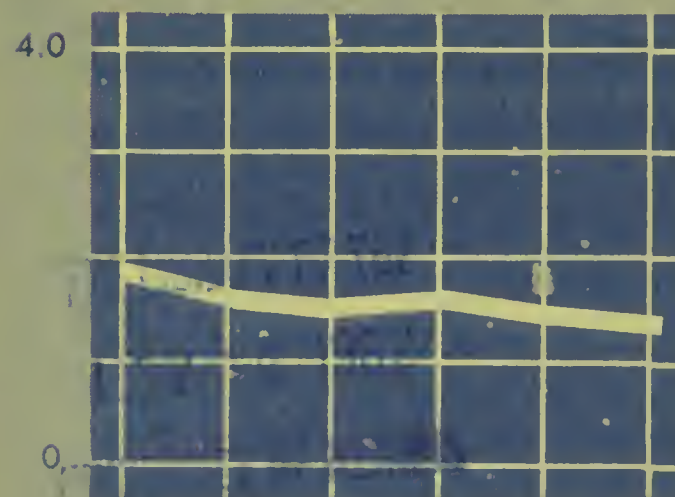
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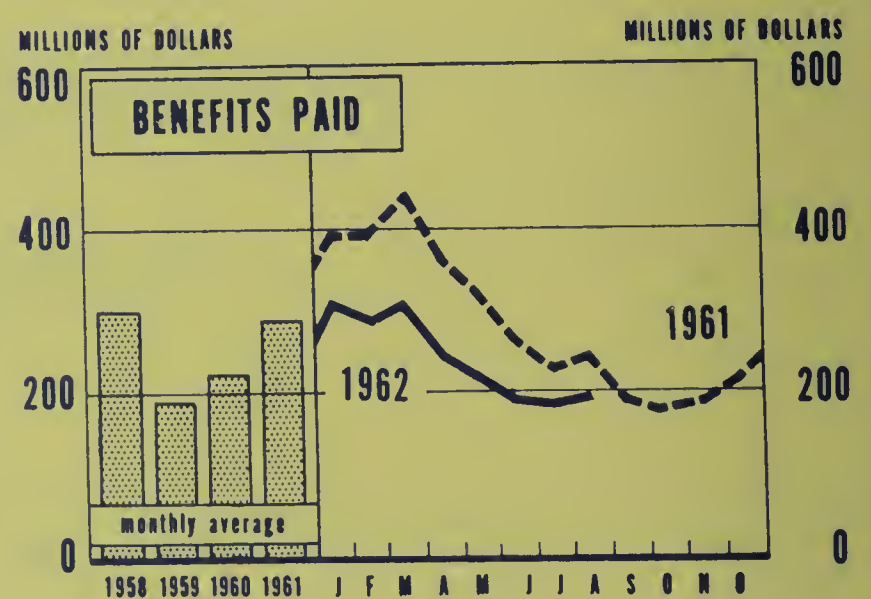
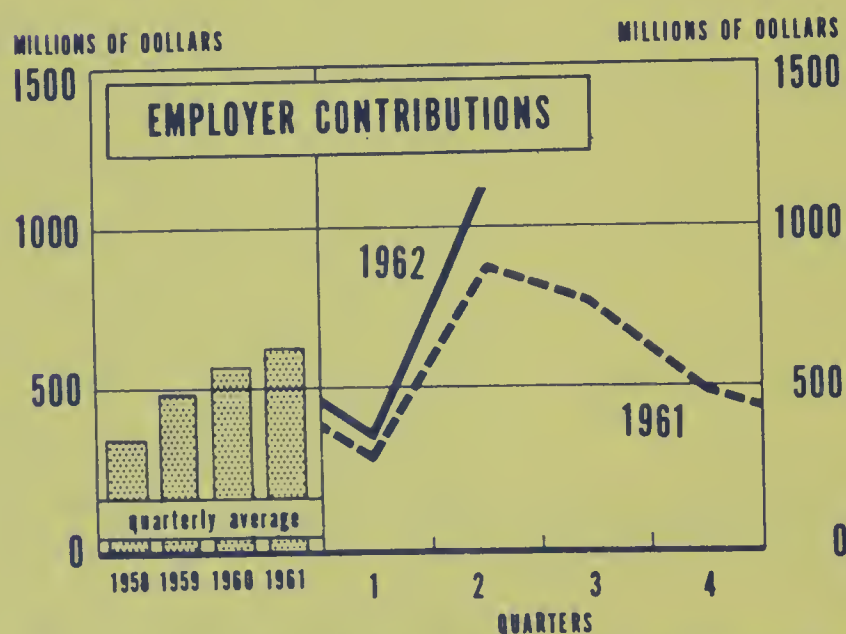
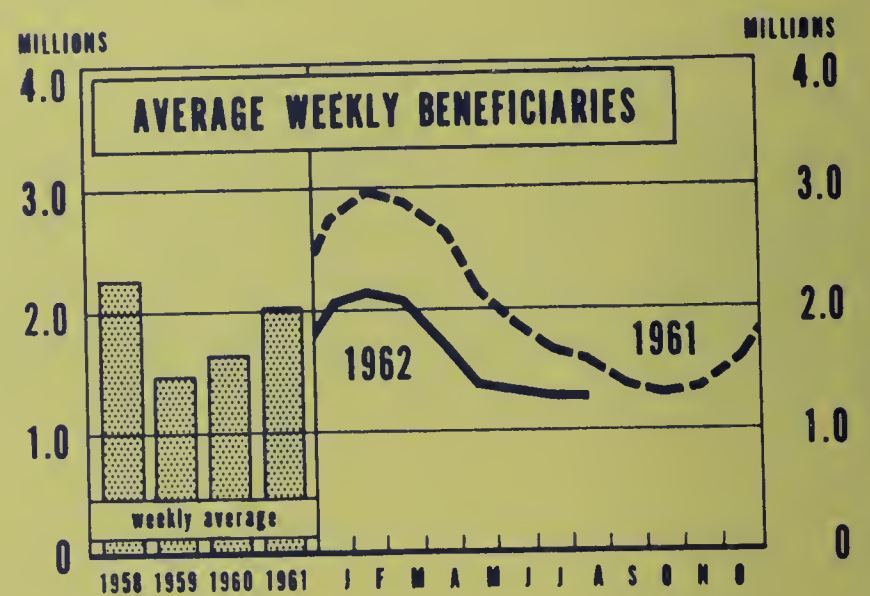
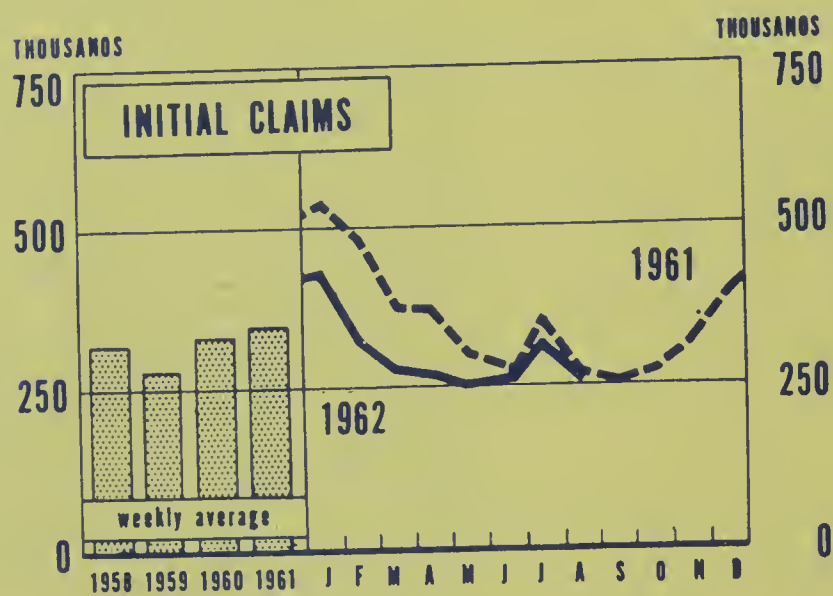
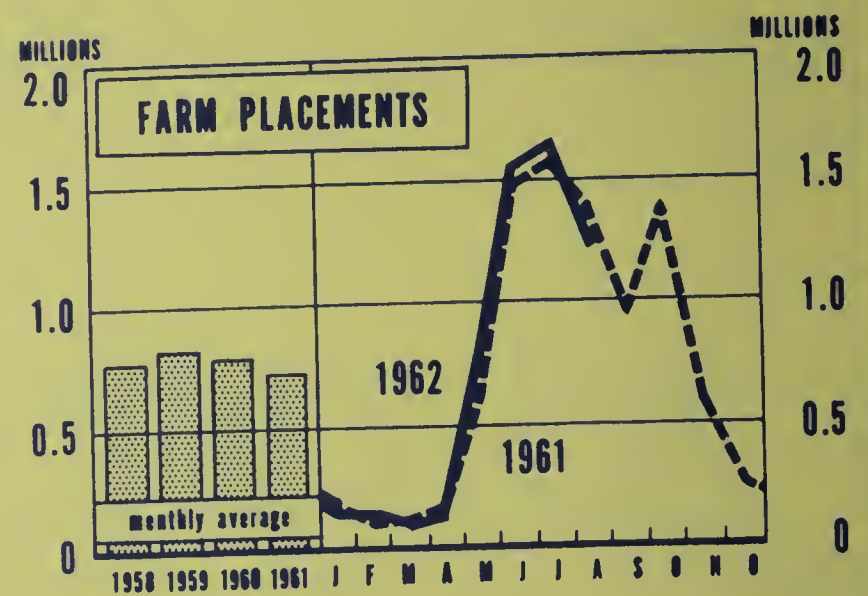
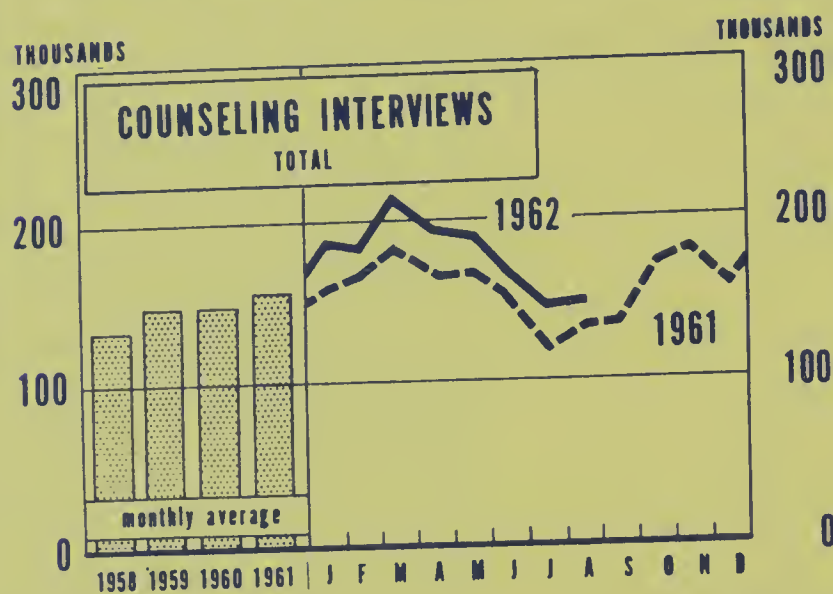
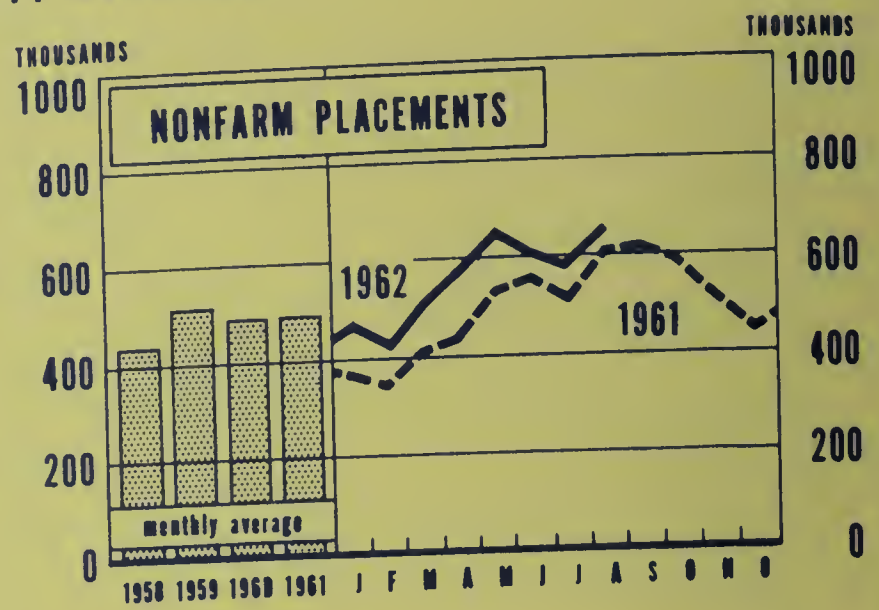
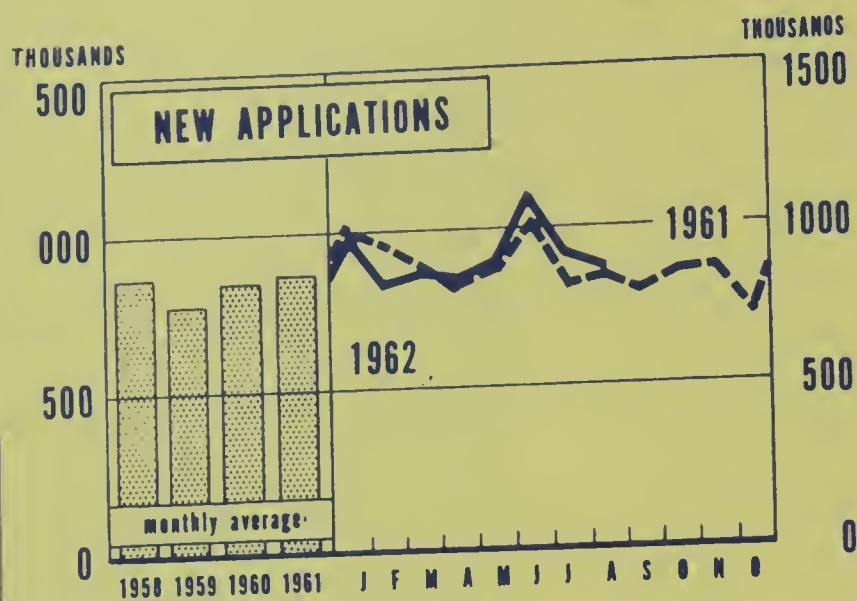


INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1962



# EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions (excluding Canada and Mexico) are \$4.00.

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## The Trade Expansion Act of 1962

**O**N October 11, the President signed into law the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, "To promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and security of the United States through international trade agreements and through adjustment assistance to domestic industry, agriculture, and labor, and for other purposes."

This act constitutes a major step forward in the promotion of international trade and the ability of the United States to participate more fully therein. It is an essential element in this Nation's efforts to strengthen economic relations with foreign countries, as well as to stimulate economic growth and progress both in the United States and abroad.

The Trade Expansion Act is designed to promote job opportunities for American workers by expanding--not restricting--international trade. Employment in the United States is affected substantially by world trade. In 1960, it supported for American workers the equivalent of 4 million jobs, 3.1 million of them by exports.

The act recognizes that trade must be a two-way street, and that a flourishing and growing export business--which

creates many jobs--requires a corresponding growth in imports. Increases in some imports may cause job dislocation for some American workers. The United States has traditionally recognized that some protection should be given to American firms and workers who are faced with serious import competition. Until now, that protection has been supplied exclusively by tariffs or other controls which had the effect of restricting imports.

Such protection is no longer adequate as the only, or even the primary, response to import competition. It does not provide sufficient flexibility for adjustment to changing patterns of international trade. Nor as an alternative can the United States afford to shut off foreign trade.

The fundamental importance of the adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act is the recognition that if a trade expansion program is to be effective, assistance to those who are adversely affected by increased imports must be given in ways other than by restricting imports. The act provides necessary means to assist both firms and workers to adjust to import competition, and thus provides the President with a



supplement, and in many cases an effective alternative, to tariff protection. The trade adjustment program, unlike tariff protection, will not create a permanent subsidy for affected firms and workers. Instead, assistance under this program will be tailored to help them get back into the competitive stream. Clear and reasonable time limits are also provided for making assistance available to individual workers.

Adjustment does not necessarily mean a change of jobs or line of production. It may mean simply increased efficiency or skill in one's present work or business so that foreign competition can be met in the marketplace and not shut off at the port of entry. The act gives the President significant authority to reduce or eliminate import duties and to make adjustments in duties and in other import restrictions. The provisions give the President more strength in negotiation to increase American access to foreign markets.

While the Bureau of Employment Security has, of course, an interest in the overall effect of the program, its principal emphasis is in the worker assistance program. Workers in a firm, or its subdivision, certified as having or threatening to have significant unemployment or underemployment, are provided three forms of assistance in addition to the indirect aid they may receive from the assistance offered to their employers. The direct assistance will be available in the form of weekly allowances, training, and financial assistance to relocate for another job.

The moral foundation of this assistance is based on social responsibility to those workers who suffer hardship because of a positive trade policy undertaken in the national interest. The total number of workers expected to qualify for assistance is small, and the purpose of the act is not to impose the whole burden of the new trade policy on these individuals.

#### Trade Readjustment Allowances

The principal form of assistance will be the weekly trade readjustment allowances. To be entitled to these allowances, the worker must have had substantial recent employment in his import-affected job as well as substantial attachment to

the labor force over the 3 years preceding his separation because of import competition. In at least half the weeks of those 3 years, he must have earned wages of at least \$15. In the year preceding separation, he must have had at least 26 weeks of employment, at \$15 a week or more, in a firm or firms found to have significant unemployment caused by imports.

The trade readjustment allowances are payable only for weeks of unemployment, including weeks in which the worker is undergoing training. The worker must meet the usual unemployment insurance requirements that he be able to work, be available for work, and be not otherwise disqualified. To encourage workers to accept work, even though full-time work is not available, weeks of unemployment also include weeks in which the individual works less than full time and earns less than 75 percent of his average wage.

The allowances are in an amount equal to 65 percent of the individual's average weekly wages, or to 65 percent of the national average weekly wage in manufacturing, whichever is less, reduced by 50 percent of the amount of his remuneration for services performed during such week. For the period until mid-1963, the maximum will be \$62. Since many of the workers who may be affected are likely to have wages below the manufacturing average, the average allowance to be paid is expected to be about \$40.

Allowances are payable for 52 weeks in the 104 weeks following the worker's separation, with two exceptions. Because older workers usually have a harder time finding new jobs, 13 additional weeks are available for those 60 or older at time of separation. In addition, because it may take time to place a worker in a training program, a worker in training at the expiration of his 52 weeks may receive payments for up to 26 more weeks to assist him in completing the training course.

Every effort will be made to assist workers to remain with their present employer or to find other jobs utilizing their existing skills. Eligible workers will receive the job testing, counseling, training, and placement services available under Federal law. Training is available



principally under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. Workers placed in training will continue to receive their trade readjustment allowance, while those who refuse training without good cause will not thereafter receive cash allowances unless and until they subsequently attend training. When the training appropriate for a particular worker is available only at a location outside of commuting distance from his home, the act provides for paying his transportation to the training site, and for a modest subsistence payment while he is away from home.

The act also authorizes payment of relocation allowances to the head of a family who has little or no prospects of suitable reemployment in his home locality, and who has and wants to accept a job offer of suitable long-term employment somewhere else. The relocation allowance will cover the costs of transportation for the worker, his family, and household effects, and will give him a lump-sum payment, now about \$230, towards certain other costs involved in a move.

#### How to Apply For Assistance

The adjustment assistance program will be administered by the Department of Labor through its existing Bureaus and through the State employment security agencies. State and local vocational facilities will also be utilized as they are under current training programs.

Workers will apply for assistance at their local employment offices. A worker will be eligible to apply for assistance if there has been a certification that increased imports resulting from trade concessions have caused unemployment or underemployment of a significant number of workers at the firm, or division of the firm, in which he works or has worked. The certification will specify the date, which must be after the law's enactment, as of which the import-caused unemployment began. The individual must have been separated for lack of work after that date.

The certification of adverse effect due to imports will be made on the basis of a petition filed by the workers in the firm or by an authorized representative

of such workers. These petitions will be filed with the Tariff Commission, and the Commission will determine whether the unemployment of a significant number of workers in a firm or its subdivision was caused by increased imports. The Tariff Commission will report its finding to the President and he (or in certain situations the Secretary of Labor) will make the certification.

The adjustment program is designed to offer the maximum encouragement to the individual worker to adjust as necessary to secure new employment. An individual's entitlement to trade readjustment assistance is not renewed in amount by subsequent layoffs. While the allowances are 65 percent of the workers' wages, they are not, and are not intended to be, an adequate substitute for a job in terms of either individual income, personal satisfaction, or accumulation of work experience, seniority, and pension rights.

The trade readjustment allowances are intended to replace unemployment insurance. To the extent that a worker who is entitled to trade readjustment assistance for a week of unemployment is paid State unemployment insurance for the same week, the State will be reimbursed, but not for more than the amount of trade readjustment allowance the worker could have received. A worker, thus, cannot extend his duration of payments by first exhausting his entitlement to unemployment insurance or Federal training benefits and then applying for trade readjustment assistance. If a worker did this, his potential duration of trade readjustment assistance would be reduced at the time of filing the claim for trade readjustment assistance by the number of weeks for which he had received such other benefits.

Congress adjourned in early October without making an appropriation for the payment of benefits under the act. The act indicates, however, that no petition for determination can be filed with the U. S. Tariff Commission for 60 days after the act's passage (October 11) and that the Commission has up to 60 days from receipt of the petition to make a finding. It is quite unlikely, therefore, that any benefit payments would have been made in calendar year 1962, even if the appropriation were available.





*Where no jobs are available in the redevelopment area, unemployed workers may be trained for employment in other localities. Here workers in the Northeastern Minnesota Redevelopment Area receive training as welders for jobs in the Twin Cities.*

## *Progress in ARA Training Activities*

**T**HE Area Redevelopment Act became law in May 1961, training funds were allocated in October, and in November three training classes got under way --one in each of three States. By the end of September 1962, approval had been given for 212 projects covering 12,000 trainees in 37 States and American Samoa, and approval was pending for projects involving another 3,200 trainees.

The primary purpose of the ARA is to increase job opportunities in areas designated for redevelopment in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Federal assistance is provided by means of loans and grants to improve and expand community and industrial facilities in such areas and by financing a training program for unemployed or underemployed workers to equip them with the skills required for available job openings. <sup>1/</sup>

At the end of September 1962, 925 areas and 51 Indian Reservations had been designated for redevelopment by the

<sup>1/</sup> For a more complete description of the provisions of the Act, see "Training Under the Area Redevelopment Program Moves Into High Gear" in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY July 1962.

U. S. Department of Commerce. These areas, with a total population of 35.7 million, were distributed through 49 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. The Department had also approved loans and grants totaling \$43 million for projects which were expected to create some 21,000 new jobs.

Several circumstances were largely responsible for the direction and scope of the occupational training program during its first year. The purpose of training under the Act is to provide unemployed workers with the skills needed to qualify for employment resulting from the redevelopment activities in the area. Because of the time required to plan, obtain approval of, and complete such job-creating projects, however, the training program has been geared primarily to existing occupational shortages in the redevelopment areas.

The start of the training program was somewhat delayed because ARA training funds were not allocated until October 1961, and because a number of time-consuming steps must be completed before training can begin. The State employment service agencies develop specific training



proposals based on local training needs surveys. Proposals must be reviewed by the national office of the Bureau of Employment Security working closely with other agencies concerned, such as the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training in the Department of Labor, the Area Redevelopment Administration in the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and, when appropriate, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. As assurance of the soundness of the training proposals, there must be evidence that the trainees have a reasonable expectation of securing employment utilizing their new skills.

The State agencies must also select and refer applicants to training--matching aptitudes, education, and other personal characteristics necessary for the demand occupations with those existing among the unemployed or underemployed workers in the area. The local training authorities schedule classes, acquire space, arrange for teaching personnel, and assemble instructional materials and equipment.

Despite the delays inherent in a new program, more than 7,700 unemployed or underemployed workers had enrolled in training classes by the end of August 1962--within 10 months after funds were allocated. Of these, nearly 4,000 had completed their courses. Local employment offices had made 3,400 referrals of graduate trainees and verified nearly 2,100 placements in jobs utilizing the trainees' newly acquired skills.

While placement of trainees is the acid test by which the success of ARA training will be measured, several factors must be taken into account in making an evaluation on this basis. In some instances, training courses were completed only a few days before the reporting date. This did not permit time to develop and validate placements. In other situations, unforeseeable delays in delivery of machinery or in plant completion prevented the immediate placement of trainees. It is most significant, however, that trainees are being placed in jobs in areas where unemployment rates of 10 to 20 percent are not uncommon.

Payment of retraining subsistence allowances makes it possible for unemployed



*Former steel, mine, and construction workers in Pottsville, Pa., make up this class of trainees in power sewing machine maintenance.*

workers to take training for periods up to the maximum of 16 weeks allowed under the Act. The State agencies, acting as agents of the Federal Government, made nearly 59,000 payments totaling \$1,789,000 by the end of August 1962, for an average weekly allowance of \$30.34.

Training Occupations 2/

Although the 16-week ceiling on retraining allowances restricts the range of skill for which training is feasible, approved training courses cover a fairly broad band of occupations, as indicated in the table below.

Distribution of ARA Trainees by Occupational Group				
Cumulative November 1961 - June 1962				
Occupational group	Trainees enrolled		Completed training	Obtained related jobs
	Number	Percent		
Total	6,492	100.0	2,304	1,297
Professional and managerial	199	3.1	24	4
Clerical and sales	1,583	24.4	503	168
Service	415	6.4	170	86
Agricultural	258	4.0	75	69
Manufacturing and related	3,217	49.5	1,281	872
Nonmanufacturing	94	1.4	49	10
Miscellaneous	726	11.2	202	88

2/ Data on training occupations and on personal characteristics of trainees are not yet available for fiscal year 1963.



Personal Characteristics of ARA Trainees  
November 1961 - June 1962  
(Cumulative)

Characteristics	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,492	100.0	4,107	63.3	2,385	36.7
Age, total	6,492	100.0	4,107	100.0	2,385	100.0
Less than 20 years	1,018	15.7	549	13.4	469	19.6
20 - 34 years	3,444	53.0	2,883	58.0	1,061	44.6
35 - 44 years	1,335	20.6	784	19.1	551	23.1
More than 44 years	695	10.7	391	9.5	304	12.7
Education, total	6,492	100.0	4,107	100.0	2,385	100.0
Less than 9 years	821	12.6	682	16.6	139	5.8
9 - 12 years	5,114	78.8	3,148	76.7	1,966	82.5
More than 12 years	557	8.6	277	6.7	280	11.7
Duration of unemployment, total	6,492	100.0	4,107	100.0	2,385	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	1,066	15.5	650	15.8	356	14.9
5 - 14 weeks	1,257	19.4	994	24.2	263	11.0
15 - 26 weeks	957	14.7	717	17.5	240	10.1
27 - 52 weeks	1,058	16.3	689	16.7	369	15.5
More than 52 weeks	1,721	26.5	721	17.6	1,000	41.9
Underemployed	493	7.6	336	8.2	157	6.6

There is, however, a marked concentration of trainees in semiskilled factory occupations and in clerical office activities. About 70 percent of the trainees were enrolled in courses of instruction for 10 occupations. Approximately 30 percent of all men were being trained as machine tool operators, while half of the women were in training to become stenographers or typists. As experience under the program increases, it is reasonable to expect that a greater variety of occupational training proposals will be developed. One State has already taken the lead in venturing into such new fields as electronic data-processing occupations and bookkeeping machine operators.

#### Personal Characteristics of Trainees 2/

As the training program has expanded, the proportion of men has been increasing. By the end of June, men ac-

counted for about 63 percent of all enrolled trainees, compared with 59 percent 2 months earlier. Trainees continued to be concentrated in the younger age groups; 58 percent of the men and 45 percent of the women were between 20 and 34 years old. In general, the women trainees were somewhat older, had more years of schooling, and had been unemployed for longer periods than the men.

Nearly all of the women--over 94 percent--had at least 1 year of high school, and nearly 13 percent had some college education. Among the men trainees, 83 percent had gone to high school, and less than 7 percent had some college experience. Well over half of the women had been unemployed for more than 6 months, however, compared with about a fourth of the men. Of all trainees enrolled in the program, more than 26 percent had been out of work for over a year.



## Late Summer Manpower Changes Are Minor

**R**ELATIVELY small gains in the rate and level of economic activity were reflected in employment trends in the Nation's largest metropolitan centers during late summer. Small increases were reported by almost three-fifths of the 150 major labor market areas regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and the affiliated State employment security agencies. Employment advances were noted in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors in most areas. Late-summer hiring was limited largely to industries that normally expand seasonally. Unemployment rose moderately as many unplaced students and graduates in search of summer or permanent employment remained in the labor market. The annual plant shutdowns for summer vacations, which occurred later than usual this year in some areas, also contributed to the overall unemployment rise. Joblessness was below last-year's level, however, in over nine-tenths of the surveyed centers.

The number of major areas classified as having relatively substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F) dropped to 44 in September--the lowest total for these categories since the summer of 1960. Thus, 106 of the 150 major areas are now designated as having relatively low or moderate unemployment (Groups B and C), compared with only 78 in September 1961.

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.

Tables on Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment appear on pages      and      .

A review of employer reports received from the 150 major areas indicated that on an overall basis only a very slight increase in employment is anticipated by mid-November, with less than half of the areas anticipating net advances. If employer hiring plans materialize as reported, gains will be slightly larger than last year's anticipations. Although overall employment totals will probably remain virtually unchanged over the next 2 months, payrolls in durable goods manufacturing are expected to show significant gains in many areas, particularly in automobile production centers, as output of 1963 models approaches its peak. Payrolls in ordnance, steel, and auto-related fabricated metals plants are also expected to advance in a number of areas, while aircraft employment is scheduled to continue its long-term downtrend.

Losses in nondurables manufacturing, primarily seasonal, are expected in apparel and food processing, and may more than balance the small overall gains foreseen in durables production. In contrast, substantial but primarily seasonal gains are anticipated in nonmanufacturing as trade establishments begin building staffs in preparation for the holiday shopping season. These and other nonfactory hires are expected to outweigh seasonal reductions in construction employment.

The slow improvement in local labor market conditions in most parts of the country, which has now continued for several months, was reflected in the Bureau of Employment Security's September classifications of 150 major areas according to the relative adequacy of their labor supply. Eight major areas were reclassified in September, five of them to categories indicating lower unemployment and an improved labor market outlook. In August only three major areas



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

SEPTEMBER 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Mobile, Ala.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.

GROUP C (cont.)

Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Wichita, Kans.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Newark, N. J.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio

GROUP C (cont.)

Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Allentown-Bethlehem-  
Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Miami, Fla.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.

GROUP D (cont.)

Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Erie, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port-  
Arthur, Tex.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.

GROUP E

Altoona, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.-  
Ashland, Ky.  
Wheeling, W. Va.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.



were reclassified, two of them to improved ratings, and in July there were only four changes, all of them to lower unemployment categories.

Four of the changes in area classifications this month involved movement out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to Group C, a category denoting relatively moderate unemployment. Increases in manufacturing payrolls, chiefly in durables, were major factors in the unemployment reductions in Bridgeport, New Britain, and South Bend. The reclassification of Terre Haute from Group D to Group C marked the first time this area had moved out of the "substantial unemployment" listing since July 1951. A sustained downtrend in joblessness in this area has been underway since the beginning of 1962, largely as a result of the outmigration of unemployed local residents, although some improvement in local employment levels also occurred. Hires in nondurables manufacturing largely accounted for the shift of the Fall River area from Group E to Group D. Moving in the other direction were Altoona (from Group D to Group E), Norfolk-Portsmouth (from Group B to Group C), and Steubenville-Weirton (from Group C to Group D).

A summary of the September classifications for the 150 major areas, is shown below.

Labor Supply Group	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1960	Sept. 1959
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150	150	149 <sup>1/</sup>
Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	10	11	11	0	16	27
Group C	96	92	91	78	92	87
Group D	35	38	39	56	33	24
Group E	6	6	6	11	6	6
Group F	3	3	3	5	3	5

<sup>1/</sup> Group totals for September 1959 are not completely comparable with those for later periods because of changes in definition of labor market areas.

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, two smaller areas--Pascagoula, Miss. and Mount Airy, N.C.--were removed from the substantial unemployment list this month as local employment conditions improved. With

these changes the number of smaller areas of substantial unemployment was reduced from 179 in August to 177 in September. In September 1961, some 217 areas were classified as smaller areas of substantial unemployment.

In 18 of the 44 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 104 of the 177 smaller areas, high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years.

In addition, seven very small areas--Malvern, Ark.; Claremore and Purcell, Okla.; Dorado, Toa Alta, and Toa Baja, P. R.; and Philippi, W. Va.--were added to the list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in September. Additions to the list of very small areas are based, in part, on the extent to which such areas are called to the attention of the Bureau for special surveys and do not necessarily reflect a worsening of the local unemployment situation. Two very small areas--Aledo, Ill. and Carthage, Tenn.--were removed from this list in September.

There are now 18 major centers, 104 smaller areas, and 397 very small areas officially classified by the Department as areas of substantial and persistent unemployment.

#### Little Overall Employment Change Foreseen to Late Autumn

About two-fifths of the surveyed areas anticipate overall employment increases between September and November this year. During the same period last year close to half of the areas expected job gains.

Employer forecasts indicate that a considerable part of the employment gains scheduled between now and mid-November will occur in the Nation's automotive centers. During the first 8 months of this year, new car production totaled about 4.4 million units, almost one-third above the comparable period in 1961. Sales of new autos during the first 8 months of 1962 were nearly one-quarter higher than during the same period in 1961. Auto production has been at relatively low levels in most areas recently as plants completed the annual model changeover. Output, however, is likely



to rebound sharply in coming months, as the industry's assembly lines roll into full production of the 1963 models. In the next 2 months, a sharp overall employment expansion is planned throughout the industry, with the largest additions slated for the key Detroit area. Sizable hiring gains are also in the offing in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Flint, St. Louis, and Toledo areas.

A generally moderate increase in hiring appears likely for the basic steel industry during the next 2 months, according to estimates of employers. Steel production so far this year, although about 9 percent ahead of the same period in 1961, has been sluggish since early spring. Industry sources attribute this to the lag in orders from steel consumers who had accumulated large inventories before the signing of the industry's labor-management agreement in early April. Steel producers are looking to the automobile industry for orders to spark increased production in the coming period. The magnitude of the auto industry's demand for steel mill products will, of course, depend upon the level of auto factories' steel stockpiles, as well as on sales of the new model cars. Employer estimates indicate that the largest employment additions during the next 2 months are scheduled in the key Pittsburgh area, and in Baltimore, Youngstown, Detroit, and Chicago. Small payroll reductions are planned in several areas, notably Milwaukee and San Francisco-Oakland.

In the related fabricated metals industry, reports from employers point to a generally slight seasonal decline in employment levels between now and late autumn. Projected hiring gains in some areas producing auto stampings and hardware--notably Detroit and Grand Rapids--are likely to be outweighed by curtailments in areas manufacturing metal food and beverage containers and structural metal products. The largest layoffs in this sector of the industry are slated in the Milwaukee, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, and Chicago areas.

Employers' estimates of labor needs in the electrical machinery industry indicate that payroll levels will edge upward between September and November. Much

of the hiring will be centered in plants engaged in a wide variety of defense-related missiles and electronics work, particularly those in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area, and, to a lesser extent, in the San Francisco-Oakland, Duluth-Superior, and Lawrence-Haverhill areas. Partially offsetting these anticipated gains, however, are employment reductions scheduled in the Chicago area among plants producing home radio and television sets.

Employer reports suggest that job totals in nonelectrical machinery manufacture may remain at about the current level for the next 2 months. Small advances are predicted for plants producing internal combustion engines, some kinds of farm machinery, and ground support equipment for missiles in such areas as Milwaukee, Canton, Chicago, and Davenport-Rock Island-Moline. On the negative side, reductions are in prospect for plants in Des Moines (farm machinery), Detroit (office machines), and St. Louis (air conditioning and refrigeration equipment).

In the aircraft industry, a continuing overall employment reduction appears in the offing to late fall. As has been true over most of the recent years, the downturn in aircraft employment is attributable to the termination of many manned aircraft projects and the increasing emphasis being placed upon missile and space work, in which fewer of the traditional aircraft production skills are employed. According to the area reports, the largest payroll curtailments are slated in San Diego and Fort Worth, as production of some types of commercial and military airplanes is phased out. Smaller cutbacks are scheduled in San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario and Wichita as various government contracts are completed. Tempering these losses to some extent are small employment expansions scheduled in Atlanta, St. Louis, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Hartford, and Seattle, as work on a wide variety of space and missile projects accelerates.

Among the other durable goods industries, the employer reports suggest a rather substantial employment advance for the ordnance industry over the next few months, with the main impetus deriving from the continuing expansion of pro-



duction of missiles and space vehicles and related research and development projects, particularly in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Jose areas. Smaller advances are also predicted in the Baltimore and Salt Lake City areas (missiles and space vehicles) and in Cleveland (military tank parts). Instruments payrolls are likely to show slightly more workers by mid-November because of hiring scheduled in the Boston area; however, curtailments in plants producing photographic-optical equipment in Rochester and Chicago will probably limit the overall gain in the industry. Except for a modest rise in the Miami area, little change in the level of furniture employment is in prospect during the next 2 months. Shipbuilding employment is scheduled to dip slightly over the next period, primarily as a result of contract completions in the Baltimore and Boston areas.

In the nondurable goods sector, seasonal influences are likely to dominate the employment situation over the next 2 months. Sharp seasonal reductions are generally scheduled for the food processing industry, particularly in such West Coast fruit and vegetable cannery centers as San Jose, San Francisco-Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Portland (Oreg.), as well as in Honolulu. Following the usual seasonal pattern during the September-November period, overall employment in the apparel industry is also likely to drop. The New York City area--the Nation's largest apparel center--traditionally accounts for the largest number of layoffs between September and November. Some areas, however, notably Los Angeles-Long Beach and Miami, are expecting seasonal employment gains during the coming months.

Small seasonal job reductions are also in the offing for the chemicals industry (mainly in fertilizer plants), as well as in petroleum refining. In the tobacco centers--mainly Richmond and Durham--moderate seasonal reductions are in prospect, as leaf-processing activities decline by November. Virtually no changes in overall employment levels for the textile industry are expected by area employers during the next few months. On the positive side, slight advances are scheduled in the shoe industry by late autumn, notably in the Boston and Lawrence-Haverhill areas.

Hiring expectations of area employers indicate a slight seasonal employment advance in the nonmanufacturing industries during the next 2 months. Trade payrolls are expected to rise sharply in most areas, as department stores and mail order houses add to their staffs for the pre-Christmas shopping season. In contrast, sharp seasonal payroll cutbacks in construction are scheduled in many areas with the onset of colder weather. According to Department of Commerce reports, spending on new construction so far this year is about 7 percent ahead of the comparable period in 1961; the rate of spending reached an alltime high in June, declined in July, and leveled off in August. Outlays for residential construction have declined since June, but this has been somewhat offset by an increasing rate of spending for commercial and public projects. According to employer estimates, payroll reductions in the construction industry between now and late autumn should be about the same as a year ago.

#### Strong Demand for Professional Workers Continues

The demand for certain professional, technical, and skilled occupations--all in long-standing shortage categories--continued unabated through late summer. Chief among these were occupations in engineering, scientific, and other professional categories. For the majority of semiskilled and unskilled occupations, demand remained at only moderate levels, with the available supply in midsummer far larger than existing needs.

The growth of medical services during the past several years has been paralleled by an increased demand for qualified professional, semiprofessional, and technical workers in the health and medical fields. The occupations most frequently named as being in short supply were doctors, nurses, dieticians, laboratory technicians, and occupational and physical therapists.

Shortages of workers with specialized education, experience, and training were also noted in several categories of semiprofessional occupations in many areas. In nearly one-third of the areas surveyed, draftsmen (electrical and mechanical) and

(continued on page 46)



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# *Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits*

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## WAGES IN LIEU OF NOTICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ELIGIBILITY

**W**HO pays the cost of wages in lieu of notice--the employer, the worker, or both?

"Why! I pay it all," says the employer, "And I pay for unemployment insurance, too. Of course, I wouldn't want to charge both to my account."

"We both pay it," says the laid off worker. "The employer advanced my wages in lieu of notice, but they took my unemployment insurance to pay half of it back."

"It wasn't exactly that way," explains the claims deputy. "You see, unemployment insurance and wages in lieu of notice are similar kinds of protection, so to avoid duplication, the law says you are not eligible for benefits for the period you receive wages in lieu of notice."

"My buddy went right to work on a new job. He gets his wages in lieu of notice and his new wages--both."

No logic has ever seemed to provide complete equity or understanding in these situations. Yet the question is raised more and more frequently as rapid changes in production methods, automation, and other factors force the separation, sometimes abruptly, of greater numbers of long-term workers.

There are two prevalent views. One considers that all such payments represent wages or the replacement of the lost wages for periods that immediately follow a separation from work. This view is most likely to lead to a conclusion that the claimant is not in fact, unemployed because he is receiving wages even though he performs no service, or that the payments duplicate the wage replacement

purpose of unemployment insurance and therefore should prevent unemployment insurance eligibility.

The other view, however, examines the nature of the payments made at the time of termination and in so doing, finds factors which are not in conflict with unemployment insurance entitlement. The differences in these views are based to some extent on inexact terminology which results in part from the evolution of the now widespread practice of providing a payment at the time of separation from work.

In its earliest form, wages in lieu of notice was most commonly a payment that employers made gratuitously. A few State legislatures also sought to provide for such payments. For example, in 1922, the State of Massachusetts statutorily provided that a person engaged in business who requires from his employees, under penalty or forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employment, shall be liable to a like forfeiture if without similar notice he discharges an employee. Unions, in many cases, obtained assurance of ample notice of dismissal for their membership by bargaining for assurance that employers would give proper notice of layoff to the employee involved, to the union itself, or both, or in the absence of such notice provide compensation in lieu of notice.

As the wages in lieu of notice concept subsequently developed, it underwent a semantic evolution. Such payments were not always called wages in lieu of notice but sometimes were known as layoff or termination pay or assumed such names as dismissal, severance, or discharge allowances. None of these terms have



uniformly agreed definitions. Many such payments are made without any regard to whether the worker had advance notice of his dismissal. Many were based on a worker's record of service. The formula did not always produce an amount that related to the hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly pay rate of the worker. Some were paid in addition to payment made if advance notice of dismissal was not given. The term that had ordinarily applied to compensation where the employer had failed to give proper advance notice of the termination of the contract of hire and had paid the compensation in lieu of notice is now often applied to compensation terminating a labor contract where the entitlement to certain rights acquired by an employee, such as seniority, pension, vacation, or retirement benefits, are liquidated.

What has been the effect of this evolution on a claimant's eligibility for benefits? Are wages that are received in lieu of notice statutorily "wages"? What other factors, if any, are considered in determining eligibility when such payments have been received by a claimant?

Presently about half of the State unemployment insurance laws have provisions covering the receipt of "wages in lieu of notice." Such provisions either specifically declare that the recipient of such payments is wholly ineligible for unemployment benefits for weeks which wages in lieu of notice cover, or that the weekly benefit entitlement is to be reduced by the amount of wages in lieu of notice received for the corresponding week. In those States which do not have specific statutory provisions covering such payments, entitlement is usually granted or denied by determining whether a claimant who receives such a payment is "unemployed" after termination, and whether the payment received is "wages" or "remuneration" with respect to future weeks under the State law.

Some State legislatures have attempted to prevent certain results, such as double payments, by disqualifying claimants or reducing benefit entitlement upon receipt of payments designated as "wages in lieu of notice." In interpreting these laws, unemployment insurance adjudicators have been compelled to look at the substance and purpose of such payments

rather than nomenclature because of the conflict described above.

The effect of wages in lieu of notice on unemployment insurance claims was the issue in recent Texas decisions. The Texas law provides for a disqualification for weeks with respect to which an individual is receiving or has received remuneration in the form of wages in lieu of notice, but contains a special provision in the definitions that the word "wages" does not include dismissal payments which the employer is not required to make.

The claimants, two geologists, an engineer, and a mathematician, employees of an oil company, were discharged without notice by their employer as a result of nationwide economic slack in the gas and oil industry. Payments were made to them at the time of separation in accordance with a policy recently adopted by the company to the effect that when an employee who had been employed for a period of 1 or more years was to be terminated for reasons other than misconduct, he would be notified to this effect, in which case he would be given time off to seek suitable employment, or, if it was necessary to terminate the employee immediately and without notice, the company would pay a sum equivalent to 2 weeks' pay for each year of employment with the company in lieu of notice. None of the employees had an express written contract of employment nor had any of the employees any oral agreement that the company's policy was binding upon both the company and the employee. The company had unilaterally instituted the policy feeling it was justified in creating and maintaining the best possible employer-employee relationship. (It is interesting to note that two of the employees had signed contracts in 1955, which both claimants and employer agreed at a later date were out of force because of successive changes. One portion of that contract provided that 2 weeks' wages would be paid if a worker was terminated without notice.)

The initial claims of the claimants were approved for the payment of benefits without disqualification. The company's appeal was predicated on the fact that each of the claimants had been paid a sum which was equal to the weeks of regular salary in lieu of notice to which the claimant was entitled under the company policy.



In affirming the initial determination, the appeal tribunal (Appeal No. 87,759-AT-62 through 87,761-AT-62 and 85,868-AT-62, July 10, 1962) reasoned that before the sums of money paid to the claimants at the termination of employment could be called "wages," it must appear that the employee was under a legal right to enforce their payment. It noted that the only manner in which the claimants could have acquired a right to enforce the payment of the sums of money would be by virtue of a contract. There was no contract creating a right in the claimants to enforce the payment of the money, and all of the acts and conduct constituting the implied contract were related to the continuation of employment and not to its termination. Pointing out the implied contracts must be supported by consideration, the tribunal noted also that the only consideration of the implied contract at issue was the mutual promise of the employer and the employee to the effect that, if the employees worked, the employer would pay for the services. There was no evidence from which it could be implied that any consideration was present in the case to support a legal obligation on the part of the employer to pay the sums of money as established by the company policy. Consequently, the decision held, the money paid by the employer under the company's policy was gratuitous, and, since it was gratuitous, it could not be said to be "wages."

In conclusion the tribunal stated:

It might be noticed in passing that Section 5 (e) (1) of the (Texas) Act expressly provides for a disqualification in the case of wages in lieu of notice only with respect to "any benefit period" to which such wages could be attributed. Even had these sums been "wages," there is absolutely no period of time or no definite weeks with respect to which it can be said that the sums were paid, whether in the past or in the future, measured from the date of termination of employment. Wages are due debts. Debts can only be made payable on a particular date by contract. There is no contract here. Therefore, there is no "benefit period" with respect to which the money was paid.

A precise definition of terms based on the purpose and character of such payments was the basis for a recent Massachusetts decision (Decision of Review Examiner, No. H-29064, March 28, 1960, BSSUI, TPU-460, 35-61.) Massachusetts statutorily provides that "payments in lieu of dismissal notice" constitute "remuneration" in the determination of

whether an individual is totally or partially unemployed.

The claimant, a production engineer, was laid off without notice due to lack of work, and received at the time of his separation a payment of one-half a month's salary. This was paid under a company policy and was based upon his length of service with his employer. The Review Examiner granted benefits on the grounds that the payment given to the claimant by the employing unit was in consideration of services performed by the company. The Review Examiner stated:

The monies given to the claimant at his termination and applicable to the 2 weeks in issue represent money given to him by the employing unit in consideration of services performed for the company; it is found, therefore, that the \$332.50 received by the claimant at the time of his separation constitutes severance pay given for and based upon the length of the period the claimant performed services for the employer, as distinguished from "dismissal pay" which is given to workers in lieu of an advance notice of termination and which is not contingent on any length of period of service.

Based on the above facts, it is found that the monies received by the claimant at the time of his termination constituted severance pay and were not remuneration within the meaning of Section 1. (r) (3) of the Law.

There is another widely held view which leads to a different conclusion. This line of cases is illustrated by a decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court (W. L. Tyson v. Swift & Co., North Carolina Supreme Court, Fall Term 1960, No. 237-Edgecombe, 1/20/61, CCH-N. C. Par. 8388). Claimants in this case had been employed by Swift and Co. in a plant in Rocky Mount, N. C., and were terminated permanently when that operation was closed. The terminated workers received payments, under an agreement by the company with the United Packinghouse Workers of America, in the form of severance pay computed by the length of the workers' service with the company and their weekly wage. The North Carolina Law provided for disqualification of a worker for the week in which he received remuneration in lieu of notice. The North Carolina Employment Security Commission had held that the payments made to these workers were not remuneration in lieu of notice. The Commission noted that a dismissal notice may be defined as an advance notice given by the employer of his intention to dismiss the employee at a certain future time and that, instead



of continuing the individual's employment until such time, he pays his wages in lieu of such notice and wages for the period of time that otherwise would be covered by the notice; and that workers fortunate enough to secure employment the following day would have been entitled to receive the severance pay in addition to whatever wages they earned.

The Court, in denying benefits noted that the legislature had amended the original definition of wages in the Employment Security Law to include "all remuneration for service from whatever source" and that to both the definition of wages and to the disqualification provisions had added:

\*\*\* any sums paid to an employee by an employer pursuant to an order of the National Labor Relations Board or by private agreement, consent or arbitration for loss of pay by reason of discharge. [emphasis added] \*\*\*

#### The Court explained:

The fact that the Legislature not only amended the definition of "wages," but added a disqualifying provision is, we think, clear evidence of its intent to prevent the collection of unemployment benefits so long as the employee had vacation or severance pay payable to him. It is a clear declaration that the Legislature did not intend that an employer should be required to provide greater compensation to an individual than to the same individual when at work.

In Kansas, five employees of a telephone company were terminated when the exchange was converted from manual to dial equipment. Under a collective bargaining agreement they received a payment at the time of termination based upon wage history and the period of employment. The employer contended that unemployment benefits should not be payable for a period following termination equal to the number of weeks of the payment. The company contended, in opposing the claims that these payments as well as unemployment insurance were financed by the company and that dual payments were neither agreed to by the company and the union nor intended under the statute. The company noted that if a worker was rehired before the weeks covered by the payments had elapsed the remaining portion was to be returned to the company. The Kansas Supreme Court (Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. v. ESB and Gwendolyn J. Price, Emma J. Johnston, Betty Jane Merriman, Nancy Rose Thomason, and Aleda Hawkins. Kansas Su-

preme Court, No. 42,513, 5/5/62, CCH-Kansas-Par. 8148) held that the payments were not disqualifying. Said the Court:

We are of the opinion the company's contentions cannot be sustained. There is a distinction to be made between the status of an employee who is terminated and then rehired and is required to remit the excess of his termination allowance, and one who is terminated by a severance of the employer-employee relationship and makes claim for unemployment compensation benefits. The former is governed by the private contractual rights of the parties, and the latter is governed by the provisions of the statute. An eligible individual claiming benefits under the statute is entitled to a liberal interpretation of the law, and the right to receive such benefits is determined by the provisions of the statute. \*\*\* Furthermore, need has not been made a prerequisite to eligibility (44-705), particularly with respect to a terminated employee's former pay status. It has been held that double payment voluntarily made by an employer is not against public policy and does not militate against the scheme and plan of unemployment compensation (Meakins v. Huiet, 100 Ga. App. 557, 112 S. E. 2nd 167). \*\*\*

\* \* \*

\*\*\* All of the factors that went into the computation by which the amounts were fixed related to what had happened in the past. All were retrospective. The payments were not fixed with a view to the actual or probable duration of claimants' unemployment; they would not have been diminished if the claimants had found jobs the next day, and they would not have been increased no matter how long the claimants remained unemployed. Rather, the amounts were fixed on the basis of one week's pay for each completed year of net credited service as employees, and such amounts were paid only because the claimants' past records were approved by the company.

It is our opinion that the termination allowance received correlated with the claimants' past performances and not with their future conduct or needs. They were based wholly upon, and thus were payable "with respect to," the period before the claimants' employment terminated and not any period thereafter. We hold, therefore, that the claimants were "unemployed" as that term is used in 44-703(m) for all weeks for which they claimed unemployment compensation benefits.

A number of questions remain unanswered. Do all payments made at the time of the termination represent disqualifying payments without further consideration? Do payments that have no relation to the original intent of a wage in lieu of separation notice constitute disqualifying payments? Have these payments evolved in such a manner that they may represent a bonus or reward for past service rather than a wage in lieu of notice? Should the claimant who receives such payments be disqualified because two payments are involved or would the payment of both unemployment insurance and termination allowances merely represent two entitlements for which he had qualified by virtue of his service?





*Sewing machine operators are in a shortage category in many areas.*

### *Quarterly Survey of Local Occupational Shortages*

## **Reduced Professional Manpower Needs Cause Decline in Clearance Openings**

**H**ARD-TO-FILL job openings placed in interarea clearance by State employment security agencies dropped over 6,000 during the third quarter to a September total of 24,300. This decrease marked a reversal of the upward trend in clearance openings under way since last fall. Over three-fourths of the past quarter's decline occurred in the professional and managerial group, which currently accounts for more than half of all clearance openings. Reduced needs for engineers and a sizable seasonal downturn in openings for teachers and group workers accounted for the bulk of the drop. Appreciable reductions in the number of hard-to-fill openings were also noted in the clerical and sales, skilled, and semiskilled categories. In addition to a marked drop in interarea recruitment of stenographers and typists, decreased job openings for airplane mechanics and repairmen, machinists, and sheetmetal and other machine-shop workers were reported.

While September clearance needs were reported at one-fifth below the 5-year peak reached in June, total openings

were more than two-fifths higher than the year-ago level. Substantial over-the-year increases in hard-to-fill job vacancies continued to be noted in all major occupational groups. The overall advance in clearance openings totaled 7,600 with nearly three-fifths of the rise reflecting added needs for professional and managerial workers. Stepped-up requirements for engineers, social and welfare workers, social and natural scientists, draftsmen, and other technicians accounted for three-quarters of the increase in this category. Additional demands for stenographers and typists were the major source of the appreciable increase in hard-to-fill job openings for clerical and sales workers, while increased needs for policemen, hospital orderlies, institutional guards, and housekeepers were responsible for most of the advance in clearance openings for service workers. Among skilled workers, the sizable increase in hard-to-fill needs arose from added demands for machinists, tool-and-die makers, sheetmetal workers, and mechanics and repairmen. Most of the gain in the semiskilled category was attributable to increased needs for textile workers.



This analysis, now prepared quarterly, is based on inventories of job openings placed in clearance (a process of matching workers in one area with jobs in other areas) by State employment security agencies. Job openings are placed in clearance when: (1) there is not an adequate supply of local workers, (2) employers are willing to recruit out-of-area applicants, (3) wages and working conditions are not substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work, (4) minimum compensation is specified, and (5) housing is available in the area. Although not all local occupational shortages are reflected in the clearance inventories, they do provide an indication of the volume, trend, and types of current occupational shortages.

#### Seasonal Factors Further Quarterly Decline in Professional Openings

Professional and managerial openings dropped to 13,000 in September, a decline of 4,600, or 26 percent, from the June total. Seasonal curtailments in job vacancies for teachers and group workers contributed significantly to the decrease in this occupational group. Clearance openings for primary and secondary school teachers declined by 1,600. Openings for social and welfare workers--inflated to over 2,000 in June by efforts to recruit group workers for summer camp and recreation programs--dropped by nearly 1,200 over the quarter. Clearance needs for these specialists, however, remained at a relatively high level, totaling nearly 900 in September. While hard-to-fill job vacancies for social and welfare workers were scattered over 38 States, almost half of the demand was concentrated in Illinois, California, and the District of

Columbia. Illinois listed over 100 openings, primarily for group workers in State child-care institutions. In California, an equally large number of case workers were required for assignments in private hospitals and in State and local government facilities. The need for 200 recreation leaders for overseas assignments, initially listed in March, continued to be reported on the District of Columbia inventory.

Marked reductions in hard-to-fill engineering vacancies for civil, electrical, mechanical, and aeronautical specialists accounted for nearly one-third of the drop in professional and managerial openings between June and September. Clearance openings for engineers totaled 5,000 at the end of the third quarter, over 1,400 below June's 5-year peak. The most substantial change occurred in Alabama which listed nearly 800 fewer openings for the Huntsville missile complex.

able 1

Number of Nonagricultural State Inventory Job Openings  
September 1962, June 1962, and September 1961

Occupational group	State inventory job openings			Change to September 1962 from:			
	Sept.	June	Sept.	June 1962		September 1961	
	1962	1962	1961	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	24,286	30,333	16,712	-6,047	-19.9	+7,574	+45.3
Professional and managerial.....	13,069	17,641	8,740	-4,572	-25.9	+4,329	+49.5
Clerical and sales.	2,784	3,505	1,727	-721	-20.6	+1,057	+61.2
Service .....	1,569	1,534	929	+35	+2.3	+640	+68.9
Skilled.....	5,185	5,646	4,311	-461	-8.2	+874	+20.3
Semis skilled.....	1,582	1,931	995	-349	-18.1	+587	+59.0
Unskilled.....	97	76	10	+21	*	+87	*

Too few to report percent of change.



Table 2

Nonagricultural Job Openings on State Inventories by Selected Occupational  
Fields 1/ September 1962, June 1962, and September 1961

Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/			Occupation	Number of inventory openings 2/		
	Sept. 1962	June 1962	Sept. 1961		Sept. 1962	June 1962	Sept. 1961
Total.....	24,286	30,333	16,712	Midwives and practical nurses ...	65	91	49
Professional and managerial.....	13,069	17,641	8,740	Attendants, hospital and other institutions, n.e.c.....	169	62	58
Accountants and auditors .....	200	245	99	Guards and watchmen, except crossing watchmen .....	128	115	6
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	99	178	122	Policemen and detectives, public service.....	382	49	162
Chemists .....	252	300	149	Other.....	102	276	245
Engineers, professional				Skilled.....	5,185	5,646	4,311
Total.....	5,008	6,428	3,337	Weavers, textile.....	75	63	47
Metallurgical and metallurgists.....	171	144	41	Tailors and tailoresses.....	65	53	58
Chemical.....	257	268	177	Machinists.....	715	819	413
Civil.....	518	889	342	Toolmakers, die sinkers, and setters .....	380	358	192
Electrical.....	1,925	2,367	1,253	Machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c. ....	616	656	652
Industrial .....	561	569	248	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheetmetal workers.....	175	325	58
Mechanical.....	1,084	1,565	838	Molders .....	53	36	11
Aeronautical.....	488	626	434	Structural and ornamental metalworkers.....	78	68	126
Librarians.....	119	127	93	Welders and flame cutters.....	271	351	447
Pharmacists .....	65	54	48	Electricians.....	146	103	73
Physicians and surgeons.....	124	180	111	Occupations in manufacture of radios, phonographs, and accessories.....	60	17	4
Social and welfare workers .....	880	2,044	526	Opticians and lens grinders and polishers.....	55	18	6
Teachers, primary school and kindergarten .....	236	1,072	197	Pattern and model makers, except paper.....	201	273	105
Teachers, secondary school and principals.....	167	958	133	Carpenters.....	71	77	155
Teachers and instructors, n.e.c.	301	280	209	Plumbers.....	124	194	174
Trained nurses.....	1,283	1,257	1,391	Linemen and servicemen, tele- graph, telephone, and power....	62	28	26
Veterinarian .....	151	151	2	Mechanics and repairmen-- moter vehicle.....	244	223	128
Natural scientists, n.e.c. ....	555	552	284	Mechanics and repairmen except electronic technicians,n.e.c. ....	341	295	253
Social scientists.....	465	537	255	Electronic technicians.....	518	368	395
Professional occupations, n.e.c.	190	192	143	Foremen, manufacturing.....	133	155	113
Draftsmen.....	560	546	230	Other.....	802	1,166	875
Laboratory technicians and assistants .....	219	370	262	Semiskilled.....	1,582	1,931	995
Healers and medical service occupations, n.e.c.....	246	265	90	Occupations in manufacture of textiles, n.e.c. ....	73	158	50
Surveyors.....	68	76	8	Occupations in fabrication of textile products, n.e.c.....	736	725	397
Technicians, except laboratory..	60	48	2	Machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c. ....	225	346	150
Technicians, engineering and physical.....	351	274	171	Occupations in building aircraft n.e.c. ....	92	14	9
Semiprofessional occupations, n.e.c.....	671	661	374	Occupations in laundry, cleaning, dying, and pressing of apparel and other articles ...	60	169	14
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.....	53	62	11	Other .....	396	519	375
Public officials, n.e.c.....	100	92	18	Unskilled.....	97	76	10
Managers and officials, n.e.c. ...	294	280	184	n.e.c.--Not elsewhere classified.			
Other.....	352	412	291	1/ Individual occupational fields (3 digit Dictionary of Oc- cupational Titles code groups) with totals of 50 or more openings on the State inventories are shown separately for all major occupational groups except unskilled.			
Clerical and Sales .....	2,784	3,505	1,727	2/ Excludes openings in Guam and Puerto Rico.			
Office machine operators.....	87	100	42				
Secretaries .....	172	226	179				
Stenographers and typists.....	1,984	2,473	1,118				
Telephone operators .....	75	75	75				
Salesmen, insurance .....	62	46	43				
Salesmen and sales agents, (except to consumers) .....	78	150	42				
Other.....	326	435	228				
Service.....	1,569	1,534	929				
Housekeepers, private family ....	124	121	11				
Maids, general .....	59	144	29				
Nursemaids .....	71	40	0				
Miscellaneous servants, private family.....	50	37	5				
Cooks, except private family.....	84	164	64				
Waiters and waitresses, except private family .....	335	435	300				



Despite the sharp third quarter decline, clearance needs for engineers were more than two-fifths higher than both the year-ago level and the monthly average for 1961. The aircraft, space, missile, and electronics industries continued to be the major sources of hard-to-fill openings. In September, over half of the clearance demands for engineers was concentrated in these industries in California, Louisiana, Washington, and Alabama. Relatively large numbers of engineering vacancies were also reported in Florida, New Jersey, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, and Arizona.

Among other professional and semi-professional occupations, the widespread shortage of trained nurses persisted, with clearance demands advancing slightly to nearly 1,300 during the third quarter. Thirty-eight States listed hard-to-fill needs for nurses. In California, 200 additional openings in both private and public hospital facilities boosted the State total to nearly 500, more than counterbalancing reduced requirements in New York, Virginia, and Colorado. New Jersey continued its year-long listing of over 100 hard-to-fill nursing vacancies while Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Alaska again reported sizable needs. Clearance totals for laboratory technicians and assistants dropped by 150, largely as a result of the withdrawal of openings for medical technicians in Rochester hospitals from the New York State inventory.

Clearance needs for natural scientists slipped from 850 to 800 as scattered declines in hard-to-fill needs for chemists and small reductions in demand for mathematicians in California and New York more than counterbalanced added requirements for physicists capable of tackling problems in radar, optics, and telemetry in Florida. Nevertheless, significant needs for chemists, physicists, and mathematicians, primarily in the relatively new fields of space and missile technology and electronic data processing, continued to be reported in California, Washington, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

An overall pickup in demand for personnel working in support of engineers

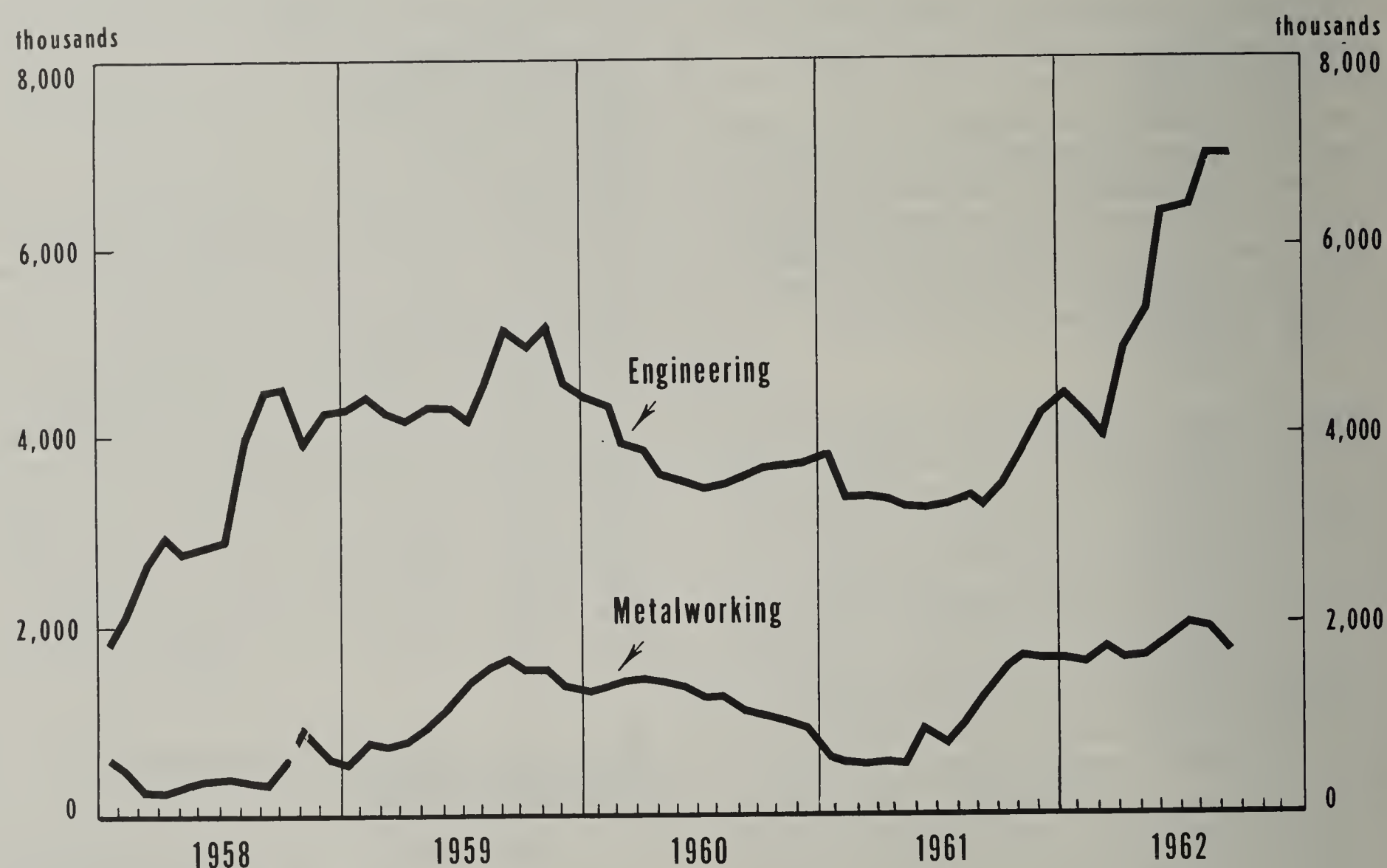
and scientists continued the year-long upturn in needs for these workers. About 550 draftsmen and 350 engineering and physical technicians were required in September. Total clearance openings for draftsmen rose slightly as added demand in the electrical machinery and equipment industry in Missouri counterbalanced small declines in Alabama and Massachusetts. In California, where over 150 openings were listed--accounting for over a quarter of total draftsmen openings--June needs for 60 production illustrators and topographers were replaced by increased openings for tool designers and mechanical and electrical draftsmen in September. While increased requirements for engineering and physical technicians were concentrated in New Jersey, the bulk of hard-to-fill needs in this group continued to be reported in Alabama and California with over 250 clearance openings listed for technicians in missile, space, electronics, and ordnance activities.

#### Needs for Skilled Metalworkers Drop Appreciably

In September, nearly 5,200 skilled workers were sought through the public employment service clearance systems, almost 500 fewer than the 5-year high reported in June. The bulk of the third-quarter drop was concentrated in metalworking occupations. In addition to a drop of 150 openings for aircraft sheet-metal workers primarily in Florida and California, sizable declines were also reported for machinists and airplane mechanics and repairmen. Curtailed needs in Washington and Florida were largely responsible for the drop of over 100 openings for these aircraft specialists, while four States--Tennessee, Indiana, Minnesota, and Alabama--primarily accounted for the sizable reduction in hard-to-fill job vacancies for machinists. Declines of between 70 and 80 openings each also occurred as a result of reduced needs for welders in Minnesota and pipefitters in New Jersey and Mississippi. Other appreciable reductions in needs for skilled workers were reported for pattern and modelmakers (particularly in Missouri) and bricklayers and plasterers (New York). The only sizable step-up in demand for skilled workers was an increase of 150 openings for electronics techni-



# CLEARANCE OPENINGS IN ENGINEERING AND SELECTED METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS <sup>1/</sup> 1958-1962



<sup>1/</sup> Includes machinists, tool and die makers, and machine shop and related occupations, n.e.c.

cians (mechanics) in government, communication, and aircraft establishments in California, Ohio, and Washington.

Despite the quarterly declines, local shortages of skilled metalworkers remained at a relatively high level in September. Needs for machinists and other workers in machine shop and related occupations were particularly significant. Nearly half of the more than 700 machinists sought through the public employment service clearance system were required by employers in California, Alabama, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and Arkansas. Clearance openings for other skilled machine-shop workers (n.e.c.)--totaling over 600--were especially prominent in California, Indiana, and Connecticut. Needs for electronics technicians (mechanics) exceeded 500 in September and were heavily concentrated in a few States. Over half of the nearly 200 openings listed on the California inventory were in four divisions of a communication equipment

company. The Federal Government was the source of 100 openings in Ohio where electronics technicians were needed for work with precision instruments and electronic or electro-mechanical systems. A communication equipment company in Maryland continued recruiting 100 workers to install, operate, and test its equipment in various parts of the free world.

Clearance needs for semiskilled workers dropped by 350 to just under 1,600 openings at the end of the third quarter. This decline reflected reduced needs for electronics accessories assemblers in New Hampshire, laundry and dry-cleaning workers in Illinois, and machine-shop workers in Indiana and California.

Job vacancies for sewing machine operators continued to dominate clearance needs for semiskilled workers. Hard-to-fill openings in this category--totaling over 700--were relatively unchanged



over the quarter as Alabama continued its listing of over 200 vacancies and sizable needs remained unfilled in California, Illinois, Utah, and Massachusetts. Added demands in Minnesota counterbalanced reduced requirements in North Carolina. Openings for machine-shop workers totaled over 200 in September with nearly half of the demand concentrated in Connecticut's aircraft industry.

#### Reduced Demands Reported for Stenographers and Typists

Demands for clerical and sales workers dropped over 700 to a total of 2,800 between June and September. Needs in the principal occupational groups--secretaries, stenographers, and typists--declined by more than 500 to under 2,200 with openings listed in the California inventory dropping over 200, requirements in the District of Columbia about 150, and Missouri and Wisconsin reporting a total of about 100 fewer vacancies. Federal agencies again accounted for the bulk of the 1,200 openings in the District of Columbia, while more than 400 job vacancies were located in government, commercial, and industrial establishments in California, Minnesota, and Washington.

The only other sizable quarterly occupational change among clerical and sales workers occurred in clearance needs for salesmen and sales agents (except to consumers). Openings for these workers dropped from 150 to well under 100, largely as a result of the withdrawal of over 50 openings for foodstuffs salesmen from the Minnesota inventory.

Clearance openings for service workers--nearly 1,600 in June--rose by less than 50 over the quarter. Although total openings experienced relatively little change, demand shifted markedly among occupations in this category. Clearance needs for policemen advanced by over 300 largely as a result of requirements listed by the Los Angeles Police Department. Demand for hospital attendants rose by over 100 as the State government recruited orderlies for mental institutions in Illinois. These increases were largely counterbalanced by reduced needs for airplane hostesses, cooks, waitresses,

Table 3

Nonagricultural Inventory of Job Openings by State and Occupational Groups <sup>1/</sup> September 1962

State	Total	Professional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Service	Skilled	Semi-skilled
U. S. . . . .	24,286	13,069	2,784	1,569	5,185	1,582
Ala. . . . .	889	519	1	2	164	203
Alaska. . . . .	243	114	12	53	45	13
Ariz. . . . .	405	134	2	152	53	61
Ark. . . . .	129	35	0	11	76	7
Calif. . . . .	4,146	2,834	275	325	631	81
Colo. . . . .	152	102	10	3	35	2
Conn. . . . .	932	339	22	13	412	146
Del. . . . .	57	53	2	2	0	0
D. C. . . . .	2,774	1,368	1,384	16	6	0
Fla. . . . .	608	401	9	15	69	114
Ga. . . . .	291	73	107	2	99	10
Hawaii. . . . .	4	1	1	1	1	0
Idaho. . . . .	26	18	1	4	3	0
Ill. . . . .	1,167	429	55	369	149	152
Ind. . . . .	420	218	7	5	181	9
Iowa. . . . .	247	91	30	52	67	7
Kans. . . . .	214	96	0	0	118	0
Ky. . . . .	19	14	0	1	4	0
La. . . . .	621	606	0	0	11	4
Maine. . . . .	35	4	0	0	26	5
Md. . . . .	533	203	0	0	315	15
Mass. . . . .	970	432	48	44	331	115
Mich. . . . .	167	66	4	21	59	17
Minn. . . . .	818	153	268	73	206	68
Miss. . . . .	157	74	18	2	48	15
Mo. . . . .	695	330	43	28	175	119
Mont. . . . .	35	18	0	9	7	1
Nebr. . . . .	152	36	41	14	55	6
Nev. . . . .	84	7	22	52	3	0
N. H. . . . .	240	48	10	36	88	57
N. J. . . . .	930	579	0	32	259	60
N. Mex. . . . .	203	60	21	26	85	11
N. Y. . . . .	694	588	2	3	88	13
N. C. . . . .	289	114	31	9	124	11
N. Dak. . . . .	135	21	10	76	27	1
Ohio. . . . .	724	426	53	6	237	2
Okla. . . . .	199	151	6	2	40	0
Oreg. . . . .	63	43	1	6	10	1
Pa. . . . .	307	199	3	14	74	17
R. I. . . . .	244	14	15	0	78	135
S. C. . . . .	26	9	0	1	15	1
S. Dak. . . . .	112	18	16	37	17	4
Tenn. . . . .	30	8	0	0	22	0
Tex. . . . .	110	90	1	0	17	2
Utah. . . . .	234	161	22	1	7	43
Vt. . . . .	75	33	8	4	28	2
Va. . . . .	423	206	52	17	141	7
Wash. . . . .	1,690	1,312	152	6	208	12
W. Va. . . . .	28	11	0	2	10	5
Wis. . . . .	487	198	17	14	246	12
Wyo. . . . .	53	12	2	8	15	16

<sup>1/</sup> Job openings for unskilled workers totaled 97 and were distributed as follows: Alaska 6, Arizona 3, Illinois 13, Minnesota 50, New Hampshire 1, Pennsylvania 2, Rhode Island 2, and South Dakota 20.



and maids. Nearly a quarter of the September clearance openings for service workers were for policemen while well over one-fifth were for waiters and waitresses.

#### Third Quarter Decline in Openings Exceeds 100 in Each of 15 States

The June-September decline in clearance openings was distributed over a large number of States but generally was concentrated in a limited number of occupations within each of them. Over one-fifth of the drop reflected a seasonal decline in teacher recruitment in Washington (1,250 of the State's 1,400 decrease). Fourteen other States also reported decreases of over 100 openings, with Alabama indicating a decline of nearly 800 openings as recruitment of engineers for the Huntsville missile complex was curtailed. Illinois--where seasonal recruitment of group workers has boosted clearance openings by 400 in June--reported a September total some 600 below the second quarter figure of nearly 1,800; the State also noted markedly reduced openings for maids and workers in laundry and dry-cleaning establishments. The quarterly change in New York--where over 500 fewer openings were indicated--primarily reflected reduced needs for medical technicians and construction workers. However, a fifth of the drop in the State resulted from a seasonal reduction in needs for physicians and nurses in summer camps.

California and New Jersey each reported over 450 fewer openings in September than in June. New Jersey indicated significant decreases in hard-to-fill openings for mechanical engineers and skilled metalworkers, although over half of the decline was attributable to seasonally reduced needs for teachers and social and welfare workers. In California, several significant changes occurred. Sharp declines in demands for professional and clerical workers were only partially counterbalanced by increased needs for skilled and service workers. Within the professional group, over 400 fewer openings for civil and electrical engineers were reported on the State inventory, while about 100 job vacancies for aeronau-

tical engineers were added. Seasonal declines in demand for social and welfare workers were also indicated, more than counterbalancing increased needs for trained nurses.

Three New England States recorded declines of between 200 and 300 openings. Seasonally reduced needs for summer camp and service workers were responsible for the declines in Maine and Massachusetts. In New Hampshire, the drop reflected seasonally curtailed recruitment of teachers and sizably reduced openings for electronics accessories assemblers.

Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Virginia each experienced declines of between 100 and 200 openings. The drop in clearance needs was largely centered in the professional and skilled worker groups. Most significant among these declines were reduced needs for civil engineers in Alaska and skilled metalworkers in Florida, Georgia, and Minnesota.

The only State reporting an increase in clearance openings of over 100 was Missouri where added needs for semi-skilled aircraft workers were largely responsible for the quarterly advance.

#### California Again Leads in Clearance Placements

Nearly 44,500 nonagricultural clearance placements were made in all States during the 3-month period June through August 1962, compared with over 39,700 during the previous 3 months and 45,500 during the same period a year earlier. The 14,400 placements made in California exceeded the combined placements of the next four leading States--Pennsylvania (4,100), New York (4,000), Illinois (3,200), and Maryland (2,700). Together, these five States reported almost two-thirds of all nonagricultural clearance placements between June and August. Five other States each reported more than 1,000 clearance placements during this period. These included Texas (1,600), Wisconsin (1,400), Michigan (1,400), Washington (1,200), and Massachusetts (1,000).





## Farm Labor Market Developments

# Farm Employment Reflects Lull in Cotton Activity

**S**EASONAL farm employment in August showed the usual pause between spring and fall activities. Between July and August it declined 164,000 to 1,055,000 in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. Major declines from the preceding month were registered for the cultivation of cotton and other crops and for the harvest of early-summer fruits. Only in the cotton and vegetable harvests did employment show a strong pickup.

Mid-August employment was 61,000 below that of August 1961, largely because of greater use of labor-saving devices in cotton cultivation and harvesting and earlier completion of work on cotton weeding and cherry harvesting.

### Harvest of Cannery Vegetables Active

Twenty-nine percent of all the seasonal farm workers employed in August were harvesting vegetables. The ripening

of the crops for canning and freezing stimulated demand for field hands and was primarily responsible for doubling employment in vegetable activities between July and August. An 11-percent increase in processing tonnage, together with an earlier season for many crops, raised vegetable employment 24,000 above the August 1961 level.

Employment in the bean harvest underwent a fourfold increase between July and August with the maturing of the snap-bean crop in Oregon. This State accounted for nearly 60 percent of the U.S. total harvesting beans in August. Reduced acreage in some States resulted in slightly smaller nationwide employment than a year earlier.

The picking of cannery tomatoes and the late-summer crop for fresh market began about the first of August, bringing mid-month employment to about three times the mid-July level. Tomato employment in August was concentrated in



This article is based on semimonthly reports collected by the Bureau of Employment Security through its affiliated State employment security agencies and on information from other sources. The reports provide data on estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture by crop activity and geographic origin of workers. Semimonthly reports are required from each of the 272 agricultural reporting areas that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) 500 or more seasonal hired workers employed, (2) shortage or surplus of 100 or more seasonal hired workers, (3) any foreign workers employed.

More detailed farm labor market information is issued by the Bureau each month during the active agricultural season in Farm Labor Market Developments. Detailed data on agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, by State, are issued monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

the Eastern Seaboard and North Central States and in California. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has estimated the 1962 crop of tomatoes for processing at 5.2 million tons, the largest on record and 22 percent larger than last year's crop. This increase, together with changes in timing, resulted in employment of 27,000 more workers this August than at the same time last year.

The seasonal rise in cucumber employment was associated with the Michigan crop for pickles. The number of workers in this State was slightly smaller than a year earlier. Other vegetable harvests occupying large numbers of seasonal workers were potatoes, peas, red peppers, lettuce, sweet corn, and onions.

#### Seasonal Low in Cotton Employment

The cotton belt was in the midst of the usual summer lull between the cultivation and harvest seasons. In contrast to the rainy summer of 1961, the weather was hot and dry for several weeks. This weather pattern had its effect on cultivation and harvest work and on future production prospects. Cultivation employment declined 125,000 from the July level. The majority of the 51,000 remaining workers were in northern Texas and in Oklahoma. About 45,000 fewer choppers were employed this August than last. This year's weather favored more effective weed control and work was finished earlier in most areas. During the period January through August 1962, cotton-cultivation employment averaged 9 percent less than during the first 8 months of 1961. This was due both to weather conditions and to greater use of herbicides, flame throwers, and mechanical cultivators.

About three times as many people were harvesting cotton in August as in July. August weather hastened the opening of the bolls. In Texas the activity was moving at top speed as it spread northward. By mid-August the Lower Rio-Grande Valley harvest was four-fifths completed while the first bales were just being harvested in Coleman County in the center of the State. Since mid-July the harvest had begun in eight other States.

For the country as a whole, cotton-harvest employment, at 76,000, was 13,000 lower this August than last. The decline in Texas was 33,000 as a result of more use of machines, greater availability of on-farm labor, and a shift by some growers from picking to pulling which requires less labor. In most other States, cotton-harvest employment was higher than in the preceding August because the crop matured earlier. Georgia, Louisiana, and Alabama reported significantly more employment this year.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, August weather reduced prospective yields, especially for dryland farms in the South Central States. As of September 1, the 1962 crop was estimated at 14.7 million bales, smaller than the August 1 estimate but still nearly 3 percent larger than the 1961 crop. According to a special study of cotton mechanization prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security, about 60 percent of the 1962 crop is expected to be harvested by machine as compared with 56 percent in 1961. Because of the early maturation of the crop, much more work was accomplished this summer than last, and the number of bales to be harvested after September 1, 1962 is expected to be 4 percent less than the number harvested after September 1, 1961.



## Fruit Harvest Is on the Wane

With the passing of the cherry and berry harvests, total fruit-picking employment tapered off from its annual peak of 313,000 in July to 153,000 in August. California accounted for over half of the August employment. Peaches, plums, grapes, melons, strawberries, and pears were among the major fruits being harvested there. Other fruit-harvest employment was concentrated in the Eastern Seaboard and North Central States. With the cherry harvest nearer to completion than a year earlier, total fruit-harvest employment was 10,000 below the August 1961 level.

## Other Crops

The tobacco harvest accounted for 112,000 seasonal workers, 32,000 more than in July and 14,000 more than in August 1961. Nearly three-fourths of the August 1962 employment was in North Carolina. A new record yield is anticipated this year with production expected to exceed the 1961 crop by nearly 5 percent. This increase, together with an earlier season, is chiefly responsible for the 12-month increase.

About 50,000 workers were engaged in the hay harvest, slightly fewer than in July and about the same number as in August 1961.

Grain employment advanced 18,000 over the July level to 39,000. August employment included 20,000 producing small grains, 13,000 in sorghum harvesting, and about 3,000 each in the harvests of corn and rice. Most of the small grain workers were in the West North Central and Mountain States while most of those producing other kinds of grain were in Texas.

Among the other activities requiring significant numbers of seasonal hired workers were livestock care and nursery and greenhouse work.

## Migrants Attracted by Northern Berry and Vegetable Harvests

Migrant-worker employment dropped to 250,000 in August, 10 percent below the annual peak of 277,000 in July. Interstate workers totaled 164,000, a decline of 27,000 from July. In the North Central

Estimated Employment of  
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers  
by Geographic Origin and Crop Activity 1/  
August 15, 1962

Type of worker:	Number employed	Percent
Total	1,055,100	100.0
Domestic	976,200	92.5
Local	726,700	68.9
Migrant	249,500	23.6
Intrastate	85,800	8.1
Interstate	163,700	15.5
Foreign	78,900	7.5
Mexico	74,800	7.1
British West Indies	2,600	.2
Japan	1,300	.1
Canada	200	2/
Crop activities:		
Total agriculture	1,055,200	100.0
General	72,200	6.8
Livestock	21,900	2.1
Other crops	50,300	4.7
Cultivating	119,800	11.4
Cotton	50,900	4.8
Vegetables	26,900	2.5
Fruits	22,300	2.1
Other crops	19,700	2.0
Harvesting	753,900	71.4
Vegetables	311,200	29.4
Beans	102,200	9.7
Tomatoes	66,800	6.3
Cucumbers	33,200	3.1
Potatoes	21,900	2.1
Other vegetables	87,100	8.2
Fruit	152,700	14.4
Peaches	51,400	4.9
Bushberries	27,500	2.6
Other fruits	73,800	6.9
Tobacco	111,600	10.6
Hay and grain	89,200	8.5
Cotton	75,900	7.2
Other crops	13,300	1.3
Activity unspecified	109,300	10.4

1/ Based on reports from 231 of the 272 agricultural reporting areas delineated by the Bureau of Employment Security.  
2/ Less than .05 percent.

States, the bulk of the 60,000 interstate workers were harvesting blueberries and pickles in Michigan and tomatoes in Indiana and Ohio. Most of these workers were residents of Texas and other South Central States. Some came directly from home while others had previously worked in the cherry harvest in nearby States.

Generally, the 52,000 interstate workers on the Eastern Seaboard were residents of Florida and other southeastern States who had followed the developing fruit and vegetable harvest up the coast. About half of them were harvesting beans, potatoes, and tomatoes in New York and blueberries, peaches, and toma-



toes in New Jersey. Included in this group were most of the 13,000 Puerto Rican contract workers in the country. North Carolina had several thousand interstate migrants harvesting beans and tobacco.

Nearly two-thirds of the 50,000 interstate workers in the Western States were harvesting tomatoes and fruits in California and beans and potatoes in Oregon. Generally, these workers originated in Texas, Oklahoma, and other southwestern States.

California had 32,000 of the 86,000 intrastate migrant workers employed in the country. Most of the Californians were harvesting citrus fruits, grapes, apples, and tomatoes. The greater part of the 19,000 intrastate migrants in Texas were working on cotton and sorghum grain. In Michigan 5,000 intrastate workers were harvesting pickles and other crops.

#### Texas Leads Foreign-Worker Decline

Nearly 79,000 workers from other countries were employed on U.S. farms in August, including 75,000 from Mexico, 2,600 from the British West Indies, 1,300 Japanese, and 200 Canadians. About 38,000 Mexicans were employed in California, primarily for harvesting tomatoes, lettuce, strawberries, and citrus fruits. The 16,000 braceros in Texas were used mostly for cultivating cotton and harvesting vegetables and grain. Michigan had 13,000 Mexicans picking pickles. Most British West Indians were tending tobacco in Connecticut, while the Japanese were harvesting fruits and vegetables in California, and the Canadians were raising Maine potatoes.

For the country as a whole, employment of Mexican contract workers was 36,000 less than in mid-August 1961. A decrease of 29,000 in Texas extended to all areas and practically all activities and was due partly to lower labor requirements. No Mexican contract workers were harvesting cotton in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, although 12,000 had been so employed in that area a year earlier. Valley growers continued to oppose guaranteeing piece rate workers minimum earnings of 70 cents an hour, as required by the standard set for that State by the

Secretary of Labor's adverse-effect determination to protect the wages of domestic workers.

In Michigan 1,000 fewer Mexicans were harvesting pickles because the season was retarded. Declines in Arizona and New Mexico resulted from changes in the timing of crop seasons and restrictions resulting from the amendments to Public Law 78.

Employment of workers of other nationalities was about 1,000 lower than in August 1961.

#### Idle Workers Awaiting Cotton Harvest

Rapidly subsiding employment in cotton cultivation and fruit harvesting in southern areas was the primary factor in the idleness of 60,000 workers in mid-August. Most of them were available only for jobs within commuting distance of their homes. The impending cotton harvest was expected to absorb the majority of these workers who were located mainly in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Missouri.

Only 4,000 of the unemployed workers were available for jobs in other areas. They were mostly small crews located in New York, Michigan, Georgia, and Oklahoma. Some were waiting for developments in specific crops, while others were ready to move depending on distance and working conditions.

The major portion of the shortage of 9,000 workers not being met by the use of foreign labor was reported in vegetable areas of California and the North Central States.

#### Regional Highlights

Fruit and vegetable harvesting engaged nearly two-thirds of the 355,000 seasonal farm workers in the Western States in mid-August. Oregon and Washington had 70,000 picking beans and California had 16,000 gathering tomatoes. The California fruit harvest claimed 77,000 workers. Employment was virtually the same in mid-August as in mid-July, with rising vegetable employment compensating for seasonal losses in the berry harvests and cultivation work. As compared with a year earlier, August employment registered a slight decline.



Employment declined seasonally to 303,000 along the Eastern Seaboard in mid-August as cultivation work was discontinued and the early fruit harvests drew to a close. Over one-third of all seasonal farm workers in the region were employed in the tobacco harvest--the majority of them in North Carolina. Demands in vegetable harvesting, mainly tomatoes, beans, and potatoes, accounted for a good share of employment in the Middle Atlantic States. Warm, dry weather brought earlier harvest seasons for several crops, lifting total employment 22,000 above the level of August 1961. Employment increases were significant in the Georgia cotton harvest, the North Carolina tobacco harvest, and the tomato harvests of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

As is characteristic of this time of year, cultivation workers were being withdrawn from the cotton and sorghum fields of the South Central States leaving total seasonal employment at 225,000, some 84,000 less than in July. Cotton activities were almost entirely responsible for a 74,000 reduction in employment from the preceding August.

Farm employment in the North Central States, at 173,000 in August, had fallen 20 percent from the preceding month due to the sizable decline in cultivating employment. Nevertheless, there were heavy seasonal gains in the harvests of tomatoes and pickles. A year-to-year comparison reflected little change with a sizable decline in cherry-harvest employment balancing the increase in tomato-harvest workers.

#### Cotton-Harvest Peak Approaches

By the end of August, seasonal gains in cotton-harvest employment were strong enough to halt the downtrend in total seasonal employment which began in July. Between the middle and the end of August, employment rose 140,000 to 1,195,000 in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. Because the cotton crop matured earlier this year, the usual upturn in employment occurred in late August instead of late September as last year. Employment in all activities was 99,000 higher than on August 31, 1961. Foreign-worker employment was 108,000, almost as high as at the end of August 1961. Mexicans in the Texas cot-



*The 1962 tomato crop is the largest on record.*

Photos courtesy U.S. Department of Agriculture

ton harvest numbered about 4,000 with most of them located in the High Rolling Plains area. The Lower Valley harvest was 98 percent completed with no Mexicans employed at any time during the season.

By the end of August enough cotton-harvest labor had been recruited to reduce the number of jobless farm workers to 47,000. Meanwhile, the shortage not met by foreign labor expanded to 18,000 and was expected to grow to 61,000 by the middle of September. Most of the expected shortage would be for cotton-harvest workers in Texas and other South Central States and tomato pickers in California.

#### Downward Trend in Total Farm Employment Continues

The 8.1 million persons who worked on the Nation's farms in the last full week in August represented a record low number for that period, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The total was 3 percent lower than the August 1961 level as only the Mountain and East South Central regions had more people working on farms than a year earlier. Family farm workers numbered 5.4 million, 2 percent less than in the comparable week of 1961, while the 2.7 million hired workers (regular and seasonal) num-



bered about 4 percent less than in the corresponding week in 1961. The largest decreases occurred in the East North Central, West North Central, and Middle Atlantic States where declines were in part attributed to different crop timing which affects the number of hired workers in a specific area more directly than farm family workers.

#### Wage Trends Reflect Adverse Effect Ruling

Prevailing wage rates for domestic agricultural workers in activities employing Mexican contract workers continued to show the strong uptrend noted since May. As in the preceding 3 months, the increases were due in large measure to the Secretary's adverse effect determinations issued earlier in the year. Thirty-nine percent of the findings received in August for which comparable year-ago data were available increased while only 5 percent declined. In August 1961, when 85 percent of the findings were unchanged from 1960 levels, increases occurred in 12 percent of the cases while the remaining 3 percent declined.

Trends in Prevailing Wage Rates <sup>1/</sup> August 1962 Over Year Ago, and 1961 Over 1960				
Comparison with preceding year	August 1962		August 1961	
	Number of cases	Percent of cases	Number of cases	Percent of cases
Increased	22	39.3	7	11.7
Remained same	31	55.3	51	85.0
Decreased	3	5.4	2	3.3
Total	56	100.0	60	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Prevailing wage finding or lower limit of range finding

For the first 8 months of 1962 as a whole, approximately 36 percent of the findings increased, 6 percent declined, and 58 percent remained unchanged. The strength of the uptrend in recent months is indicated by the fact that 41 percent of the findings analyzed for the May-August period increased as compared with 26 percent in the first 4 months of the year. In the comparable 8-month period of 1961, increases over 1960 levels occurred in approximately 19 percent of the cases, while about 10 percent declined and 71 percent were unchanged.

Eleven of the 20 Texas findings analyzed showed year-to-year increases while only one declined. All but one of the increases occurred in the rates for cotton chopping in a number of areas. The level of the prevailing wages in these areas rose 5 to 10 cents per hour from rates as low as \$.50 in 1961. However, in most instances, the prevailing wage rate continued to be lower than the \$.70 per hour standard established for the State by the Secretary's determination. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where no Mexican contract workers were employed in the 1962 cotton harvest for the first time since the inception of the bracero program in 1951, the domestic wage rate for first pull, irrigated, rose \$.20 to \$1.75 per cwt., while the rate for first pull, dryland, declined \$.05 to \$1.50. All other rates for picking and pulling in this area were unchanged from 1961 levels.

Wage rates in California continued to show little change from 1961 levels, reflecting in large measure the fact that 1961 wage rates in this State generally were as high as, or higher than, the \$1.00 per hour standard for the State. Two increases were noted in August. In both instances they resulted in a \$.25 per hour rise in the prevailing rate to \$1.25. In Arizona, where rates have generally shown a rise in the current year, half of the findings analyzed in August were higher than in the previous year. Two of the increases--for multicrop irrigation and fall lettuce thinning and weeding in Cochise County--raised the rates for these activities to the \$.95 standard for the State from 1961 levels of \$.70 and \$.75, respectively. In Maricopa County, the rate for multicrop irrigation, which had remained at \$.80 per hour since the issuance of an adverse-effect determination in September 1961, rose to \$.90 while the hourly rate for cutting watermelons rose \$.50 to \$2.50. Prevailing wage findings of \$.95 per hour for cotton thinning and weeding and multicrop irrigation in Yuma County were also noted. Prior to the issuance of the Secretary's determination, these activities had carried rates of \$.74 per hour.

In Colorado, hourly rates rose \$.15 to the adverse-effect level of \$.90, while the piece rate for harvesting snap beans in the Denver area increased one-half cent to three cents per pound. In Nevada,



the rate for weeding cotton and alfalfa increased from \$.75 per hour to the adverse-effect standard of \$1.00 for the State. The rate for cotton chopping in Poinsett County, Arkansas, was unchanged from the 1961 level, as were the rates for harvesting pickles in Indiana and Iowa and

for sugar beet weeding in Montana. Piece rates for harvesting sweet cherries and raspberries in the Provo area of Utah declined, reflecting a return of normal harvest conditions. In 1961 abnormal conditions had resulted in higher rates than those prevailing in prior years.

#### HIGHEST FARM WAGE BILL ON RECORD

The total wage bill of all U.S. farmers in 1961 was over \$3 billion. <sup>1/</sup> This included \$2,545 million in cash and \$503 million in value of board, room, and other perquisites. The total \$3,048 million was slightly higher than the previous record of \$3,034 million in 1948 and 3 percent above the \$2,955 million in 1960. Since employment of hired workers averaged 1,886 thousand in 1961, the cost per hired worker was \$1,616. (See table) On a regional basis, costs per hired worker ranged from \$1,132 in the South Central States to \$2,290 in the Pacific States.

As compared with the 1957-59 average, the 1961 wage bill had increased 6 percent, suggesting that, for the country as a whole, the decline in labor demand has been slightly less than proportional to wage increases in recent years. In some regions there appears to be a relationship between employment trends and wage trends. The North Atlantic region had the greatest increase in cost per worker (in relation to the 1957-59 average) and the sharpest decline in employment, while the South Central region with the most moderate rise in cost per worker had an increase in employment. On the other hand, employment did not drop significantly in the Pacific region although the rise in per worker costs was relatively steep. Differences in the response of employment to wage changes probably stem from differences in the type of agriculture characteristic of the various regions. The market for some farm commodities has been such that wage increases could be passed on as price increases while for other commodities they could not. In some types of farming increased labor costs have been avoided by substituting cheaper production factors. In others, technological difficulties have prevented the substitution of labor saving devices.

Labor Costs and Hired-Worker Employment, by Region, 1961

Region	Hired worker employment (thous.)	Labor costs		Index (1957-59 = 100)		
		Total (million dollar)	Per hired worker (dollars)	Hired worker employment	Labor costs	
					Total	Per worker
United States.....	1,886	3,048	1,616	96	106	110
North Atlantic.....	160	348	2,177	84	96	115
East North Central..	182	345	1,897	93	105	113
West North Central..	188	327	1,739	90	101	112
South Atlantic.....	366	442	1,208	98	108	110
South Central.....	570	645	1,132	104	110	106
Mountain.....	121	255	2,107	89	98	111
Pacific.....	299	685	2,290	99	112	113

<sup>1/</sup> Farm Income Situation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, July 1962, and Supplement, August 1962.



## Employment Service Activities

# August Nonfarm Placements Highest for Month Since World War II

**A**UGUST nonfarm placements at 642,000 were 6 percent greater than a year ago and represented the highest volume for this month since the end of World War II. Beginning with November 1961, nonfarm placements each month have exceeded previous levels for that month for at least the past 9 years. The over-the-month gain of nearly 11 percent was about normal for this time of year. Seasonally adjusted the annual rate held steady between July and August at 6.6 million; a year ago the rate was 6.2 million. For the first 8 months of this year placements totaled 4.5 million, 19 percent greater than for the corresponding period in 1961.

All of the rise from July was accounted for by increases among workers in the central age group (20-44), up 15 percent to 409,000, and older age group (45 and over), up 12 percent to 119,000. Youth placements at 114,000, showed a 4 percent decline reflecting the slackening in summer job opportunities. Placements of handicapped workers increased over the month by 3,500 to nearly 25,000--two out of five of the handicapped workers placed were veterans.

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
August 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent change from July 1962	Usual % change between July & Aug. 1/	Percent change from August 1961
Total . . . . .	642,000	+10.6	+10.0	+6.4
Construction . . . .	46,800	+11.5	+12.0	+5.7
Manufacturing . . . .	164,100	+20.0	+19.0	+6.5
Public utilities . . . .	25,100	+15.9	+10.0	+4.3
Trade . . . . .	145,200	+10.4	+10.0	+10.9
Services . . . . .	229,100	+5.0	+3.0	+11.0
Government . . . . .	16,700	+8.5	+10.0	+55.7
All other . . . . .	15,100	-.3	-----	+11.5

1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1962.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Forty-seven States reported placement increases from July with four of them accounting for one-third of the nationwide increase--California (9,800), Texas (3,800), Georgia (3,600), and Ohio (3,100). In California, Georgia, and Ohio the increases were mainly in the food and kindred products manufacturing industry while in Texas the rise was primarily in trade.

### All Major Industry Divisions and Occupations Show Placement Rise

Placements in manufacturing rose somewhat more than seasonally from July --27,000, or 20 percent--and represented the largest increase among industry divisions. Trade showed the next largest numerical increase over the month--14,000, or 10 percent. Compared with a year ago all major industries except government registered increases with the largest in trade and services--11 percent each. The 44 percent over-the-year decline in government placements reflected the unusually high level of temporary placements last August because of the hiring of a large number of firefighters in several Western States.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
August 1962

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from July 1962	Usual % change between July & Aug. 1/	Percent change from August 1961
Total . . . . .	642,000	+10.6	+10.0	+6.4
Professional and managerial . . . . .	20,900	+4.0	-2.0	+14.7
Clerical and sales . . . .	92,500	+5.9	+7.0	+11.5
Service . . . . .	192,100	+5.7	+6.0	-.6
Skilled . . . . .	37,000	+5.4	+4.0	-.1
Semiskilled . . . . .	89,600	+14.8	+12.0	+9.2
Unskilled . . . . .	209,900	+17.9	+17.0	+10.7

1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1962.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	August 1962		Cumulative (in thousands)	
		% change from		1962	1961
		July 1962	August 1961		
New applications . . . . .	879,100	-3.9	+4.1	7,313	7,271
Counseling interviews--total . . . . .	148,800	+2.9	+13.4	1,433	1,242
Initial counseling interviews . . . . .	81,700	+3.0	+14.9	809	705
Individuals given tests . . . . .	165,000	+6.6	+14.4	1,492	1,238
Placements--total . . . . .	1,863,800	-16.7	-5.6	10,261	9,381
Nonfarm . . . . .	642,000	+10.6	+6.4	4,462	3,740
Farm . . . . .	1,221,700	-26.3	-10.9	5,799	5,641

The largest over-the-month gains among major occupations were reported for the unskilled (18 percent, to a total of 10,000) and semiskilled group (15 percent, to a total of 90,000). Placements in the professional and managerial group rose contraseasonally by 4 percent, to 1,000--there is usually a 2 percent decline in this category between July and August. In comparison with a year ago, there was a 15 percent rise in the professional and managerial and a 12 percent gain in the clerical and sales group. The placement level in the service and skilled categories remained virtually static over the year while the other categories registered moderate increases.

About one third of the August placements among youth were in the unskilled category with most of the balance evenly divided between service and clerical and sales jobs. On the other hand, 4 out of every 10 placements among older workers were made in the service group and another 3 out of 10 were made in the unskilled category. The occupational distribution of placements within these age groups showed little change from the previous month or from a year ago.

### Placements in Large Metropolitan Areas 19 Percent Higher Than Year Ago

In the 55 largest metropolitan centers, the United States Employment Service and the affiliated State agencies have over the past year been engaged in a program to adapt local employment service offices to emerging labor needs. Nonfarm placements in these areas during August totaled 292,000, a 19 percent gain over a year ago while placements for the

Nation rose 6 percent. The over-the-month gain in the 55 metropolitan centers, at somewhat more than 10 percent, was fractionally lower than the national increase. August placements in the 55 centers represented 45 percent of the national total compared to 41 percent a year ago.

### Nurses' Registries

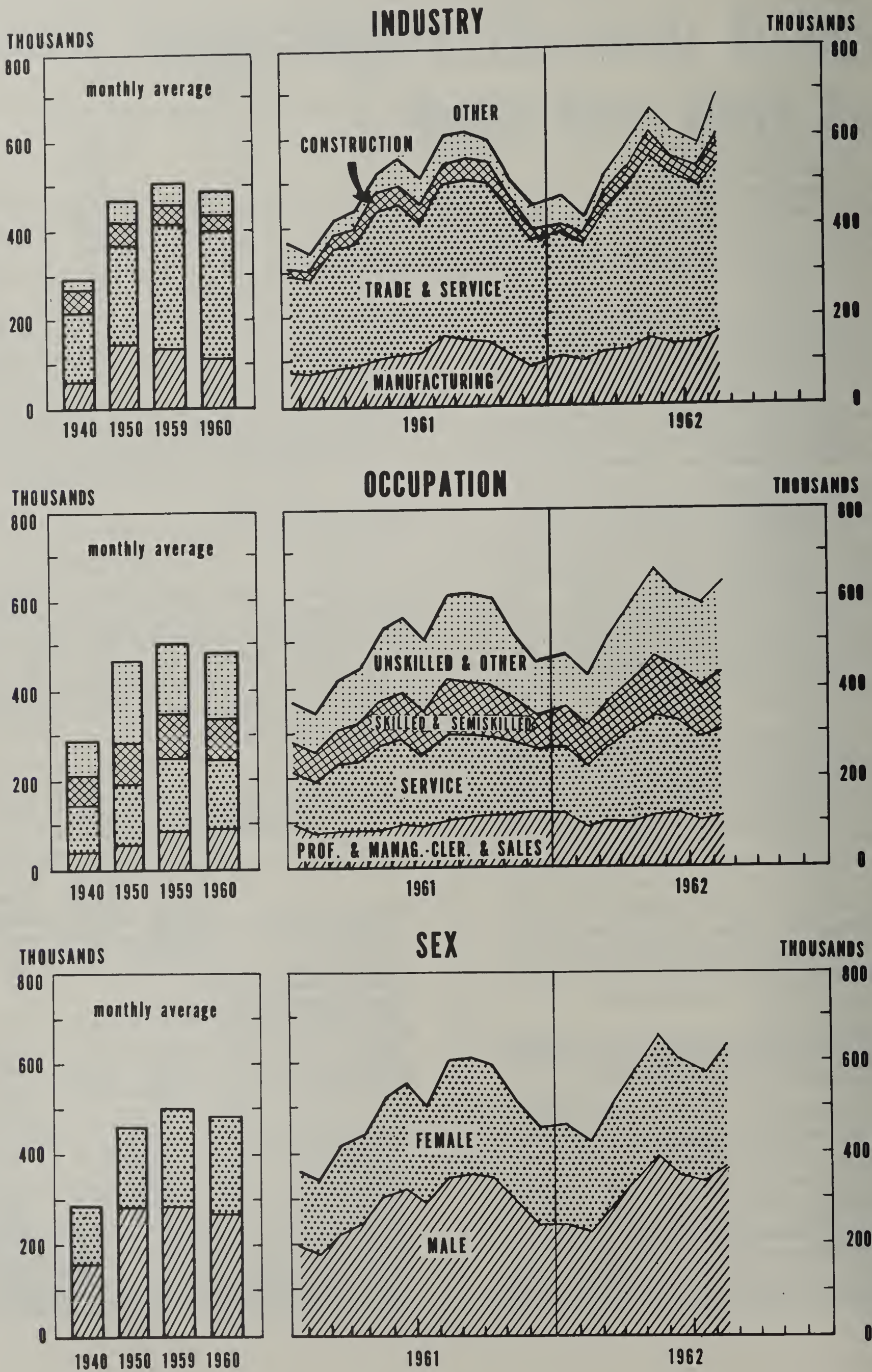
In August, the second month of operation of the nurses' registries, about 8,000 nurses were placed in large metropolitan centers in nine States, the same as the number placed in July. Data for this program are included under the professional and managerial category of the accompanying table.

Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over August 1962			
Industry division	Number	Percent distri- bution	Percent of all placements
Total . . . . .	119,400	100.0	18.6
Construction . . . . .	9,000	7.5	19.2
Manufacturing . . . . .	21,100	17.7	12.9
Transportation, com- munications, and other public utilities . .	4,600	3.9	18.5
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	21,100	17.7	14.6
Services . . . . .	59,100	49.5	25.8
Government . . . . .	2,300	2.0	14.0
All other . . . . .	2,100	1.7	13.8
<u>Occupational group</u>			
Total . . . . .	119,400	100.0	18.6
Professional and managerial . . . . .	4,400	3.7	21.0
Clerical and sales . . . .	9,400	7.9	10.2
Service . . . . .	50,400	42.1	26.2
Skilled . . . . .	9,700	8.2	26.3
Semiskilled . . . . .	10,500	8.8	11.7
Unskilled and other . . .	35,100	29.3	16.7

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS





Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Under 20 Years of Age  
by Occupational Group  
August 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distrib- ution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	113,900	100.0	17.7
Professional and managerial.....	1,400	1.2	6.5
Clerical and sales...	29,600	26.0	32.0
Service .....	30,200	26.5	15.7
Skilled.....	2,100	1.9	5.8
Semiskilled .....	14,800	13.0	16.5
Unskilled and other..	35,800	31.4	17.1

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Promotional Activities  
Rise Over the Month

Nonagricultural employer visits at 134,000 in August were 4 percent higher than during the previous month. Most of the increase occurred in major market visits which rose over the month from 62,000 to 66,000. Telephone contacts at 180,000 were nearly 5,000 higher than during the previous month.

Compared with a year ago, however, both employer visits and telephone contacts were down 17 percent and 9 percent, respectively. Last year's higher level of activity in these programs still reflects the effects of the 1961 "Hire Now" campaign.

Farm Placements Drop in August

Agricultural placements showed a drop of 26 percent between July and August--from 1,657,000 to 1,222,000. Compared with August 1961, farm placements this month were down 11 percent. More than two-thirds of the total decline from July was in pool type placements (jobseekers gathered at an established assembly point for a single day's work). Although there is usually a decrease in farm placements between July and August, the drop this year was unusually large because of the prolonged drought in many areas of the Nation. The cumulative total of farm placements for the first 8 months of 1962 was 5.8 million compared with 5.6 million for the corresponding period in 1961.

New Job Applications  
Edge Down in August

The number of jobseekers filing applications in local offices in August, at

879,000, was 4 percent lower than in July but compared with a year ago, the volume was up by 4 percent. All of the over-the-month decline was accounted for by a 27 percent drop in teenage applications as the new school year approached and the search for summer jobs tapered off. Applications from workers in the central age group increased 4 percent while those from workers 45 and over remained virtually static. Nearly 15 percent of the new applications were filed by veterans compared with 13 percent in July and 16 percent a year ago.

Some 38,000 handicapped filed applications in August, 4 percent more than during the previous month but about the same number as a year ago. Over one-third of the handicapped applicants were age 45 and over. Only a scattered few were youths under age 20. The number of handicapped veterans' new applications in August increased 7 percent over the month to 11,000. This was slightly lower than the volume of handicapped veterans filing new applications a year ago.

Counseling 13 Percent Over Year Ago

Job counseling interviews at 149,000 in August were 3 percent more than in July but 13 percent above the year-ago level. About 82,000 of the interviews were initial or first time compared with 79,000 in July and 71,000 a year ago. Teenagers accounted for 30 percent of the initial interviews and older workers, 16 percent. These proportions were little changed from the previous month or a year ago. Veterans having their first counseling interviews comprised 14 percent of all initial interviews about the same as last month and a year ago.

Testing Activities Rise

The number of tests given individuals in August showed a 7 percent rise from July to 165,000 and a 14 percent gain over a year ago. Increases from July were shown in general and special aptitude tests while the number of proficiency tests remained practically unchanged. Pennsylvania and several other States cited increased activity under the MDTA program as a cause for their over-the-month rise in aptitude tests. Several other States cited increased employer requests for testing of job applicants.



## *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed*

# Auto Layoffs Influence Seasonal Recovery Pattern

From July to August

- Unemployment insured under State programs showed a smaller-than-usual decrease, moving down by 86,000 (5 percent) to 1.5 million.
- The reduction was primarily among nondurable goods workers, where the number of unemployed dropped 105,000, or 25 percent; about 54,000 of this decline was among apparel workers.
- Unemployment among transportation equipment workers jumped by nearly 100,000 to 158,000 between mid-July and mid-August, with the sharp rise resulting from temporary layoffs of auto workers for model changes.
- The number of unskilled jobseekers remained almost unchanged; over half of the reduction was among semiskilled workers.
- Unemployment among women fell by over 100,000 (16 percent), while the number of unemployed men edged up about 20,000 (2 percent).

From August 1961

- The number of insured unemployed workers was down by 322,000, or 18 percent.
- About 46 percent of the decrease occurred in five States--California, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and Illinois.
- Factory workers accounted for nearly 150,000, or 45 percent, of the decline.

There was less, or about the same level of, unemployment among workers from all major groups except primary metals; the number from this group was up 30,000, or 56 percent.

Largest reductions were among nonelectrical machinery (32,000) and transportation equipment (30,000) workers.

- Nearly three-fourths of the decrease was among men, and two-thirds among persons under age 45.

**T**OTALING 1.5 million in mid-August, the number of unemployed workers insured under State programs was 5 percent, or 86,000, below the mid-July figure. The decline partially stemmed from seasonal employment gains in nondurable goods manufacturing, construction, and trade. An additional contribut-

ing factor was the reopening of plants following temporary shutdowns for vacation periods.

However, despite over-the-month gains to a record level of nonfarm employment for August, the insured unemployment reduction was less than usual



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Since April 1961, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

for this time of year. Partly responsible for this year's smaller decrease was the marked rise in unemployment among auto workers. This year's model changeover operations were concentrated in a more limited time period than usual, producing a more marked peaking of temporary auto layoffs.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 3.7 percent in mid-August compared with 3.9 percent a month earlier. In most States, August rates were less than, or the same as, those in July.

Among the 11 States where rates were higher than in July, Michigan had by far the largest increase--from 3.2 to 4.6 percent.

Highest rates of insured unemployment in August were in Puerto Rico (7.3 percent), Michigan (6.4 percent), West Virginia (5.6 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.5 percent). Rates were less than 2

percent in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Utah, and Virginia.

Unemployment Decline Primarily Among Nondurable Goods Workers

Recalls and hiring in soft goods industries were primarily responsible for the July-August reduction in insured unemployment. The number of jobseekers from this sector of manufacturing dropped by about 105,000, or 25 percent. Apparel workers accounted for over half (54,000) of this decline as clothing plants stepped up fall production. Most of the remaining decrease was among persons from food processing, textile, leather goods, and tobacco manufacturing.

In contrast to the improved job situation for soft goods workers, unemployment from durable goods manufacturing rose more than 60,000, or 15 percent. The number of insured unemployed from transportation equipment industries jumped by nearly 100,000 to 158,000--

(continued on page 47)

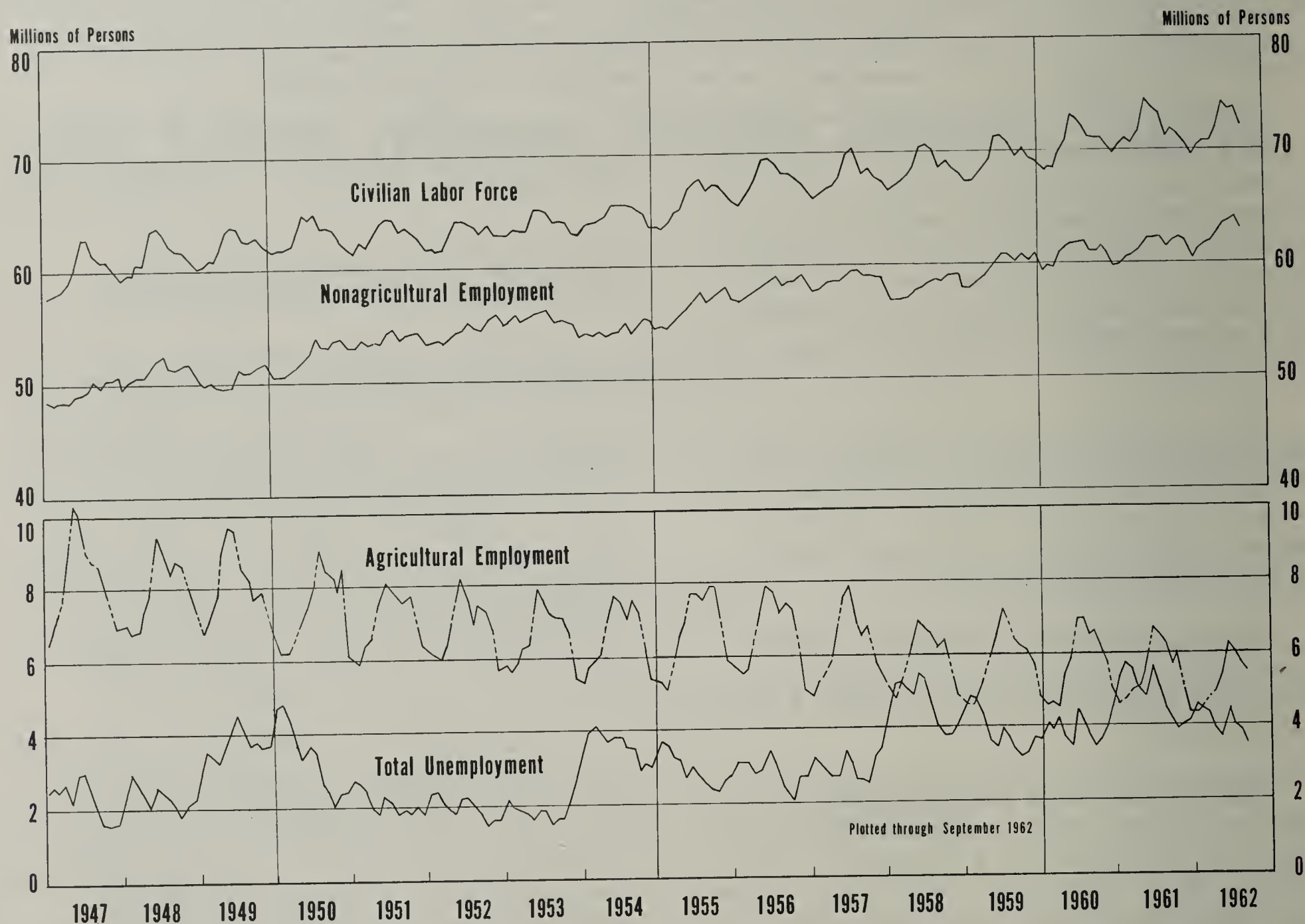
The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	August 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from		Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
		July 1962	Aug. 1961			
Total.....	1,498.6	-5.4	-17.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	32.1	-7.0	-25.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Contract construction .....	141.1	-11.1	-28.3	9.4	10.0	10.8
Manufacturing .....	789.2	-5.1	-15.6	52.7	52.5	51.4
Public utilities.....	68.3	-6.3	-9.9	4.6	4.6	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade...	264.8	-5.5	-19.8	17.7	17.7	18.1
Fin., insur., and real estate.	31.1	-5.5	-15.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Services .....	140.1	-1.8	-13.3	9.4	9.0	8.9
All other.....	25.4	+3.3	-20.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Information not available .....	6.4	----	-----	.4	.4	.5

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

August and September 1962 and September 1961

Employment status	Sept. 9-15 1962	Aug. 12-18 1962	Sept. 10-16 1961	Net change	
				Aug.-Sept. 1962	Sept. 1961- Sept. 1962
Civilian labor force	72,179,000	73,695,000	71,123,000	-1,640,000	+1,056,000
Employed	68,668,000	69,762,000	67,038,000	-1,094,000	+1,630,000
Agricultural	5,564,000	5,770,000	5,666,000	-206,000	-102,000
Nonagricultural	63,103,000	63,993,000	61,372,000	-890,000	+1,731,000
Unemployed	3,512,000	3,932,000	4,085,000	-420,000	-573,000
Not in the labor force	55,631,000	53,805,000	54,701,000	-1,826,000	+930,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The total labor force, which usually contracts quite sharply at this time of the year as young people leave the labor force and return to school, fell by 1.6 million to 74.9 million in September. This year teenagers left temporary summer jobs--both farm and nonfarm--in unusually large numbers. Despite the sharp over-the-month curtailment, the labor force showed an over-the-year increase of 1.4 million. However, the over-the-year comparison was affected by a hurricane in September 1961, which severely reduced farm and other outdoor activities. For the 9-month period as a whole, labor force growth has averaged about 600,000, or about 400,000 below what might have been expected on the basis of long-term trends in population growth and labor force participation. Women 45 years and older--a group which has provided one of the major sources of labor force growth during the past 15 years--appear to have slowed down their rate of labor force entry throughout most of 1962.

Total employment declined by 1.1 million as unusually large numbers of teenagers left temporary summer jobs to return to school. Despite larger-than-seasonal declines, both total employment (68.7 million) and nonagricultural employment (63.1 million) were at record levels for the month. Farm employment dropped by 200,000 between August and September to 5.6 million. Among the employed in September were 2.2 million nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons, about 400,000 less than in August, and about 250,000 below a year ago.

Unemployment declined by 400,000 over the month to 3.5 million, showing the usual August-September change. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, at 5.8 percent of the labor force, was unchanged over the month; it has been near 5.5 percent throughout most of this year. The seasonally adjusted rate for adult men dropped from 4.9 to 4.6 percent, returning to the levels prior to the auto model changeover. On the other hand, unemployment rates for both adult women and teenagers rose over the month. Long-term unemployment (of 15 weeks duration or longer) at 900,000 in September showed no change from the previous month, but it was 350,000 less than in September 1961. There was an appreciable drop in the number of persons who had been looking for work for 6 months or more in September--down 100,000 over the month to about 500,000.

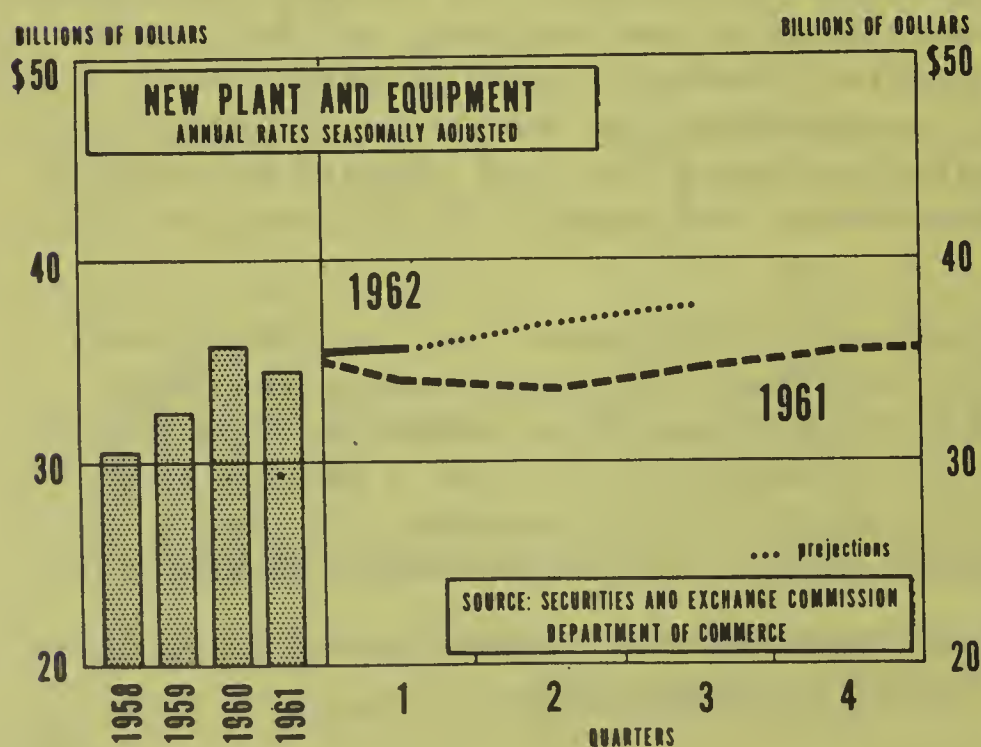
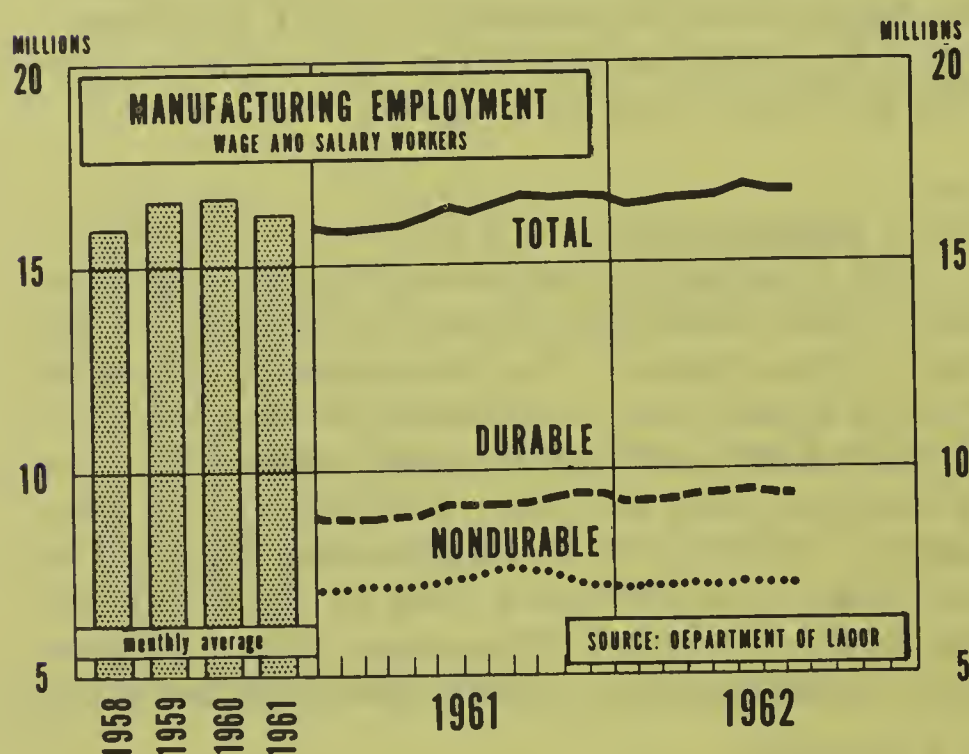
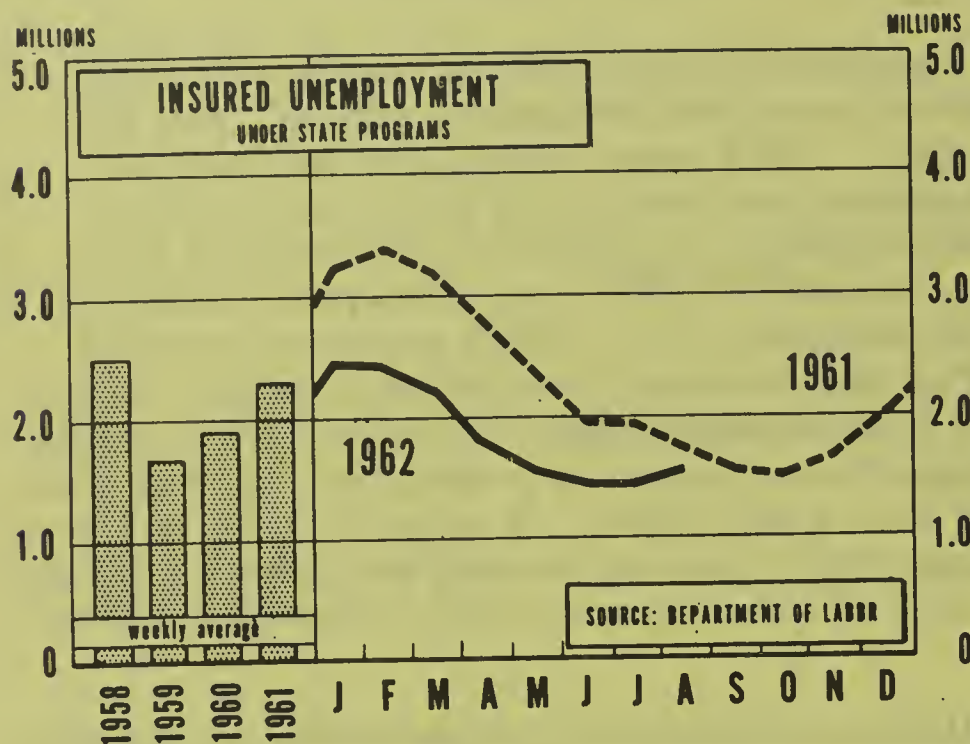
Insured unemployment under regular State programs, was down 160,000 between August and September to 1.3 million--about the usual decline for this time of year. In addition to recalls to work in the auto and related industries, some seasonal expansion in trade contributed to the decline. All but seven States reported smaller volumes of insured unemployment in September. The recall of auto workers was primarily responsible for the largest drop--nearly 60,000 in Michigan--and was a major factor in the next largest decreases of 13,000 in New York, 11,000 in Wisconsin, and nearly 10,000 each in Indiana and Ohio.

The insured unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell to 3.3 percent in September from 3.7 percent a month earlier. In September a year ago, the rate was 3.8 percent. The rates in four States were above 4.0 percent--West Virginia (5.4), Pennsylvania (5.3), Florida (4.5), and Washington (4.3). The rates were below 2.0 percent in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and in five predominantly agricultural States west of the Mississippi River.

The number of persons exhausting their State benefit rights moved down from 120,000 in August to an estimated 100,000 in September.



# NATIONAL LABOR



**E**CONOMIC indicators in September and early October reflected little upward thrust. It now appears likely that gross national product for the third quarter of the year will show only a very small gain. Industrial production failed to rise in September for the second consecutive month, and prices tended to be weak. After 8 months of steady gains, personal income failed to rise in September, accounting in part for the drop in retail sales during that month. Manufacturers' sales also edged downward in August from the near-peak July total and new orders declined somewhat more than seasonally.

Developments in employment and unemployment were primarily seasonal between August and September. The rate of unemployment, allowing for the time of year, held at 5.8 percent, unchanged from August and otherwise the highest for any month since last January. Nevertheless, major areas of substantial unemployment declined by 3 in September to 44, the lowest total in 2 years.

The economy was not without certain other modest improvements in September and October. Both the value and physical volume of new construction work rose to a record annual rate, slightly above the previous peak last June. While recent housing starts figures are not available, the pace of homebuilding in July and August had largely recovered from its sharp drop in June. The factory workweek rose contraseasonally in September and production workers averaged 3.0 hours of overtime, equaling the highest level in at least 6 years. Reports from the automobile industry indicate that the new model cars are having a fine reception and that this will be reflected in fourth-quarter production schedules, and ultimately, perhaps, in the steel industry's operating rate.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Nonfarm payroll employment rose seasonally by 500,000 to an alltime high of 56.2 million in September. As expected, most of the increase (400,000) occurred in State



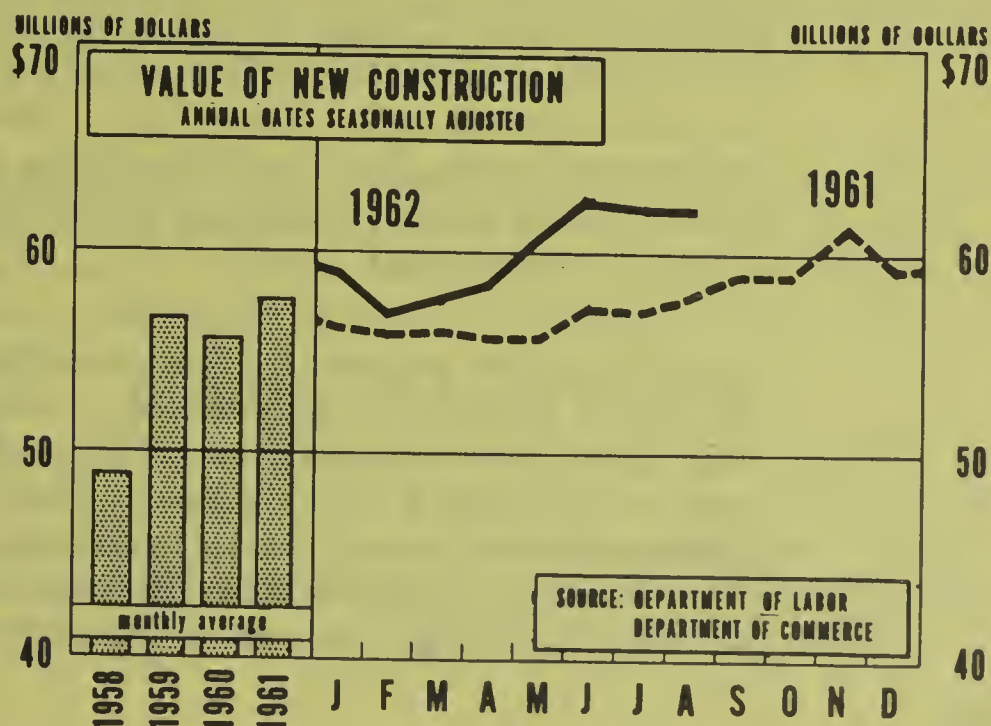
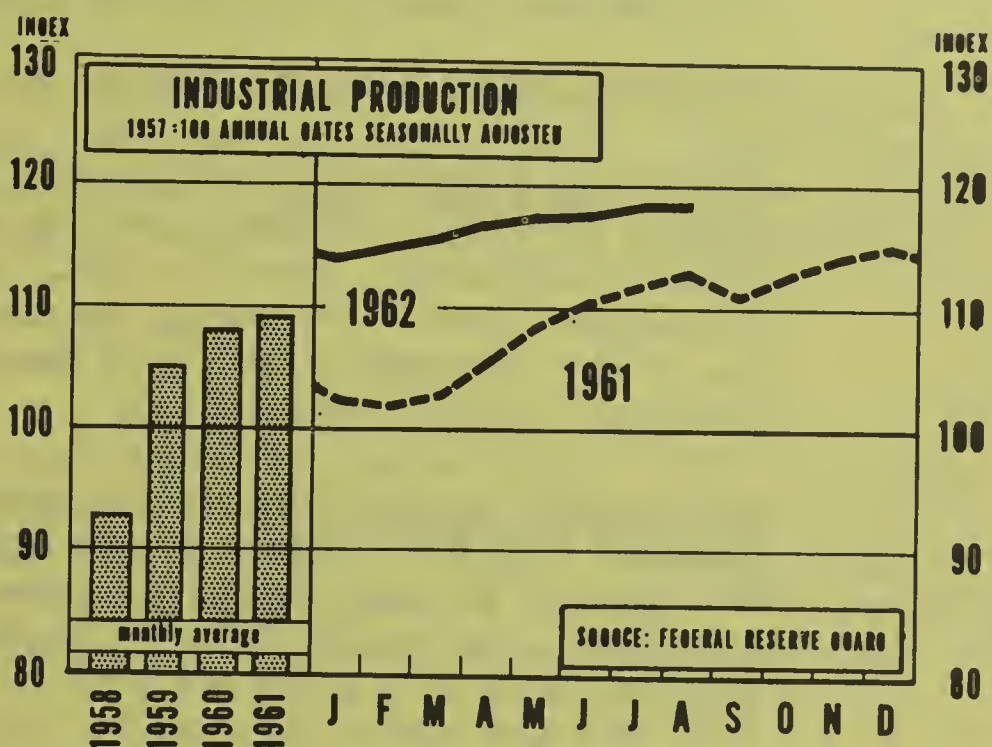
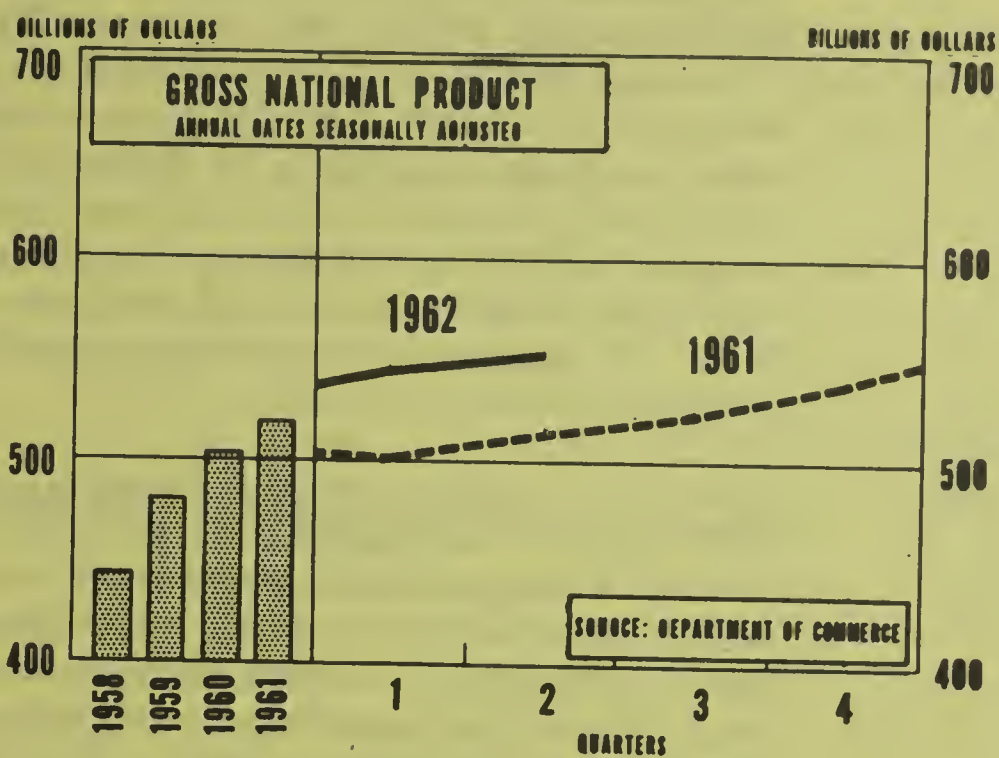
# MARKET *Keynotes*

and local governments with the reopening of schools. Largely because of the resumption of full production in automobile plants, employment in manufacturing increased by 170,000 workers. Changes in nonmanufacturing industries were predominantly seasonal. On a seasonally adjusted basis, total payroll employment has not changed appreciably since June after having risen by more than 2 million from the low point of the recession in February 1961. The decline in manufacturing since June 1962 has been offset by gains in the nonmanufacturing sector, with gains of 70,000 each in State and local governments and in services accounting for most of the rise. Other major groups have shown relatively small and offsetting changes since midyear.

The increase of 170,000 workers in manufacturing employment in September reflected in large part the pickup of 125,000 jobs in the transportation equipment industry, with production of 1963 model automobiles moving into full swing. In contrast to the rebound in auto employment, there were small declines (on a seasonally adjusted basis) in most major groups. Electrical equipment in particular showed a much smaller than seasonal increase.

Factory employment in September was about 150,000 below the post-recession high in June of this year (seasonally adjusted). The primary metals industry has declined by 30,000 since June and by nearly 90,000 from its 1962 high in April. The electrical equipment industry was also down by 30,000 since June. The lumber, furniture, and stone-clay-glass industries have shown moderate reductions since midyear. In the nondurable goods sector, employment has declined by roughly 60,000, seasonally adjusted, or 1 percent since June. About half of this reduction has occurred in the important textiles and apparel industries, and small decreases have been recorded in most other major soft goods industries.

The factory workweek rose by 0.2 hour instead of holding steady as is usual between August and September. This was due largely to the reopening of autoplants





following the model changeover, but in addition, there were better-than-seasonal developments in some nondurable goods industries. At 40.6 hours, the September workweek was 0.8 hour above a year earlier, and the highest for the month since 1956. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the overall workweek was 0.4 hour below the unusually high level in April 1962, with half of the decline occurring in May. Overtime increased by 0.2 to 3.0 hours in September. Since data became available in 1956, overtime hours have never exceeded this level and have reached it in only two other periods. Average hourly earnings returned to \$2.39 following a decline of 2 cents in August. This was 6 cents or 2 1/2 percent above a year earlier. Weekly earnings increased by \$1.28 to \$97.03, close to the alltime high registered in June, and \$4.30 above the September 1961 level.

Spendable earnings of factory production workers declined slightly in August but were at record levels for the month. The decrease was due mainly to model changeover layoffs in the relatively high paying auto industry, which also contributed to declines in August 1960 and 1961. After Federal income tax and social security deductions from gross weekly earnings, the take-home pay for factory workers with three dependents averaged \$84.87, and for the worker without dependents, \$77.21. In each case, this was about 65 cents below July but some \$2.20 higher than a year earlier. Similarly, their purchasing power (take-home pay adjusted for price changes), while slightly below the July peak, was nearly 2 percent higher than in August 1961.

#### PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production held steady in August, seasonally adjusted, at 119 percent (1957=100). Gains over the month occurred in iron and steel, nonelectrical machinery, and aircraft, but these were offset by slackening in some consumer goods, including automobiles. The nonelectrical machinery group has risen strongly since last January, apparently reflecting the uptrend in business capital investment.

Automobile production in September was the highest for that month since 1953, totaling 470,000 units. It was up one-third from the number built in September a year ago and brought assemblies this year to 4,876,000, a 32-percent increase over the 3,685,000 in the first 9 months of 1961. Initial sales of 1963 models are going well according to industry reports. Dealers delivered 356,000 new American-made cars in September, up from 351,000 a year ago and representing a 6-percent increase in the sales rate after adjustment for the number of working days in the month.

Steel production rose in September for the second consecutive month to 7.3 million tons, a quarter of a million tons over the previous month but a full 1.7 million tons below September a year ago. In early October, however, output leveled off. Thus far, 1962 production has reached 74.6 million tons, compared with 70.5 million tons for the first 9 months of 1961. Steel inventories have been dropping sharply in recent months and now seem to be fairly close to a normal level.

Construction expenditures rose to a record annual rate, seasonally adjusted, of \$63.0 billion in September, moderately above the previous peak last June. The most notable gains in the past few months have been in commercial building, with utility work also rising. Private residential building and factory construction have leveled off since June. The physical volume of construction work (dollar value adjusted for cost increases) so far this year has been at a record high, about 1 percent greater than the previous high in 1959, and



5 percent more than last year. Most of the gain from last year has been in residential building.

Housing starts during August 1962 were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,521,000 units, up 5 percent over the July rate, and 15 percent greater than the corresponding month a year ago. For the first 9 months of 1962, private housing starts led the same period of last year by 13 1/2 percent.

Manufacturer sales were up 1 percent in August from the near-peak July total (after seasonal adjustment). At \$33.2 billion, sales were 6 percent above August 1961. Sales of durable goods were unchanged from July to August, after seasonal allowances, as a decrease of 7 percent in auto sales were offset by gains in aircraft, lumber, and furniture. Sales by nondurable goods producers declined 1 percent during August. New orders of all durable goods industries were off 3 percent from July to August, seasonally adjusted. Steel producers had a 10-percent rise for the month, and August orders were about 50 percent above the recent low in April. Orders received by the machinery industries in August were down by small amounts. Inventories held by manufacturers at the end of August were unchanged from July, after seasonal adjustments, following 16 months of inventory accumulation. A small rise in durable goods book values was offset by a decline in nondurable goods stocks. As new orders lagged behind sales, unfilled orders fell \$900 million in August to \$47.2 billion, about the same backlog as a year earlier.

Retail store sales in September totaled \$19.4 billion, seasonally adjusted, about 2 percent below the July peak. Department store sales in September, allowing for the time of year, equaled the alltime high of last March; volume for the first 9 months of the year was 5 percent ahead of the same period in 1961.

## PRICES

The consumer price index held unchanged in August at 105.5 (1957-59=100), although it usually declines at this season. An unusually sharp uptrend in meat prices has been a major factor in preventing a drop. The increase in meats since June has been the largest for this period in 12 years except 1957; unusually cool weather and rising consumer incomes have stimulated demands.

Other major changes were chiefly in the transportation and apparel groups. Transportation costs rose mainly because of advancing used car prices, which have increased 27 percent in the past 20 months, to an alltime high. Apparel prices, on the other hand, dropped more sharply than in any August since 1949, with unusually widespread clearance sales, and averaged the same as a year ago.

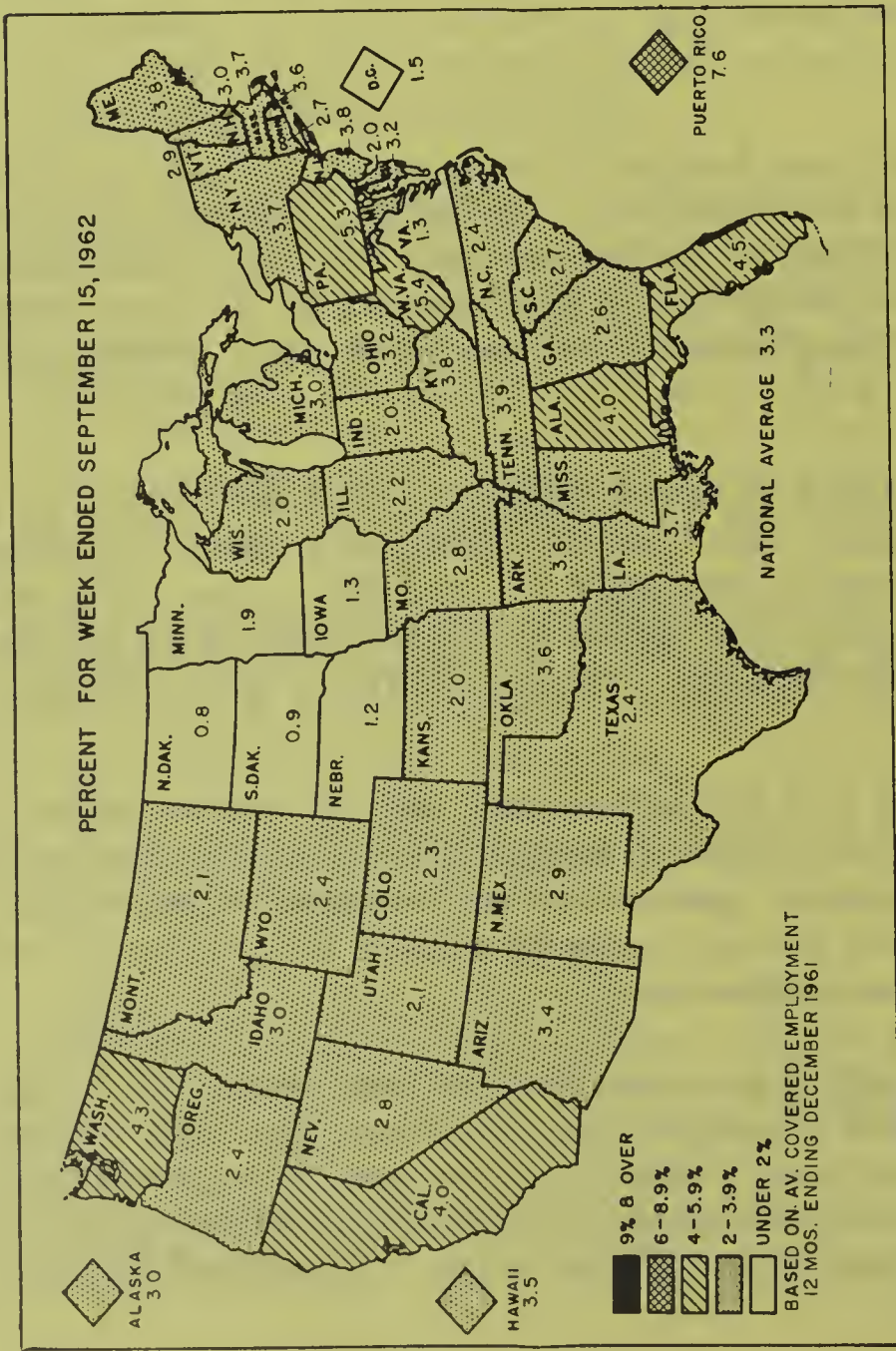
About 18,000 workers, mainly employees in aerospace and chemical plants, will receive a 1-cent-an-hour increase in wage rates based upon a quarterly review of cost-of-living allowances geared to the national Consumer Price Index for August. Some 30,000 other workers whose wages are tied to the August index will not receive an adjustment.

The monthly wholesale price index increased to a new high of 101.2 (1957-59=100) in mid-September, with the rise due very largely to temporary efforts by farmers to push prices up. Industrial prices were generally rather weak, as they have been for some months, reflecting a slow rate of ordering and excess production capacity; imports have also influenced the trend in some cases.

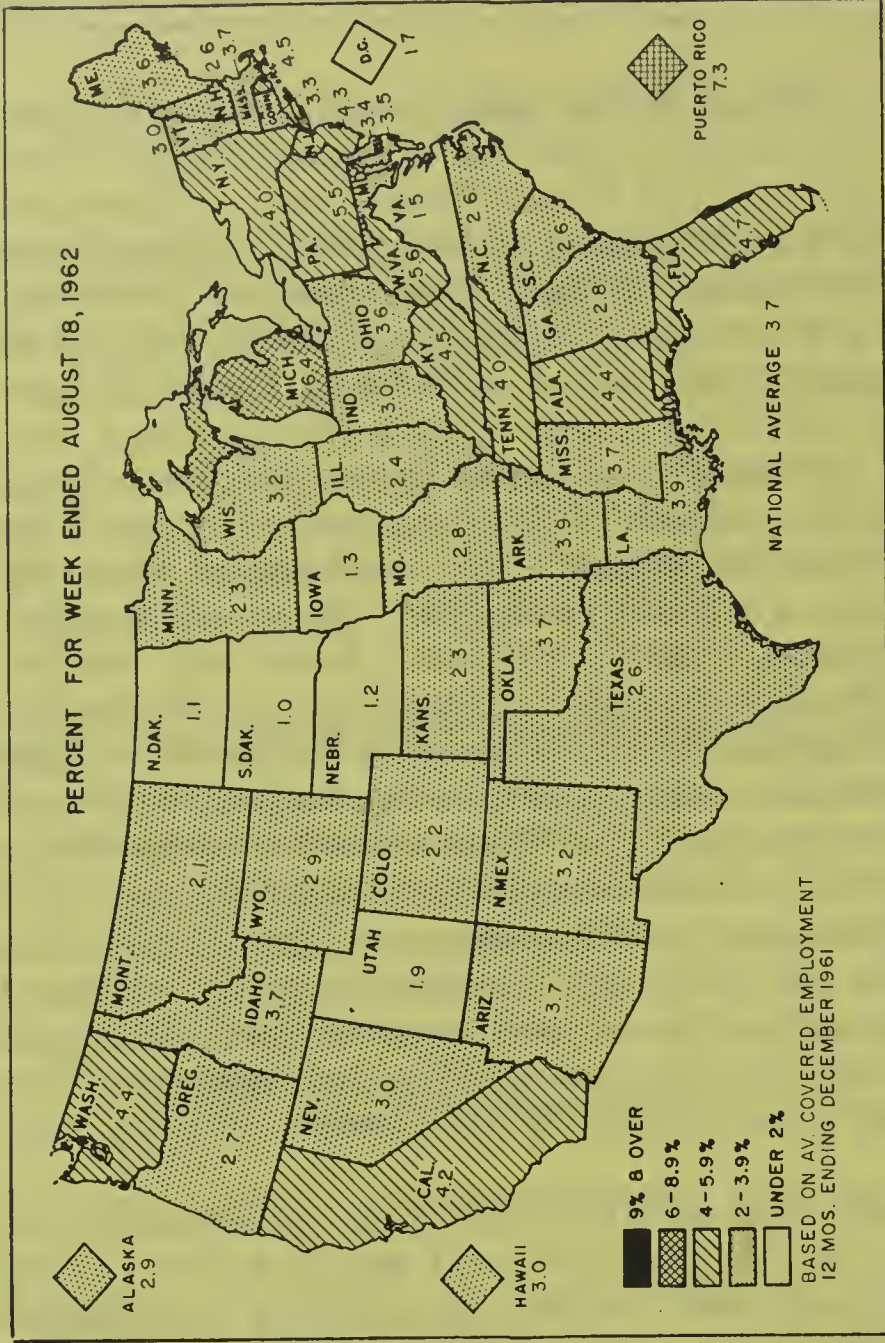


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

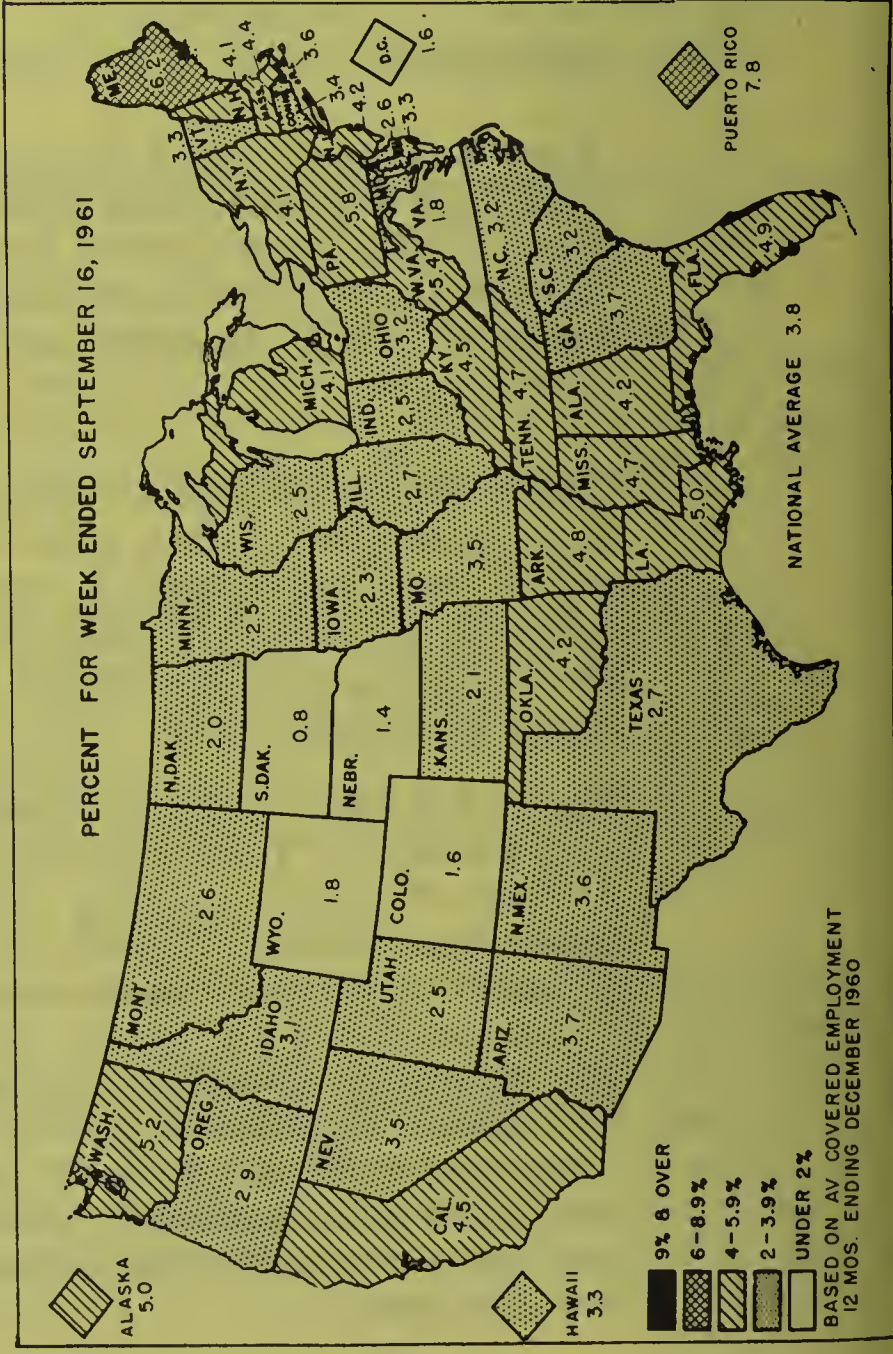
LATEST MONTH



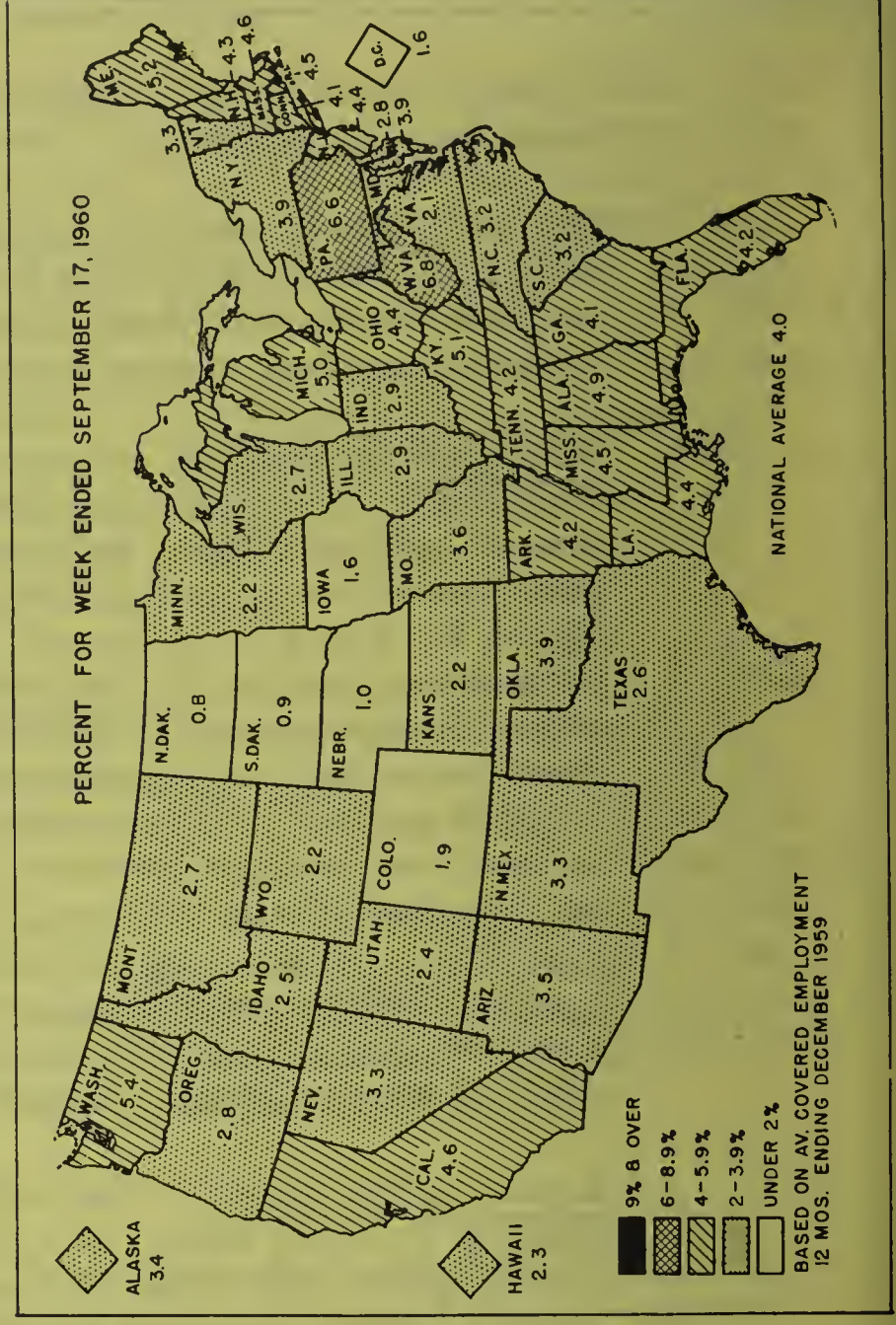
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## September's Drop in Insured Unemployment About Seasonal

THE number of insured unemployed under State programs, at a weekly average of 1.3 million for September, was down by about 9 percent from August. The decline, largely seasonal, was due primarily to recalls in the automotive industry following the model changeover period, increased hiring in electrical machinery plants, and some expanded activity in trade. Seasonally adjusted, insured unemployment in September averaged 1.8 million, unchanged from August, but below the 2.1 million level noted a year earlier.

Weekly average insured unemployment under the two Federal programs for the first 3 weeks in September showed little change from August. The average number of jobless ex-servicemen (UCX program) edged up by 500 to 52,400. Under the UCFE program, joblessness among

Federal workers slipped by 500 to 25,300. Compared with a year ago, insured unemployment under the UCX program was up by 600, while that under the UCFE program had dropped by 3,000.

The national insured unemployment rate (not adjusted for seasonality) moved down to 3.3 percent in mid-September from 3.7 percent in mid-August, and 3.8 percent in mid-September 1961. The highest rates this September were in Puerto Rico (7.6 percent), West Virginia (5.4 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.3 percent). Four other States--Alabama, California, Florida, and Washington reported rates ranging from 4.0 percent to 4.5 percent. In the District of Columbia, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Virginia, the rates were less than 2 percent.

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Aug. 4	296,600	321,000	1,485,700	1,884,300
" 11	280,700	278,600	1,502,300	1,820,600
" 18	275,400	257,700	1,498,600	1,752,800
" 25	230,900	246,600	1,465,800	1,670,200
Sept. 1	235,700	241,600	1,401,000	1,586,700
" 8	228,600	233,000	1,389,000	1,586,600
" 15	243,300	267,500	1,335,600	1,560,700
" 22	235,000	281,400	1,305,300	1,561,500
" 29	232,500	261,000	---	---
Weekly averages				
August	261,000	271,200	1,469,400	1,743,500
September	234,800	257,500	<sup>2/</sup> 1,343,300	1,558,300

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State program.

<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending September 22, 1962.



## State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

Activity	Number or amount	August 1962		January - August	
		% change from		(in thousands)	
		July 1962	August 1961	1962	1961
Initial claims <u>2/</u> .....	1,197,200	-14.2	- 4.0	10,387	12,822
Weeks claimed <u>2/</u> .....	6,771,500	+ .5	-19.1	66,406	90,926
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	1,469,400	- 4.8	-15.7	1,897	2,613
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,256,700	- .6	-20.9	1,640	2,308
Benefits paid <u>3/</u> .....	\$197,413,600	+ 5.6	-16.8	\$1,932,592	\$2,651,971
Claimant exhaustions ....	120,400	- 3.9	-41.0	1,190	1,761

1/ Data relate to State programs only.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.

### Initial Claims Also Decline in September

New unemployment among workers covered by State programs (as indicated by initial claims) fell by 26,200, or 10 percent, to a weekly average of 234,800. This decline was also about seasonal. Under the UCX program, initial claims averaged 7,600, compared with 8,600 in August. Initial claims filed by jobless Federal workers averaged 2,500 per week in September--down 100 from the August figure.

### Fewer Insured Jobless in Most States

The reduction from mid-August to mid-September in the number of insured unemployed under State programs was widespread; only eight States showed increases, of which none was over 800. The largest numerical decreases were in Michigan (57,900), New York (13,300), and Wisconsin (11,100). California, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania showed declines ranging from 5,000 to 9,800.

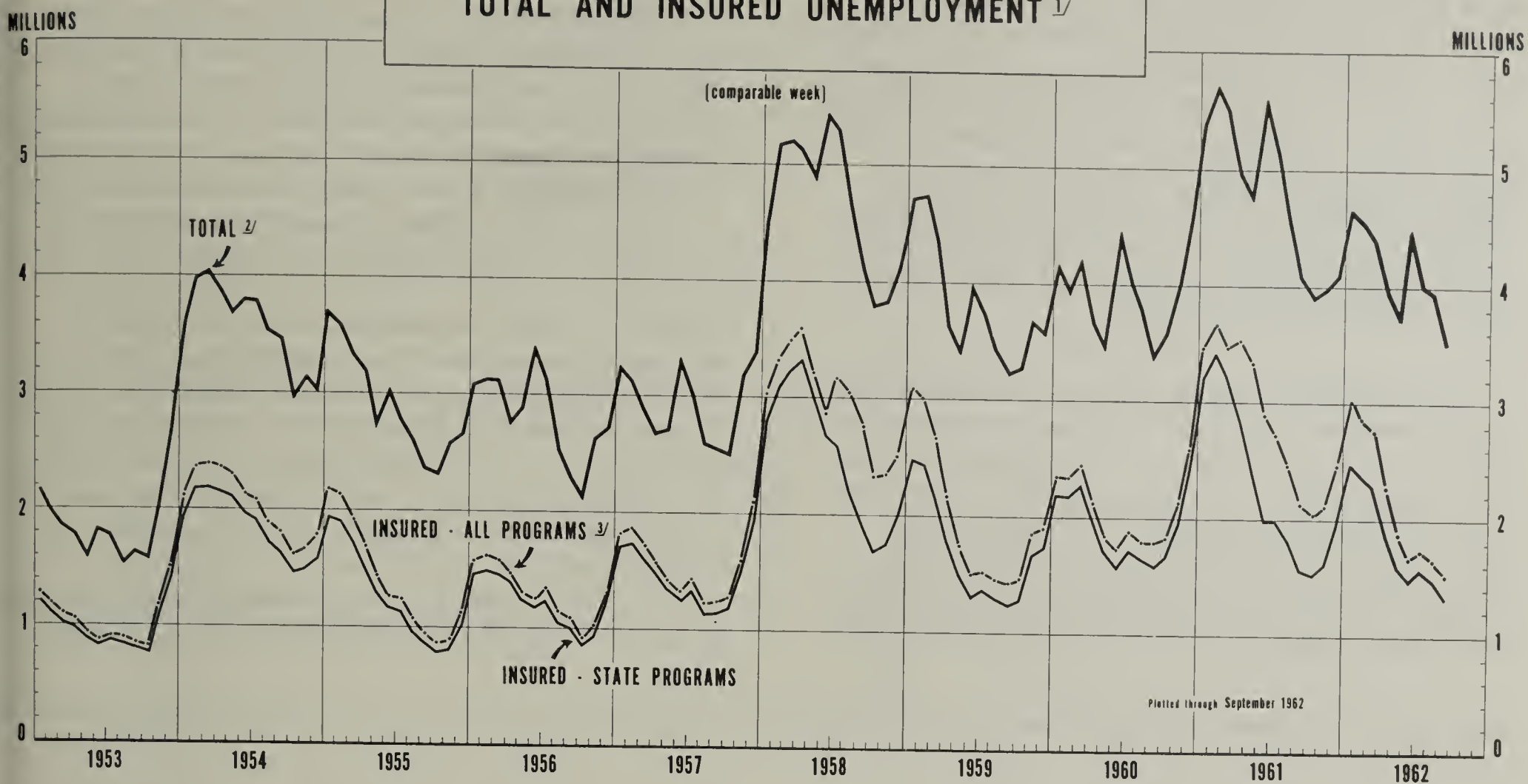
In Michigan, the number of insured jobless totaled 51,800--less than half of

the mid-August figure. This decline--sharper than usual at this time of the year--followed an unusually sharp increase in the preceding month due to the peaking of the auto model changeover layoffs in mid-August. Practically all (87 percent) of the reduction reflected recalls in the auto industry. Insured joblessness was also down among steel and electrical machinery workers. There were 22,500 fewer insured jobless in the State this September than last. Nearly 70 percent of the over-the-year drop was among factory workers. In the auto industry alone, insured unemployment was down by some 7,000, and in the nonelectrical machinery industry by about 3,500.

New York's 7-percent over-the-month decline in insured unemployment was just about normal for this time of year. The decline reflected recalls of auto workers, a higher level of construction and other outdoor work and some pickup in trade employment. Compared with a year earlier, insured unemployment in New York was down by 23,700. Much of the over-the-year decline was attributable to less joblessness among workers from the apparel and machinery industries.



## TOTAL AND INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT <sup>1/</sup>



1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.

Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

Most of the 11,100 over-the-month decline in Wisconsin was due to auto recalls. This 38 percent drop (sharper than usual for September) lowered the insured unemployment volume to 17,800. The insured unemployment rate, at 2.0 percent, returned to the rate reported for July.

Reductions in insured unemployment in California, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania ranged from 5,000 to 9,100. Indications are that these decreases were somewhat below expectations for September. Seasonally adjusted, insured unemployment in these States has been moving up since the May or June low point. Ohio presents a significant increase; the seasonally adjusted figure has advanced by 22 percent since May. (Insured unemployment among steel workers in this State doubled between May and September.) Indiana and New Jersey also showed less than the typical over-the-month declines between August and September.

### Claimant Turnover Down Somewhat in September

About 1 million workers covered by State programs became newly unemployed in September. At the same time, some 1.1 million insured unemployed stopped filing for benefits; this compares with 1.2 million workers who dropped out of the State unemployment insurance programs during August. Preliminary estimates indicate that about 100,000 of the September dropouts had exhausted their benefit rights, about 17 percent below the number in August. The remainder of the dropouts, presumably, had been recalled to work, had found new jobs, or had left the labor market.

### Benefits Rise in August

Jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (including the railroad program) received about \$219 million in August--some \$15



million more than in July, even though the insured unemployment average dropped by 4 percent between the two months. The payment rise was due in part to the longer work month in August, and to increased unemployment among the relatively high-paid auto workers in several States. The benefits included \$197.4 million under State programs, \$10.1 million under the railroad program and an aggregate of \$11.3 million under the two Federal programs (UCX and UCFE).

For totally unemployed workers under State programs, the average weekly check amounted to \$34.28--27 cents more than in the preceding month and 92 cents above the amount last August. The average check came to over \$40 in California, Colorado, Delaware, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and was less than \$23 in

Arkansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Puerto Rico.

Some 8 percent of the beneficiaries under State programs received weekly checks for partial unemployment--the same proportion as in July. The average check for partial unemployment amounted to \$20.09--26 cents less than in the preceding month. The proportion of those partially unemployed varied markedly among the States because of differences in State laws, in industrial composition, and in industry work schedules. The August proportions ranged from less than 3 percent in the District of Columbia, Michigan, and Puerto Rico to 17 percent in Iowa and 22 percent in North Dakota. Georgia, Rhode Island, and Vermont each noted proportions of 13 percent, while Idaho and Massachusetts each showed proportions of 12 percent.

## Area Classification -- September 1962

(continued from page 11)

designers (tool and structural) were in vigorous demand. Atlanta and St. Louis were among the several areas reporting shortages of programmers, systems analysts, and related personnel needed for the operation of electronic data processing equipment.

The long-term scarcity of qualified office and clerical workers continued unchanged in late summer, with unmet needs in this category reported by over half of the 150 major areas. Most frequently mentioned unfilled jobs were for secretaries, stenographers, and typists, but an increased demand for bookkeeping machine operators was also evident.

### Federal Training Programs for Unemployed Workers in Redevelopment Areas

Under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the Department of Labor and the affiliated State employment security agencies provide training programs for unemployed workers located in redevelopment

areas. Training is generally offered in occupations in which a shortage of qualified workers exists. As of August 31, 1962, 275 training proposals had been received from 33 States, to provide training for approximately 24,000 workers. Of these, 199 proposals, calling for training 11,438 persons, had been approved. An additional 40 proposals, involving 2,550 trainees, were still pending on that date.

Five States, Michigan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia account for approximately 60 percent of all trainees enrolled.

Although training was proposed in over 65 different occupations, nine occupations accounted for about 68 percent of all trainees. Machine tool operators, auto mechanics, and welders accounted for about half of all male trainees, while steno-typists, nurse aides, clerks, and sewing machine operators accounted for about five-sixths of all female trainees.



## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (continued from page 35)

over two and one-half times that in July. This marked increase resulted almost entirely from temporary layoffs of auto workers in order to retool plants for production of 1963 model cars. Moreover, this development overshadowed an unemployment decrease of 34,000 spread among workers from nearly all other hard goods industry groups.

Other than factory workers, persons from construction and trade experienced the only other noteworthy declines in unemployment. Reflecting seasonal employment gains, the number of unemployed construction workers moved down by 18,000 and trade workers, by 15,000.

### Number of Unskilled Jobseekers Remains Virtually Unchanged

About 3 out of 10 of the insured unemployed in August were unskilled workers. Numbering 440,000, this group was only 7,000 (1.6 percent) less than in July. Over half of the total reduction was among semiskilled workers, where unemployment decreased by 46,000, or 11 percent. Employment gains in soft goods industries contributed to this decline. The unusually heavy auto layoffs prevented large decreases among both unskilled and semiskilled workers. Next largest reductions were among persons who were skilled or

who had clerical and sales occupations--15,000 and 12,000, respectively.

### Unemployment Among Women Shows Sizable Drop

Seasonal developments in soft goods factories, where large numbers of women are employed, contributed to a substantial drop in their unemployment. The number of insured women jobseekers fell by more than 100,000 (16 percent) to some 550,000 in August. Almost three-fifths of the decrease was among those under 45 years of age.

In contrast to the sharp decrease among women claimants, the number of unemployed men edged up 2 percent (about 20,000) to nearly 950,000. Most of this increase was among men under age 45. The failure of unemployment among men to decline resulted primarily from temporary layoffs of auto workers.

### Factory Unemployed in July and August Have Different Characteristics

Characteristics of unemployed factory workers in August showed a few significant differences from those who were out of work in July. Over the month, the proportion of men among factory workers climbed from 52 to 62 percent. At the same time, the proportion of factory un-

The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States <sup>1/</sup>

Major occupational group	August 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from July 1962 Aug. 1961		Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Total.....	1,498.6	-5.4	-17.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	65.3	-7.0	-15.4	4.4	4.4	4.2
Clerical and sales.....	245.4	-4.8	-15.1	16.4	16.3	15.9
Service.....	124.0	-2.9	-21.6	8.3	8.1	8.7
Skilled.....	222.7	-6.4	-19.0	14.9	15.0	15.1
Semiskilled.....	387.6	-10.5	-22.1	25.9	27.3	27.3
Unskilled and other.....	439.6	-1.6	-13.9	29.3	28.2	28.1
Information not available.....	14.0	-----	-----	.9	.7	.7

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.



employed who had worked in durable goods production rose from 49 to 60 percent.

Both of these increases stemmed primarily from the changes in unemployment among transportation equipment and apparel workers. Of the factory unemployed, the proportion from transportation equipment plants jumped from 7 to 20 percent. Meanwhile, the apparel group declined from 19 to 13 percent of the total.

Although these changes occurred in the composition of the factory unemployed, a comparison of July and August claimants distributed by broad industry classifications and by major occupational groups shows very little change. In both months, as well as in August 1961, about 53 percent of the total were factory workers and

18 percent were from trade establishments. Construction workers accounted for approximately one-tenth of the total, and persons from services, nearly the same proportion.

Unskilled workers made up the largest group of the unemployed in both months, with semiskilled workers numbering almost as many. Together, these groups accounted for about 55 percent of the total. In August as well as in July, 16 percent of the unemployed had clerical and sales occupations and 15 percent skilled occupations.

#### Four Major Factory Groups Account for Over Half of the Factory Unemployed

Factory workers among the insured unemployed in August 1962 numbered 790,000, or over one-half, of the total of 1.5 million. The majority of these workers were from four major manufacturing industry groups--transportation equipments, apparel, primary metals, and food.

The geographic concentration of the unemployed from each of these first three groups was especially pronounced. Michigan alone accounted for 39 percent of the transportation equipment workers, New York for 36 percent of the apparel workers, and Pennsylvania 32 percent of the primary metal workers. Ohio also had a substantial proportion--19 percent--of the Nation's unemployed primary metal workers.

The August rate for insured unemployed factory workers was 4.9 percent--down slightly from the rate of 5.1 percent in July. However, the rates for durable and nondurable goods workers showed opposite movements over the month. The rate for persons from hard goods industries rose from 4.5 to 5.2 percent because of auto layoffs. For persons from soft goods industries, it declined from 5.8 to 4.4 percent.

Among all major manufacturing groups, transportation equipment workers had the highest rate--10.7 percent--of unemployment in August. In the hard goods sector of manufacturing, primary metal workers had the next highest rate--7.3 percent. Among persons from soft goods industries, tobacco and apparel workers had the highest rates of unem-

Insured Unemployed, United States <sup>1/</sup>  
Duration, and Age by Sex

Item	August 1962		August
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distribu- tion	Number 1961 (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total .....	1,498.6	100.0	1,820.6
1-2 .....	418.0	27.9	456.0
3-4 .....	238.9	15.9	283.0
5-14 .....	581.5	38.8	681.3
15 and over ..	260.2	17.4	400.3
<u>Age by sex:</u>			
Men--Total..	945.8	63.1	1,179.3
Under 25...	134.1	14.2	175.7
25-44 .....	412.3	43.6	523.5
45-64 .....	318.4	33.7	384.2
65 and over.	80.1	8.5	94.0
INA .....	.8	.1	1.9
Women--Total	552.9	36.9	641.2
Under 25...	82.0	14.8	100.7
25-44 .....	250.7	45.3	300.1
45-64 .....	196.1	35.5	214.1
65 and over.	23.7	4.3	25.8
INA .....	.4	.1	.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.

INA= Information not available.



ployment--8.3 and 8.2 percent, respectively.

Workers from several of the major manufacturing groups had relatively low rates of unemployment in August. The rate was less than 3 percent in three hard goods groups--ordnance and accessories, nonelectrical machinery, and instruments --and in four soft goods groups--paper and allied products, printing and publishing, chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining and related products.

#### Insured Unemployment Down 18 Percent From Year Ago

Forty-five States experienced less insured unemployment in August 1962 than a year earlier. Small increases (about 1,000 or less) occurred in the remaining States. Insured unemployment for the Nation in August was down by 322,000, a drop of 18 percent.

More than two-fifths of the decrease occurred in five large States--California (33,400), Pennsylvania (31,200), New York (31,100), Michigan (28,900), and Illinois (23,100). With the exception of New York, a substantial portion (between 46 and 62 percent) of the reductions in insured unemployment took place among factory workers. Most of New York's decline (58 percent) in insured unemployment occurred among construction workers--down 18,000.

The rate of insured unemployment, at 3.7 percent, in August 1962 was down considerably from the year-ago rate of 4.5 percent. Only 4 States had insured unemployment rates of 5 percent or more, compared with 14 States in August 1961. Rates of less than 3 percent prevailed in 21 States; a year earlier, 12 States reported rates below 3 percent.

#### Somewhat Less Than Half of Drop Among Factory Unemployed

Reductions in the number of unemployed factory workers accounted for 45 percent of the decline in insured unemployment from August a year ago. The number of such unemployed was down by 146,000, or 16 percent. Largest over-the-year decreases occurred among those

from nonelectrical machinery (32,000) and transportation equipment (30,000) industries.

The sharp rise of 30,000 unemployed primary metal workers from a year ago reflected the cutbacks in employment in the steel industry during recent months. The Federal Reserve Board index for iron and steel production, seasonally adjusted (1957=100), was 79 in August compared with 92 a year ago. However, the August 1962 index was slightly above that (76) for the preceding month.

Unemployed workers from trade establishments in August 1962 numbered 66,000 fewer than a year ago, a decrease of one-fifth. Among the industry divisions, construction, with 56,000 less unemployment, had the largest percentage drop--28 percent.

#### Largest Over-the-Year Decrease Among Semiskilled Workers

By occupational group, the largest over-the-year drop in the number of claimants for unemployment insurance occurred among semiskilled workers--down by 110,000, or 22 percent. Claimants with unskilled and skilled occupations registered decreases of 71,000 and 52,000 respectively.

#### Men Account for Nearly Three-fourths of the Unemployment Decline

In August 1962, there were 234,000 (20 percent) fewer men filing for unemployment benefits than a year earlier. This decrease in men claimants amounted to 73 percent of the total decline, although in August 1961 they comprised 65 percent of the unemployed. Most of the decrease in unemployed men workers took place among those from the manufacturing, construction, and trade industries.

The percentage decline (14 percent) in the number of unemployed women was considerably less than that for men. About 88,000 fewer women were filing for unemployment insurance in August 1962 than a year earlier. By industry, the largest declines in unemployed women occurred among those from manufacturing and trade industries.



# SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SECURITY STATISTICS

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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

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Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, August 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/	Counseling interviews	Placements
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Per-centage change from July 1962 3/	Initial	Total
	Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 3/		Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 3/
Total, 54 States.....	11 971 70	-1 4.2	6 771 537	0.5	-3.9	8 174 0	1 863 776
Alabama.....	1 373 36	-27.5	1 070 866	-7	5.3	1 074	2 083 33
Alaska.....	810	-17.8	418 9	-37.7	-17.7	222	1 007 1
Arizona.....	9 073	10.1	3 959 7	9.9	-7.9	656	972
Arkansas.....	7 273	-23.9	5 083 2	-1.4	-1.6	1 229	934 2
California.....	1 294 88	4	754 078	-6.5	-6.9	8 065	1 116 5
Colorado.....	6 361	1.3	3 601 0	-1.4	-3.2	412	81 588
Connecticut.....	2 320	-31.0	1 139 40	-1.6	-1.4	1 457	1 164 3
Delaware.....	317 4	-1.7	1 669 0	47.6	-1.4	113	1 240 0
Dist. of Col.....	2 689	-15.1	1 669 0	47.6	-1.8	113	909 3
Florida.....	2 427 3	-27.4	1 953 27	6.6	1.5	897	565
Georgia.....	1 764 9	-2.5	9 962 3	10.1	3.6	1 086	467 6
Guam.....	300 8	-2.6	0	-3.2	1.4	180 8	2 174 1
Hawaii.....	29 34	12.6	2 548 2	-	-39.3	0	1 654 0
Idaho.....	2 934	-37.7	2 078 2	1.74	1.4	220	125 1
Illinois.....	4 504 1	-17.5	2 900 36	17.4	-6.1	427	1352
Indiana.....	2 845 5	-30.1	1 506 88	-1.1	-12.1	328 9	1 324 6
Iowa.....	3 995	-22.9	1 340 0	18.0	-12.1	1 138	511 60
Kansas.....	6 977	17.1	3 409 5	-3.9	-3.1	749	2 695 7
Kentucky.....	1 095 7	-20.4	9 596 0	22.7	-4.4	863	1 633 6
Louisiana.....	1 385 5	-13.5	9 193 6	3.0	-5.7	859	976 5
Maine.....	4 460	-2.8	3 050 9	-8.4	-9.0	390	2 695 1
Maryland.....	1 849 3	-6	11 087 5	-7.7	-22.4	1 785	2 857 1
Massachusetts.....	4 216 0	-37.5	2 647 3	8.8	37.5	1 213	749 1
Michigan.....	1 259 05	96.0	3 877 02	-55.3	1.0	2 467	3 671 7
Minnesota.....	9 827	-3.8	7 170 2	-9	-4.4	3 713	2 531 8
Mississippi.....	7 179	-12.3	4 475 4	-6.0	-1.7	548	4 750 4
Missouri.....	3 319 9	8.2	12 210 1	3.2	15.0	1 485	1 153 4
Montana.....	2 927	-3.2	1 069 8	-1.7	-2.4	1 778	1 348 39
Nebraska.....	2 754	24.4	1 451 8	28.5	-22.0	453	1 516 5
Nevada.....	2 586	-8.6	1 147 3	1.8	-22.0	482	1 012 0
New Hampshire.....	2 914	-4.4	1 784 2	-1.59	-12.7	212	1 078 9
New Jersey.....	4 824 5	-2.59	3 064 87	1.8	-12.7	598	1 442 8
New Mexico.....	4 172	-2.59	2 449 2	-1.59	-27.1	2 444	2 444 4
New York.....	17 208 1	7.2	30 648 7	3	-14.7	2 462	49 339 6
North Carolina.....	20 440	-20.5	24 492	11.4	-29.2	437	1 475 0
North Dakota.....	392	-40.3	91 092 6	11.0	-1.06	92 62	450 5
Ohio.....	6 739 6	-31.6	11 220 8	-20.2	1.5	1 178	7 142 0
Oklahoma.....	8 077	-9.5	37 983 4	-2.87	1.6	1 36	1 638 7
Oregon.....	9 739	-19.0	62 607	3.3	-3.9	545 7	2 835 5
Pennsylvania.....	11 467 4	-22.0	50 765	-1.4	7.5	1 093	1 500 2
Puerto Rico.....	9 400	-31.8	7 540 47	-1.33	-3.3	7 788	1 186 61
Rhode Island.....	8 678	-27.6	4 966 8	1.2	2.9	1 195	2 183 4
South Carolina.....	9 716	-49.0	7 496 8	10.1	8.6	347 1	347 1
South Dakota.....	5 79	-24.2	4 936 2	2	19.4	436	289 3
Tennessee.....	1 626 6	-37.9	543 62	-6	11.1	421	289 3
Texas.....	3 131 0	-24.0	396 1	-8	-25.6	104	1 018 5
Utah.....	301 3	-21.1	12 558 6	-3.4	-2.8	1 172	1 229 9
Vermont.....	197 7	-11.3	19 543 4	-6.6	-5.0	543 7	504 88
Virgin Islands.....	7 472	-24.7	9 224	-12.4	1.7	112	480 3
Washington.....	2 361 1	-1.5	47 062	-1.21	-23.4	1 145	135 0
West Virginia.....	1 241 5	-31.6	12 378 5	13.1	-10.4	38	104 56
Wisconsin.....	2 318 7	-3.5	8 484 5	5.6	-1.12	101 5	955 0
Wyoming.....	110 7	-27.8	11 321 7	45.8	5.4	123 9	410 1

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices; since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans, 1/ August 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS 2/				INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			
	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 3/	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANDI- CAPPED	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 3/	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANDI- CAPPED	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 3/	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANDI- CAPPED
TOTAL.....	129,388	5.1	24.7	11,073	11,765	7.5	22.5	4,159	110,000	13.7	29.7	9,398
ALABAMA.....	1,394	-6.3	20.2	83	161	64.3	20.5	31	1,093	30.6	20.2	65
ALASKA.....	129	-12.2	19.1	20	24	--	24.7	7	121	12.0	23.3	14
ARIZONA.....	2,337	-1.5	36.0	236	120	-7.7	30.5	44	1,994	4.2	36.7	241
ARKANSAS.....	1,481	3.1	21.1	161	118	6.3	18.1	47	1,456	.6	19.9	121
CALIFORNIA.....	17,199	2.8	22.7	1,920	1,387	9.0	25.3	446	19,905	13.2	39.1	1,728
COLORADO.....	1,869	14.9	26.5	82	89	12.7	29.7	22	2,592	41.3	30.6	120
CONNECTICUT.....	1,882	8.6	24.3	195	291	4.3	25.2	126	1,231	6.2	24.4	125
DELAWARE.....	108	8.0	14.6	6	22	--	26.2	6	36	--	14.9	1
DIST. OF COL.....	580	15.5	16.1	52	83	--	16.8	33	543	26.0	23.1	68
FLORIDA.....	4,207	14.8	35.2	468	238	32.2	31.3	100	4,019	18.1	32.8	303
GEORGIA.....	1,837	12.6	20.3	104	161	22.0	16.1	61	2,520	52.0	23.6	111
GUAM.....	10	--	13.3	0	0	--	0	0	3	--	4.0	0
HAWAII.....	392	.5	20.8	39	50	--	30.5	26	225	92.3	28.6	28
IDAHO.....	588	26.7	25.3	51	46	--	20.3	21	749	7.3	27.0	59
ILLINOIS.....	5,289	6.4	27.2	482	484	-2.2	23.2	244	4,926	12.3	37.6	261
INDIANA.....	3,076	-1.4	27.5	244	198	0	26.2	75	1,552	22.7	29.0	131
IOWA.....	1,038	-9.2	22.9	109	81	-14.7	14.7	27	2,213	35.5	32.8	186
KANSAS.....	1,190	.8	25.3	103	111	24.7	19.7	43	1,420	12.8	24.1	85
KENTUCKY.....	1,978	-3.5	25.1	122	96	-51.8	16.1	42	1,085	-24.8	30.2	64
LOUISIANA.....	1,918	-2.2	27.1	133	146	9.0	22.6	63	1,542	4.0	31.7	95
MAINE.....	268	-4.3	17.5	11	50	--	18.7	18	301	29.2	17.9	27
MARYLAND.....	2,039	32.1	24.8	104	125	-11.3	15.2	30	1,157	21.2	27.5	38
MASSACHUSETTS.....	3,655	7.9	26.0	247	447	25.9	25.8	242	1,867	22.1	22.7	80
MICHIGAN.....	11,474	16.0	27.7	443	749	-21.4	28.5	150	2,846	20.1	30.6	318
MINNESOTA.....	1,982	9.4	24.1	294	102	-15.7	23.9	40	2,289	15.1	35.2	221
MISSISSIPPI.....	1,340	4.2	19.5	71	74	-17.8	8.7	19	1,277	19.9	20.9	39
MISSOURI.....	2,647	5.8	21.8	217	177	-6.3	15.7	72	1,590	18.2	20.8	128
MONTANA.....	837	-15.0	29.8	77	87	2.4	34.8	43	1,136	2.0	37.0	95
NEBRASKA.....	541	24.1	23.0	68	62	--	20.5	28	1,835	32.2	37.7	159
NEVADA.....	762	-16.3	37.0	39	29	--	25.4	9	1,071	28.0	48.5	53
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	465	-2.5	33.1	49	170	39.3	38.7	31	193	-1.5	17.9	17
NEW JERSEY.....	3,500	1.5	24.7	242	318	18.2	19.0	167	1,079	9.8	17.4	85
NEW MEXICO.....	656	-12.9	25.3	82	50	--	17.2	22	921	11.0	31.0	104
NEW YORK.....	8,080	-2	20.3	515	885	-5.2	18.6	192	7,785	9.7	26.7	635
NORTH CAROLINA.....	1,958	.4	21.9	211	155	-13.9	22.8	57	2,105	16.1	24.0	192
NORTH DAKOTA.....	203	-9.0	22.6	14	17	--	25.4	4	552	30.8	26.5	40
OHIO.....	8,506	3.3	28.4	502	756	-4	20.6	231	4,663	7.3	33.4	416
OKLAHOMA.....	1,489	8.7	25.1	147	90	-12.6	12.0	23	3,701	10.5	32.9	446
OREGON.....	1,639	3.2	30.9	225	192	56.1	26.9	76	1,713	21.3	36.6	211
PENNSYLVANIA.....	8,446	10.8	29.7	990	1,386	39.7	26.0	482	2,649	-3.2	25.4	262
PUERTO RICO.....	588	25.9	7.9	36	30	--	6.9	7	229	15.7	12.2	12
RHODE ISLAND.....	523	7.2	23.4	92	66	1.5	22.6	34	301	49.0	22.6	46
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,308	8.6	25.1	99	61	--	21.3	36	1,047	12.6	21.8	75
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	306	-23.7	26.0	32	26	--	35.6	11	765	11.0	32.1	68
TENNESSEE.....	1,468	3.3	22.7	115	108	-4.4	16.2	55	1,856	13.7	32.0	307
TEXAS.....	9,307	3.8	25.4	839	930	5.2	26.5	305	9,899	10.4	30.9	998
UTAH.....	548	-7	22.5	43	47	--	13.7	18	934	2.1	33.3	51
VERMONT.....	171	-3.4	20.5	17	16	--	26.7	14	139	1.5	17.7	14
VIRGINIA.....	1,131	6.7	19.1	84	152	5.6	21.0	77	902	13.7	16.3	94
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	14	--	15.7	0	1	--	5.0	0	3	--	5.2	0
WASHINGTON.....	1,447	1.0	18.6	193	113	46.8	19.7	49	1,606	13.5	25.5	157
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,305	7.3	27.4	145	114	9.6	22.1	48	592	-4.5	31.5	57
WISCONSIN.....	2,017	2.0	22.7	198	256	41.4	27.5	100	1,249	16.5	19.0	129
WYOMING.....	266	3.9	29.9	22	18	--	27.7	5	523	21.3	37.4	18

1/ Includes veterans of all wars.

2/ Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service Offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

## August 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS		INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS		NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS	
	TOTAL	WOMEN	TOTAL	WOMEN	TOTAL	WOMEN
TOTAL.....	154,739	71,394	24,365	10,241	113,892	50,423
ALABAMA.....	2,578	1,402	364	120	1,491	778
ALASKA.....	221	117	60	35	144	73
ARIZONA.....	1,462	611	191	93	1,369	663
ARKANSAS.....	2,392	1,215	470	223	1,833	767
CALIFORNIA.....	22,947	9,140	2,004	719	18,527	7,888
COLORADO.....	1,829	825	150	39	2,177	588
CONNECTICUT.....	2,416	1,043	328	76	1,604	733
DELAWARE.....	135	53	15	6	47	21
DIST. OF COL.....	1,723	769	529	251	1,365	618
FLORIDA.....	3,297	1,805	316	136	2,764	1,322
GEORGIA.....	2,990	1,454	692	314	2,509	916
GUAM.....	11	3			7	
HAWAII.....	524	286	60	22	234	104
IDAHO.....	890	455	189	99	1,515	600
ILLINOIS.....	4,732	2,233	975	401	3,438	1,462
INDIANA.....	4,067	1,823	404	185	2,028	909
IOWA.....	1,885	912	250	78	2,605	1,023
KANSAS.....	1,713	680	277	82	1,527	444
KENTUCKY.....	2,075	917	370	108	1,448	547
LOUISIANA.....	1,892	836	252	88	878	473
MAINE.....	515	247	84	30	748	294
MARYLAND.....	3,078	1,263	304	104	1,097	481
MASSACHUSETTS.....	4,684	1,978	554	184	3,146	1,319
MICHIGAN.....	8,373	3,579	813	285	2,693	1,287
MINNESOTA.....	3,782	1,760	148	51	3,260	1,686
MISSISSIPPI.....	2,414	1,218	771	371	1,719	840
MISSOURI.....	4,712	1,959	577	211	3,531	952
MONTANA.....	881	389	141	88	995	422
NEBRASKA.....	1,029	479	156	70	1,155	383
NEVADA.....	344	159	74	42	303	123
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	483	243	56	28	679	326
NEW JERSEY.....	4,026	1,864	915	308	2,419	1,282
NEW MEXICO.....	784	409	139	69	635	291
NEW YORK.....	10,588	5,393	2,728	1,278	7,906	3,943
NORTH CAROLINA.....	3,188	1,769	373	180	2,587	1,410
NORTH DAKOTA.....	534	308	55	42	739	258
OHIO.....	7,293	3,212	1,383	543	3,572	1,733
OKLAHOMA.....	1,962	949	496	200	1,824	730
OREGON.....	1,809	884	259	120	1,639	848
PENNSYLVANIA.....	7,337	3,652	2,099	830	4,777	2,300
PUERTO RICO.....	1,688	941	626	449	474	290
RHODE ISLAND.....	1,052	548	145	61	718	358
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,990	1,020	141	58	1,892	1,041
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	479	226	33	13	632	166
TENNESSEE.....	2,657	1,379	537	278	1,798	903
TEXAS.....	9,153	4,086	1,414	669	6,127	2,701
UTAH.....	1,091	586	205	75	1,102	554
VERMONT.....	384	193	30	17	287	139
VIRGINIA.....	1,964	979	268	111	1,517	678
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	48	22	17	12	38	12
WASHINGTON.....	2,179	1,078	276	140	1,860	627
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,121	510	161	64	668	350
WISCONSIN.....	3,035	1,423	443	158	3,455	1,675
WYOMING.....	303	110	48	27	390	92



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, August 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS			INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS			NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS		
	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN
TOTAL.....	155,054	140,953	60,352	12,793	11,276	4,738	119,428	114,923	52,337
ALABAMA.....	1,704	1,571	698	92	87	31	1,559	1,529	632
ALASKA.....	167	161	74	27	26	16	144	138	76
ARIZONA.....	1,937	1,864	601	109	101	47	1,514	1,473	620
ARKANSAS.....	2,057	1,925	936	168	152	91	2,081	2,006	661
CALIFORNIA.....	22,775	20,978	8,724	1,655	1,472	573	16,310	15,850	5,726
COLORADO.....	1,735	1,635	624	35	33	11	1,858	1,815	472
CONNECTICUT.....	2,635	2,149	1,183	240	207	94	1,558	1,485	810
DELAWARE.....	285	241	102	27	22	4	65	61	37
DIST. OF COL.....	968	885	370	238	220	69	713	694	311
FLORIDA.....	4,135	3,844	1,867	157	154	50	4,091	3,987	1,635
GEORGIA.....	1,646	1,549	744	169	150	58	1,841	1,778	689
GUAM.....	17	17	1				11	11	
HAWAII.....	492	439	146	42	39	10	138	136	38
IDAHO.....	682	625	321	45	43	22	712	678	324
ILLINOIS.....	6,218	5,566	2,684	459	422	155	3,120	2,997	1,244
INDIANA.....	3,231	2,867	1,351	104	91	29	1,255	1,205	482
IOWA.....	1,206	1,095	581	60	56	25	1,799	1,730	578
KANSAS.....	1,126	1,027	445	100	91	36	1,683	1,579	672
KENTUCKY.....	1,790	1,652	657	101	88	26	999	960	412
LOUISIANA.....	1,762	1,709	683	131	121	30	1,568	1,547	622
MAINE.....	506	434	227	91	73	40	489	439	274
MARYLAND.....	2,786	2,395	1,137	110	102	54	1,457	1,374	811
MASSACHUSETTS.....	5,560	4,568	2,519	715	542	244	2,441	2,343	1,298
MICHIGAN.....	12,480	11,856	2,789	465	433	126	2,869	2,798	976
MINNESOTA.....	2,257	2,067	1,092	81	75	20	2,034	1,930	922
MISSISSIPPI.....	1,222	1,162	636	55	52	30	1,510	1,472	629
MISSOURI.....	3,093	2,909	1,379	256	242	94	1,597	1,546	652
MONTANA.....	676	627	185	70	65	21	670	645	187
NEBRASKA.....	598	530	246	74	74	31	1,221	1,179	237
NEVADA.....	764	734	253	32	30	14	982	963	410
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	544	455	243	158	112	59	240	219	111
NEW JERSEY.....	5,363	4,479	2,152	488	399	154	2,454	2,330	1,736
NEW MEXICO.....	597	561	225	39	35	15	709	685	174
NEW YORK.....	14,675	13,199	6,184	1,808	1,577	967	19,856	18,924	12,599
NORTH CAROLINA...	2,243	2,079	1,024	159	152	52	1,798	1,747	770
NORTH DAKOTA.....	214	200	100	11	10	3	449	437	172
OHIO.....	7,182	6,515	2,599	711	600	250	4,938	4,791	1,728
OKLAHOMA.....	1,650	1,567	772	156	154	98	3,532	3,425	899
OREGON.....	1,797	1,658	759	199	181	67	1,517	1,453	523
PENNSYLVANIA.....	11,357	9,728	4,157	1,376	1,154	405	4,033	3,797	2,522
PUERTO RICO.....	1,104	1,052	259	39	36	15	329	329	85
RHODE ISLAND.....	994	875	579	93	79	35	514	493	316
SOUTH CAROLINA...	1,152	1,111	500	48	44	19	1,373	1,350	726
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	255	227	105	10	9	3	605	584	120
TENNESSEE.....	1,382	1,322	745	103	93	48	1,313	1,258	622
TEXAS.....	9,480	9,089	3,232	684	639	255	9,824	9,579	3,243
UTAH.....	520	480	213	98	92	48	665	639	319
VERMONT.....	280	240	114	24	22	12	168	160	72
VIRGINIA.....	1,281	1,203	568	172	157	46	1,384	1,350	642
VIRGIN ISLANDS...	13	13	5				8	8	3
WASHINGTON.....	2,512	2,227	1,112	115	113	55	1,908	1,817	684
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,228	1,166	355	88	82	20	944	896	574
WISCONSIN.....	2,489	2,213	1,009	286	253	55	2,201	1,938	1,198
WYOMING.....	232	213	86	20	20	6	377	366	62



# Nonagricultural Placements, August 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	6 420 35	4 678 6	1 640 69	1 451 95	2 290 67	1 200 81	5 691 8	245 61	2 722 81	1 890 79
Alabama .....	1 007 1	129 1	228 2	220 5	3 66 4	2 76 8	62 9	199	4 67 3	2 47 6
Alaska .....	97 2	61	170	14 6	28 4	14 5	31 1	35	45 3	11 1
Arizona .....	934 2	620	1 05 6	238 8	415 0	205 3	1 128	500	390 8	234 4
Arkansas .....	1 116 5	140 1	260 4	266 2	323 5	201 6	1 263	44 8	383 8	428 7
California .....	8 158 8	204 9	1 704 7	1 575 4	3979 2	1 586 1	694 6	272 2	3 070 7	3 273 1
Colorado .....	1 164 3	98 1	206 9	286 9	330 1	124 3	242 3	270	317 8	394 3
Connecticut .....	909 3	439	301 8	252 8	250 2	153 7	60 6	48 4	404 5	197 5
Delaware .....	56 5	56	18 6	110	16 8	13 1	45	5	32 3	8 6
Dist. of Col. ....	467 6	83	17 5	105 4	283 4	205 5	530	20 5	232 4	193 4
Florida .....	2 174 1	255 1	292 8	612 6	834 7	464 8	178 9	75 9	950 2	465 7
Georgia .....	1 654 0	206 2	451 0	444 3	473 0	352 1	79 5	40 3	585 9	248 3
Guam .....	76	43	0	12	1	1	20	0	1	0
Hawaii .....	125 1	247	162	317	369	86	15 6	93	46 4	11 6
Idaho .....	456 6	233	122 5	98 2	139 2	74 2	73 4	14 8	179 4	106 1
Illinois .....	2 032 0	532	709 1	453 9	639 2	192 9	176 6	58 8	722 8	600 6
Indiana .....	911 5	517	308 6	232 0	251 1	130 7	68 1	330	376 9	174 1
Iowa .....	1 004 1	93 6	278 6	275 0	261 7	92 8	95 2	537	330 1	335 9
Kansas .....	845 1	115 2	117 1	2030	246 8	163 5	1630	25 6	255 9	306 4
Kentucky .....	629 7	48 4	154 5	127 8	238 5	1160	60 5	193	270 6	156 7
Louisiana .....	808 0	93 3	135 9	232 4	243 4	154 6	1030	240	321 6	257 9
Maine .....	295 9	287	125 2	64 1	61 5	18 5	16 4	76	127 3	17 2
Maryland .....	854 6	74 3	344 6	148 7	245 4	1340	41 6	129	434 2	82 6
Massachusetts ...	1 571 2	79 6	606 6	303 1	5150	129 5	66 9	310	747 3	2030
Michigan .....	1 565 9	702	442 2	439 8	518 6	181 7	95 1	81 4	636 8	437 3
Minnesota .....	1 153 4	500	484 0	248 9	225 3	82 1	145 2	49 3	502 3	236 8
Mississippi .....	1 093 9	125 1	304 5	191 9	368 6	264 6	103 8	201	481 6	188 9
Missouri .....	1 176 2	343	3030	255 4	475 3	118 1	108 2	436	4100	437 1
Montana .....	450 1	65 8	54 8	119 3	132 3	34 6	77 9	26 3	143 3	102 3
Nebraska .....	614 7	120 3	117 2	169 6	88 7	34 3	118 9	44 5	128 2	164 5
Nevada .....	366 7	29 6	10 4	80 6	188 8	87 2	57 3	10 4	145 7	145 9
New Hampshire ..	197 3	15 1	76 8	49 4	47 3	5 4	87	91	89 6	31
New Jersey .....	1475 0	472	559 3	2290	580 2	352 8	59 3	35 2	853 6	289 7
New Mexico .....	450 5	437	36 2	127 7	185 4	109 0	57 5	18 4	153 2	181 8
New York .....	7 142 0	146 3	1 832 1	1 195 6	3 621 6	2 296 0	3 46 4	305 5	4 221 7	29330
North Carolina...	1 638 7	259 8	671 5	259 1	354 5	238 1	93 8	61 3	763 4	158 8
North Dakota ....	308 4	58 8	20 8	89 2	77 6	37 4	62 0	177	100 1	95 3
Ohio .....	2283 5	155 6	724 1	667 4	595 1	330 4	141 3	80 7	888 9	784 4
Oklahoma .....	1500 2	170 4	139 3	424 5	540 8	310 3	225 2	100 5	376 1	891 8
Oregon .....	762 1	54 1	184 1	188 7	253 7	113 1	81 5	45 9	294 0	212 9
Pennsylvania ....	2 183 4	1080	827 1	453 7	709 2	352 2	85 4	117 1	1 140 3	508 8
Puerto Rico .....	347 1	82 4	132 0	49 1	40 2	22 6	43 4	47	1600	21 3
Rhode Island .....	289 3	85	1410	69 7	57 3	36 6	12 8	27 4	156 3	14 9
South Carolina...	1 018 5	105 7	338 3	249 3	285 2	225 7	400	23 4	538 1	119 9
South Dakota .....	299 3	72 2	31 6	75 7	75 1	44 3	447	13 6	60 7	120 5
Tennessee .....	1 122 9	83 7	4130	251 5	315 2	211 9	59 5	53 3	5430	1850
Texas .....	5048 8	592 6	730 8	1452 5	1714 7	1102 9	558 2	229 4	18490	18142
Utah .....	480 3	44 2	860	147 5	135 3	54 7	67 3	14 9	199 6	126 7
Vermont .....	135 0	21 3	28 3	35 8	41 7	160	79	59	56 3	10 4
Virginia .....	1 045 6	138 8	280 5	230 8	323 9	204 8	71 6	31 8	491 1	197 7
Virgin Islands ...	117	23	28	21	25	15	20	0	59	0
Washington .....	9550	412	2159	1962	2713	1241	2304	385	3251	2433
West Virginia....	410 1	220	498	1248	1820	1132	315	124	2221	1433
Wisconsin .....	1 211 5	271	6382	1990	2610	681	862	362	5530	1210
Wyoming .....	185 4	32 6	79	461	58 8	21 2	400	4 6	45 5	62 5

/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, August 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from July 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from July 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, '52 States .....	5,780,648	5,343,346	\$34.28	437,302	7.6	1,256,663	+0.6	\$197,413,616	5.6	120,435
Alabama .....	89,229	85,773	25.85	3,456	3.9	19,398	2.9	2,276,272	9.9	2,430
Alaska .....	41,30	3,945	35.04	185	4.5	898	-29.5	143,121	-28.8	127
Arizona .....	32,592	31,306	31.08	1,286	3.9	7,085	27.8	1,002,475	34.5	665
Arkansas .....	34,975	32,566	22.51	2,409	6.9	7,603	3.0	770,161	8.1	1,117
California .....	672,353	634,689	41.98	37,664	5.6	146,164	-16.4	33,180,042	-5.9	13,843
Colorado .....	34,428	32,453	42.28	1,975	5.7	7,484	2.1	1,425,820	7.8	615
Connecticut .....	92,154	87,904	34.98	4,250	4.6	20,033	.1	3,153,270	6.1	2,206
Delaware .....	17,056	16,099	41.09	957	5.6	3,708	46.9	682,878	69.3	368
Dist. of Col. ....	18,777	18,267	32.61	510	2.7	4,082	11.1	608,269	21.3	367
Florida .....	148,541	143,259	26.89	5,282	3.6	32,292	12.5	3,940,256	16.2	3,465
Georgia .....	74,627	64,673	27.27	9,954	13.3	16,223	-9.0	1,884,547	-2.6	2,624
Hawaii .....	21,314	19,494	38.73	1,820	8.5	4,633	8.9	787,404	9.3	305
Idaho .....	17,339	15,277	30.93	2,062	11.9	3,769	53.3	520,070	50.8	2
Illinois .....	254,745	240,195	36.89	14,550	5.7	55,379	-2.2	9,186,476	1.6	8,117
Indiana .....	133,195	122,247	32.07	10,948	8.2	28,955	24.2	4,120,084	36.6	3,204
Iowa .....	23,111	19,083	30.26	4,028	17.4	5,024	-5.2	630,826	-5	698
Kansas .....	26,485	24,887	34.60	1,598	6.0	5,758	9.7	900,351	16.4	688
Kentucky .....	63,248	58,195	30.08	5,053	8.0	13,750	-14.5	1,820,210	-8.2	1,941
Louisiana .....	82,376	75,585	29.79	6,791	8.2	17,908	-7.9	2,378,600	-4.4	2,229
Maine .....	26,869	24,676	22.20	2,193	8.2	5,841	8.7	589,086	14.2	0
Maryland .....	104,926	98,954	31.59	5,972	5.7	22,810	-6.3	3,242,394	-5	2,217
Massachusetts .....	232,920	203,950	36.08	28,970	12.4	50,635	-7.5	7,922,490	-2.4	4,762
Michigan .....	281,733	273,452	36.77	8,281	2.9	61,246	38.1	10,208,944	53.8	5,043
Minnesota .....	59,946	55,975	28.05	3,971	6.6	13,032	-4.5	1,644,244	1.4	1,666
Mississippi .....	34,648	33,277	22.48	1,371	4.0	7,532	-4.6	785,447	-3	998
Missouri .....	87,228	78,316	31.46	8,912	10.2	18,963	1.6	2,591,508	8.4	2,165
Montana .....	9,129	9,129	30.25	0	--	1,985	9.9	279,514	15.7	252
Nebraska .....	13,345	12,928	29.47	417	3.1	2,901	5.3	387,328	10.5	332
Nevada .....	9,816	9,288	37.59	528	5.4	2,134	-5.1	362,163	-9	247
New Hampshire .....	15,397	13,801	28.99	1,596	10.4	3,347	-1.8	424,173	2.2	0
New Jersey .....	278,279	253,779	38.44	24,500	8.8	60,495	-2.7	10,339,151	4.8	5,674
New Mexico .....	20,188	18,989	29.43	1,199	5.9	4,389	-3.7	582,265	3.9	380
New York .....	838,366	753,362	37.34	85,004	10.1	182,253	-9.3	29,719,187	-3.9	12,284
North Carolina .....	106,333	95,577	22.99	10,756	10.1	23,116	-19.1	2,363,259	-14.7	2,049
North Dakota .....	3,395	2,618	27.61	777	22.9	738	-10.9	91,983	-9.4	90
Ohio .....	317,900	301,897	40.97	16,003	5.0	69,109	1.9	12,772,429	7.9	5,739
Oklahoma .....	48,242	45,706	26.10	2,536	5.3	10,487	7.0	1,232,389	12.2	1,072
Oregon .....	40,715	37,210	33.53	3,505	8.6	8,851	-14.6	1,328,457	-12.0	1,005
Pennsylvania .....	681,401	610,373	32.16	71,028	10.4	148,131	8.8	20,897,615	14.6	11,407
Puerto Rico .....	53,068	52,307	14.19	761	1.4	11,537	37.1	748,829	45.7	2,188
Rhode Island .....	43,151	37,553	29.94	5,598	13.0	9,381	-2.0	1,213,451	3.3	712
South Carolina .....	44,574	42,409	25.50	2,165	4.9	9,690	1.6	1,116,910	7.5	1,356
South Dakota .....	4,041	3,727	27.55	314	7.8	878	19.0	1,077,63	22.2	98
Tennessee .....	94,495	88,490	23.89	6,005	6.4	20,542	-9.7	2,223,291	-5.6	2,541
Texas .....	165,179	155,835	28.84	9,344	5.7	35,908	-2.5	4,706,146	3.6	5,427
Utah .....	16,589	15,445	34.15	1,144	6.9	3,606	33.5	552,414	44.5	303
Vermont .....	8,531	7,443	28.41	1,088	12.8	1,855	-4.6	229,135	9.4	213
Virginia .....	38,078	35,671	24.83	2,407	6.3	8,278	-10.7	924,387	-5.7	1,804
Washington .....	99,544	95,582	31.12	3,962	4.0	21,640	54.7	3,073,143	54.0	3
West Virginia .....	70,983	67,076	23.32	3,907	5.5	15,431	16.5	1,626,076	33.7	1,217
Wisconsin .....	82,057	74,183	41.61	7,874	9.6	17,838	41.4	3,330,572	66.5	1,975
Wyoming .....	8,907	8,471	43.88	436	4.9	1,936	12.8	386,341	21.6	205

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$5,442,122 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in two States: California \$5,441,691, Idaho \$431.
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> August 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	24,759	45,923	\$1,143,629.8	\$4,353,542	\$6,933,699	27,279	7,286	19,993	5,377
Alabama.....	839	1,040	255,859	113,343	140,076	674	261	413	131
Alaska.....	167	49	35,648	26,156	8,310	63	45	18	28
Arizona.....	334	403	111,015	49,847	59,557	317	115	202	54
Arkansas.....	208	515	92,549	23,728	67,078	336	77	259	61
California.....	3,640	4,435	1,869,982	1,001,893	828,296	3,019	976	2,043	703
Colorado.....	272	362	111,180	50,639	59,778	262	102	160	32
Connecticut.....	175	361	86,727	30,901	53,392	329	49	280	36
Delaware.....	18	61	12,500	3,114	9,294	44	4	40	10
Dist. of Col.....	927	232	198,151	160,202	35,372	389	295	94	91
Florida.....	441	1,165	228,270	61,072	165,940	737	153	584	104
Georgia.....	433	692	165,399	61,777	103,155	459	150	309	117
Hawaii.....	394	208	117,138	80,156	33,616	239	126	113	20
Idaho.....	67	84	22,566	10,184	12,007	112	37	75	0
Illinois.....	1,180	1,674	456,203	194,443	258,773	1,126	353	773	310
Indiana.....	220	948	167,257	28,553	135,545	524	80	444	84
Iowa.....	54	239	39,947	6,734	32,836	186	23	163	23
Kansas.....	202	278	78,508	34,324	42,814	209	54	155	56
Kentucky.....	382	1,111	220,462	56,209	163,312	541	134	407	106
Louisiana.....	378	993	210,382	54,114	154,715	477	118	359	106
Maine.....	122	206	44,635	13,860	29,071	135	24	111	0
Maryland.....	533	751	200,651	84,908	112,767	550	150	400	129
Massachusetts.....	1,113	1,115	407,469	212,489	190,201	269	75	194	171
Michigan.....	389	2,897	449,181	59,573	389,608	1,230	136	1,094	243
Minnesota.....	265	920	187,991	35,019	145,323	426	70	356	81
Mississippi.....	297	372	83,647	34,276	48,012	247	96	151	99
Missouri.....	393	895	188,399	55,504	129,480	553	119	434	91
Montana.....	58	110	24,430	8,685	15,472	88	24	64	19
Nebraska.....	78	71	21,351	10,905	10,254	73	29	44	12
Nevada.....	47	53	17,621	7,996	9,145	49	20	29	9
New Hampshire.....	138	90	38,482	22,783	15,111	73	25	48	0
New Jersey.....	638	1,238	330,940	124,155	205,658	808	185	623	128
New Mexico.....	245	256	74,032	36,150	36,858	202	83	119	33
New York.....	1,825	2,437	718,345	352,489	362,834	1,996	507	1,489	328
North Carolina.....	397	798	168,314	48,928	116,513	488	120	368	50
North Dakota.....	36	70	14,796	4,877	9,858	40	14	26	4
Ohio.....	921	2,889	615,963	167,776	447,094	1,595	355	1,240	272
Oklahoma.....	341	645	128,170	41,380	85,291	335	94	241	71
Oregon.....	185	384	83,849	28,644	54,656	250	68	182	45
Pennsylvania.....	1,954	5,684	1,154,891	292,368	841,045	2,375	454	1,921	443
Puerto Rico.....	198	1,030	176,989	25,817	151,172	316	57	259	76
Rhode Island.....	289	280	89,085	48,607	40,478	154	49	105	67
South Carolina.....	182	450	89,190	24,535	63,634	279	61	218	66
South Dakota.....	62	35	13,722	8,634	5,042	59	31	28	13
Tennessee.....	422	1,299	226,721	53,496	170,882	591	119	472	174
Texas.....	1,355	2,303	547,190	199,345	341,986	1,338	399	939	414
Utah.....	233	187	63,572	35,900	27,234	228	110	118	25
Vermont.....	30	63	14,359	4,902	9,366	41	10	31	8
Virginia.....	233	503	102,486	31,386	69,273	345	90	255	94
Virgin Islands.....	—	2	280	0	280	0	0	0	—
Washington.....	1,145	863	337,308	187,777	140,128	1,098	473	625	0
West Virginia.....	121	1,282	176,019	10,880	162,171	448	28	420	91
Wisconsin.....	127	827	143,548	20,950	122,598	519	47	472	38
Wyoming.....	55	67	22,929	11,159	11,338	38	12	26	11

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes \$325,409 in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in two States: California \$325,377, Idaho \$32.
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961					1962				
	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Total, 52 States..	1 743 547	1 558 301	1 501 631	1 662 377	2 017 452	2 486 084	2 414 624	2 218 087	1 830 509	1 569 730
Rate: $\frac{2}{1}$	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.9
Actual.....	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8
Seas. adj. ....										
Alabama .....	2 433 37	2 247 79	2 298 11	2 587 71	2 873 30	3 484 40	3 064 46	2 809 11	2 533 39	2 291 8
Alaska .....	1 697 5	1 753	2 663	3 954	4 927	6 167	6 240	5 927	5 503	5 039
Arizona .....	8 895	8 620	9 225	9 736	11 480	13 148	12 887	11 375	8 938	7 785
Arkansas .....	1 433 39	1 296 2	1 231 8	1 507 6	2 091 8	2 920 4	2 528 3	2 133 2	1 856 4	1 184 9
California .....	1 901 56	1 734 58	1 694 70	1 935 43	2 240 59	2 532 67	2 860 67	2 719 17	2 188 95	2 041 92
Colorado .....	6 689	5 715	5 929	8 169	10 971	14 439	15 500	13 620	10 269	8 569
Connecticut .....	3 110 5	2 586 7	2 542 7	2 462 4	2 897 9	3 659 9	3 568 6	3 290 0	2 710 1	2 159 3
Delaware .....	5 008	3 413	3 058	3 332	4 074	7 282	8 160	6 456	3 964	3 308
Dist. of Col. ....	4 569	4 047	3 222	4 134	5 053	6 701	7 495	6 673	5 122	4 182
Florida .....	4 594 2	4 310 0	3 877 5	3 467 9	3 351 7	3 729 0	3 578 2	3 318 9	2 939 4	2 827 4
Georgia .....	3 070 0	2 760 4	2 634 5	2 631 0	2 896 9	3 764 0	3 231 5	2 886 2	2 695 9	2 311 6
Hawaii .....	5 380	6 334	7 903	8 530	8 382	8 066	7 808	7 861	7 544	6 148
Idaho .....	3 836	3 608	3 859	6 765	10 318	10 943	9 964	7 880	4 828	3 313
Illinois .....	8 162 4	7 161 2	6 951 8	7 837 0	9 317 9	12 608 7	12 594 1	11 517 8	8 861 7	7 319 1
Indiana .....	3 368 8	2 758 9	2 734 1	3 077 2	3 735 8	5 048 1	5 110 7	4 430 0	3 274 0	2 584 0
Iowa .....	1 161 8	1 016 1	9 501	1 187 5	1 647 6	2 093 5	2 092 3	1 950 7	1 314 2	801 0
Kansas .....	8 550	7 133	7 414	9 403	1 357 7	1 830 1	1 657 6	1 360 7	905 1	648 4
Kentucky .....	2 605 9	2 156 2	2 094 3	2 214 7	2 528 8	3 307 4	3 304 4	3 109 2	2 790 8	2 303 9
Louisiana .....	2 846 8	2 712 5	2 461 0	2 578 5	2 906 1	3 802 2	3 447 8	3 041 9	2 851 7	2 611 0
Maine .....	1 197 7	1 238 0	1 087 6	1 134 2	1 301 6	1 427 7	1 373 4	1 309 2	1 492 0	1 137 5
Maryland .....	2 680 7	2 318 5	2 297 3	2 559 7	3 003 5	4 183 5	4 331 6	3 911 0	3 106 4	2 667 2
Massachusetts ..	6 489 5	6 645 5	6 162 1	6 377 5	7 901 7	9 863 1	9 603 1	8 975 8	7 636 0	6 550 8
Michigan .....	1 135 57	7 755 5	6 745 9	6 706 4	8 366 6	10 794 6	11 447 0	10 897 7	8 265 8	6 077 7
Minnesota .....	2 111 2	1 775 0	1 773 2	2 401 9	3 636 2	4 900 2	4 881 2	4 662 3	3 964 1	2 422 8
Mississippi .....	1 393 0	1 231 3	1 145 6	1 310 8	1 751 6	2 299 6	2 033 7	1 704 3	1 435 1	1 196 3
Missouri .....	4 038 6	3 369 9	3 401 0	3 867 7	4 694 1	6 275 9	5 826 3	5 165 7	4 073 3	3 085 0
Montana .....	2 778	2 869	3 414	5 610	8 287	11 059	10 808	10 024	6 264	3 442
Nebraska .....	3 270	2 766	3 209	4 394	7 791	11 639	12 025	11 667	6 306	3 492
Nevada .....	3 270	2 766	3 209	3 898	4 660	5 813	5 417	4 996	3 733	2 985
New Hampshire ..	6 016	5 981	4 931	4 853	5 599	6 283	5 924	6 494	6 496	5 526
New Jersey .....	7 066 7	6 590 2	6 454 9	7 128 2	9 100 3	11 451 0	10 459 8	9 507 2	8 114 7	7 302 2
New Mexico .....	6 471	5 813	5 890	6 820	8 109	9 837	9 475	8 390	6 967	5 278
New York .....	2 157 2	2 041 88	1 915 43	2 090 81	2 708 06	3 234 64	2 984 05	2 766 13	2 332 4	2 256 03
North Carolina ..	3 226 4	2 830 2	2 892 8	3 384 3	4 080 5	5 261 9	4 717 6	4 453 8	3 785 7	3 273 8
North Dakota .....	1 421	1 355	1 621	3 424	5 753	7 667	7 855	7 441	5 418	2 438
Ohio .....	9 037 4	7 841 4	7 669 0	8 752 1	10 457 3	13 079 0	12 897 3	11 763 4	9 404 8	7 922 4
Oklahoma .....	1 693 1	1 561 6	1 486 0	1 665 2	1 961 7	2 294 2	2 146 7	1 939 6	1 774 0	1 502 0
Oregon .....	1 301 5	1 148 8	1 408 5	2 009 0	2 774 6	3 389 1	3 181 7	2 996 5	2 520	1 674 5
Pennsylvania .....	1 841 55	1 750 60	1 698 43	1 770 48	2 035 70	2 348 03	2 192 46	2 026 62	1 746 94	1 594 00
Puerto Rico .....	1 711 4	1 709 5	1 590 6	1 504 7	1 588 2	1 539 8	1 369 6	1 318 2	1 370 8	1 340 2
Rhode Island .....	1 090 6	914 7	843 6	860 1	1 225 5	1 608 6	1 525 6	1 451 7	1 201 2	986 1
South Carolina ..	1 438 4	1 360 4	1 302 4	1 369 3	1 490 6	1 807 1	1 597 6	1 491 4	1 325 9	1 159 3
South Dakota .....	696	602	651	1 480	2 831	4 536	4 674	4 256	2 539	1 014
Tennessee .....	3 481 5	3 092 7	2 982 2	3 329 5	3 860 9	5 338 5	4 657 6	4 119 3	3 653 2	3 043 0
Texas .....	4 906 0	4 464 1	4 192 0	4 684 6	5 121 4	5 868 7	5 727 4	5 337 1	5 026 8	4 508 5
Utah .....	5 168	5 116	3 682	4 796	7 006	9 999	11 180	9 212	6 169	4 360
Vermont .....	2 675	2 552	2 686	3 308	4 560	5 326	5 428	5 418	4 377	3 061
Virginia .....	1 479 3	1 243 1	981 8	1 052 3	1 289 3	2 251 0	2 538 2	2 399 3	1 625 7	1 272 2
Washington .....	3 189 4	3 156 1	3 516 1	4 447 9	5 408 7	6 021 5	5 187 2	4 435 7	3 115 1	2 431 9
West Virginia .....	1 953 3	1 786 1	1 722 6	1 844 5	2 225 8	2 835 0	2 738 8	2 590 0	2 543 6	1 888 3
Wisconsin .....	3 337 8	2 305 3	2 204 3	2 829 6	3 679 5	4 363 8	4 016 5	3 524 2	2 543 6	1 755 3
Wyoming .....	1 475	1 272	1 379	2 399	3 967	5 235	5 517	5 273	3 740	2 354

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

 $\frac{2}{1}$  Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, August 1962

State	Insured unemployment				
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 4/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/			
Total .....	1,469,367	3.6	25,773	51,908	1,577,206
Alabama .....	22,749	4.4	849	1,323	24,921
Alaska .....	931	2.9	122	45	1,098
Arizona .....	8,758	3.5	312	401	9,471
Arkansas .....	10,772	3.9	258	634	11,664
California .....	161,581	4.2	4,183	5,027	200,949
Colorado .....	8,141	2.2	257	415	8,813
Connecticut .....	24,561	3.2	166	406	25,133
Delaware .....	3,655	3.0	45	84	3,784
Dist. of Col. ....	4,471	1.7	773	272	5,516
Florida .....	42,183	4.6	600	1,253	44,036
Georgia .....	21,570	2.9	522	758	22,850
Hawaii .....	5,421	3.1	327	226	5,974
Idaho .....	4,409	3.7	60	102	4,571
Illinois .....	62,015	2.4	1,277	1,757	65,049
Indiana .....	30,669	2.9	268	1,086	32,023
Iowa .....	5,767	1.3	55	240	6,062
Kansas .....	7,673	2.2	193	300	8,166
Kentucky .....	20,203	4.6	465	1,460	22,128
Louisiana .....	20,525	3.8	407	1,057	21,989
Maine .....	7,049	3.7	124	223	7,396
Maryland .....	24,083	3.5	530	695	25,308
Massachusetts .....	56,520	3.7	930	1,172	58,622
Michigan .....	95,446	5.6	434	3,570	99,450
Minnesota .....	15,461	2.2	255	909	16,625
Mississippi .....	9,649	3.6	291	449	10,389
Missouri .....	28,455	3.0	367	883	29,705
Montana .....	2,373	2.2	57	109	2,539
Nebraska .....	2,889	1.2	51	62	3,002
Nevada .....	2,470	2.9	58	56	2,584
New Hampshire .....	4,038	2.6	98	88	4,224
New Jersey .....	65,092	4.2	763	1,341	67,196
New Mexico .....	4,787	3.0	214	278	5,279
New York .....	196,208	3.9	2,085	3,225	201,518
North Carolina .....	23,813	2.6	360	762	24,935
North Dakota .....	795	1.2	45	69	909
Ohio .....	81,618	3.5	694	3,572	85,884
Oklahoma .....	13,637	3.7	382	729	14,748
Oregon .....	10,678	2.7	197	423	11,298
Pennsylvania .....	157,969	5.5	2,111	6,148	166,228
Puerto Rico .....	17,554	7.4	225	1,195	18,974
Rhode Island .....	10,113	4.3	262	277	10,652
South Carolina .....	11,513	2.7	212	503	12,228
South Dakota .....	857	1.1	58	39	954
Tennessee .....	26,900	4.1	514	1,402	28,816
Texas .....	45,170	2.5	1,251	2,261	48,682
Utah .....	3,874	2.1	272	200	4,346
Vermont .....	2,173	3.0	32	71	2,276
Virginia .....	10,239	1.4	296	573	11,108
Virgin Islands .....	(5/)	--	6	3	5/9
Washington .....	26,524	4.4	1,105	956	28,585
West Virginia .....	18,120	5.8	165	1,458	19,743
Wisconsin .....	25,369	2.8	140	1,302	26,811
Wyoming .....	1,873	2.8	48	57	1,978

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending December 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Includes 30,158 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of California's regular State unemployment insurance law (ED).

5/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 3 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> August 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	5 114 8	1 182 0	3 932 8	3 464 2 4	1 181 9 4	2 282 3 0	7 768 1
Alabama.....	1 477	330	1 147	9 643	3 909	5 734	2 172
Alaska.....	72	43	29	770	569	201	167
Arizona.....	554	158	396	3 352	1 528	1 824	713
Arkansas.....	718	98	620	3 890	1 175	2 715	892
California.....	5 117	1 663	3 454	4 248 3	1 932 5	2 315 8	9 210
Colorado.....	477	145	332	2 866	1 096	1 770	672
Connecticut.....	541	54	487	2 608	770	1 838	572
Delaware.....	100	14	86	586	222	364	129
Dist. of Col.....	487	323	164	4 738	3 517	1 221	1 045
Florida.....	1 628	530	1 098	8 446	2 765	5 681	1 853
Georgia.....	776	222	554	5 813	2 379	3 434	1 280
Hawaii.....	266	125	141	2 613	1 614	999	553
Idaho.....	161	46	115	727	270	457	162
Illinois.....	2 044	702	1 342	1 383 7	5 819	8 018	3 034
Indiana.....	846	120	726	6 026	1 161	4 865	1 354
Iowa.....	257	31	226	1 402	273	1 129	295
Kansas.....	374	84	290	2 227	918	1 309	493
Kentucky.....	1 447	202	1 245	8 350	2 111	6 239	1 925
Louisiana.....	951	160	791	6 377	1 928	4 449	1 464
Maine.....	236	50	186	1 554	554	1 000	347
Maryland.....	1 116	273	843	5 625	2 528	3 097	1 225
Massachusetts.....	1 058	232	826	9 458	4 261	5 197	2 102
Michigan.....	2 397	256	2 141	1 649 2	1 958	1 453 4	4 004
Minnesota.....	644	91	553	5 268	1 175	4 093	1 164
Mississippi.....	588	162	426	3 476	1 485	1 991	740
Missouri.....	888	179	709	5 629	1 679	3 950	1 250
Montana.....	135	38	97	657	227	430	166
Nebraska.....	119	24	95	569	270	299	113
Nevada.....	112	45	67	537	273	264	114
New Hampshire.....	124	32	92	776	414	362	186
New Jersey.....	1 433	353	1 080	9 433	3 486	5 947	2 104
New Mexico.....	442	159	283	2 517	1 120	1 397	492
New York.....	3 787	1 098	2 689	2 359 3	9 689	1 390 4	5 310
North Carolina.....	727	190	537	5 121	1 797	3 324	1 122
North Dakota.....	70	18	52	543	195	348	114
Ohio.....	2 664	270	2 394	1 895 0	3 187	1 576 3	4 266
Oklahoma.....	495	134	361	5 022	1 722	3 300	1 111
Oregon.....	531	155	376	2 856	924	1 932	620
Pennsylvania.....	4 624	688	3 936	3 748 6	9 498	2 798 8	8 259
Puerto Rico.....	445	95	350	5 684	886	4 798	1 420
Rhode Island.....	288	68	220	2 492	1 221	1 271	539
South Carolina.....	499	112	387	3 144	972	2 172	715
South Dakota.....	80	38	42	445	271	174	97
Tennessee.....	1 032	253	779	8 700	2 430	6 270	1 916
Texas.....	2 310	493	1 817	1 484 5	5 490	9 355	3 512
Utah.....	377	193	184	1 940	1 100	840	472
Vermont.....	70	14	56	447	144	303	103
Virginia.....	673	197	476	3 929	1 352	2 577	869
Virgin Islands.....	2	2	0	42	29	13	9
Washington.....	1 791	643	1 148	9 270	4 929	4 341	2 061
West Virginia.....	1 035	98	937	7 080	726	6 354	1 623
Wisconsin.....	1 986	91	1 895	5 627	634	4 993	1 442
Wyoming.....	77	26	51	463	219	244	105

1/ The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



# Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs August 31, 1962 and August 31, 1961

(amount in thousands)

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/		For 12 months ending August 1962 percent of	
	August 31, 1962	August 31, 1961	August 31, 1962	August 31, 1961	August 31, 1962	August 31, 1961	August 31, 1962	August 31, 1961	August 31, 1962	August 31, 1961	Benefits to taxable wages 2/	Reserves to taxable wages 2/ Collection: and interest to taxable wages 2/
Total, 52 States 3/	1/5572226	1/722252	938011	782297	1/2703319	1/3571529	3050261	2601295	6342414	6028574	23	53
Alabama .....	6197	6623	11125	8018	25807	32725	31946	22093	52977	48083	18	38
Alaska .....	702	1004	2067	2138	7086	7038	7501	8213	54589	54589	33	24
Arizona .....	2499	2893	3560	3088	11660	12950	13335	12048	63597	62015	15	83
Arkansas .....	2272	3265	3255	2870	13195	16241	11743	10273	30475	31890	19	43
California .....	104216	101053	145478	103457	1/23273	1/487196	443576	318131	631723	662546	30	45
Colorado .....	4070	3257	4898	4028	17984	19234	16429	12336	56492	57742	17	52
Connecticut .....	8699	15069	15999	15249	1/44455	1/76008	53659	51888	162371	154265	20	15
Delaware .....	1523	1916	3218	2107	6041	1/10142	9716	9036	11943	10681	21	29
Dist. of Col. ....	1535	1495	2353	1707	34638	43364	8811	7974	63057	63057	9	95
Florida .....	9845	12921	14885	11874	27184	41111	51120	40150	118897	103266	13	45
Georgia .....	55666	9490	9176	7577	11305	6754	32957	30877	141630	136423	14	72
Hawaii .....	2166	1951	1530	1425	1/9567	1/10778	5859	6168	19404	24841	27	46
Idaho .....	1/1304	1253	2802	2385			9738	7771	26503	26230	29	81
Illinois .....	1/29189	1/38538	58230	53265	1/151966	1/190138	186792	174396	386220	351381	19	49
Indiana .....	9717	13794	14419	11375	46710	78421	47511	42574	139716	138995	15	44
Iowa .....	1980	13491	3271	2469	16337	18033	13076	11837	103802	108850	14	84
Kansas .....	2450	4139	4006	3337	15740	21139	14399	13052	63942	65360	16	63
Kentucky .....	7427	8771	8821	7850	26893	41140	30670	29100	98570	94423	22	81
Louisiana .....	1707	10455	8346	6871	36363	45805	29728	26811	100514	106141	24	67
Maine .....	9487	3127	3254	2778	11177	15890	11335	10191	24374	24149	21	46
Maryland .....	23363	11324	22261	17497	44926	59450	70303	57771	95172	69900	23	49
Massachusetts .....	24740	28999	39858	25877	142247	142247	124493	89593	200101	186902	27	47
Michigan .....	5117	4742	52948	50179	122722	228727	163548	150176	39515	46328	24	41
Minnesota .....	2367	3887	8097	5887	37629	46511	30877	24216	32227	29781	19	20
Mississippi .....	7632	10827	13290	12451	45377	53065	15395	14289	198452	195873	17	73
Missouri .....												
Montana .....	808	1396	1666	2709	7865	11894	6046	9485	21911	23719	25	69
Nebraska .....	1122	1391	2481	2200	9055	9025	9540	8470	39711	39426	14	60
Nevada .....	1125	1603	2638	2177	6393	8347	9294	7550	20053	17168	20	63
New Hampshire .....	1243	1830	2173	2047	6106	8914	7484	7484	24492	22940	15	59
New Jersey .....	29421	31061	44345	38906	140141	152959	16372	133417	330323	324092	30	70
New Mexico .....	1699	2466	1859	1730	9289	11708	7246	7187	37032	38695	27	81
New York .....	92502	113294	158757	131824	401619	497140	533810	436274	1094344	964112	27	73
North Carolina .....	7731	10559	11115	10111	36879	47132	43590	42237	186897	180186	15	77
North Dakota .....	409	431	1390	1241	5047	4991	4543	4155	5788	6292	27	31
Ohio .....	35870	50502	50614	33041	170008	299548	147022	108780	145353	178633	24	34
Oklahoma .....	3740	5071	6286	4271	17050	22178	19727	14816	36026	32367	21	34
Oregon .....	488	5786	11807	11388	29865	40787	38504	37511	51423	42757	22	39
Pennsylvania .....	56722	76940	90807	87440	258753	359291	277387	260221	5177549	5140552	32	22
Puerto Rico .....	1823	1733	3896	3201	6609	64160	14438	69573	1/41752	1/34175	15	92
Rhode Island .....	3259	3948	6081	5726	15077	20770	20831	19894	38173	32420	21	54
South Carolina .....	3107	3746	3812	3609	13749	16991	15527	14924	76118	74649	12	54
South Dakota .....	302	232	918	625	2747	2715	3605	2455	15524	14665	12	68
Tennessee .....	6597	9583	9928	9194	33244	43619	3434	32990	67435	66457	19	38
Texas .....	13486	14158	14751	14368	53431	66769	56884	54034	247071	243574	11	49
Utah .....	1389	1580	2566	2410	8483	9891	9340	849	38510	37426	16	73
Vermont .....	684	1134	1131	928	1/4897	1/6456	3762	3388	10139	11157	24	49
Virginia .....	2844	4515	8312	6328	14909	22782	28395	24040	102002	88575	8	53
Washington .....	7628	9299	16517	16125	52809	68857	55118	56370	202837	199360	28	108
West Virginia .....	4162	5069	9522	8082	18610	29315	27904	25256	44666	35373	20	49
Wisconsin .....	7382	12692	12035	12074	46621	70128	43598	43888	199106	197025	19	81
Wyoming .....	1097	958	965	841	6607	6339	3456	3284	6497	9656	33	32

1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending December 1961.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January - August 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation, <sup>1/</sup> August 1962

State	Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States . . . .	\$1 3 4,68 5	\$7 7 0,9 2 9,3 6 1	3 6 7	2,7 6 5,6 8 5	5 3 1	1,7 5 3,0 5 2
Alabama . . . . .	6 6 2	1 0,0 1 2,3 6 2	2	5 4,6 9 2	4	3 9,3 2 4
Alaska . . . . .	2 1	1 4 7 1,2 9 0	0	4 7 6 0	0	2 2 0 9
Arizona . . . . .	3 1 5	2 5 4 4,3 7 8	1	1 1 5 3 6	0	5 8 9 3
Arkansas . . . . .	2 8 9	3 3 9 5,9 2 6	3	1 9,8 5 4	1	1 1 9 4 9
California . . . . .	2 0,4 3 2	1 0 0,9 4 3,3 2 9	1 8 8	3 0 6,0 7 6	6 2	1 6 7,7 1 8
Colorado . . . . .	4 5	2 5 1 7,9 5 0	1	8 1 9 7	0	5 7 6 3
Connecticut . . . . .	1 3 3 1	1 3 5 0 3,4 4 3	0	3 6,6 3 6	3	2 9,3 3 6
Delaware . . . . .	0	2 0 5 7,2 7 4	0	7 6 5 8	0	4 4 7 7
Dist. of Col. . . . .	6 1 9	2 2 3 5,5 7 5	0	9 3 3 9	1	6 1 9 4
Florida . . . . .	5 7 6	1 1 5 1 4,8 6 7	2	5 5,9 0 7	4	3 7,5 7 4
Georgia . . . . .	2 8 6	1 2,8 3 8,4 8 0	1	6 5,1 0 5	4	4 5,3 9 4
Hawaii . . . . .	1 6 9	2 2 3 8,4 5 0	0	7 4 5 7	0	3 0 3 0
Idaho . . . . .	2 3 5	1 5 3 8,1 9 3	3	7 6 2 0	3	3 4 3 7
Illinois . . . . .	1 5,9 2 7	5 2,7 1 5,0 4 5	2 4	1 8 1,1 1 7	4 9	1 1 9,9 5 6
Indiana . . . . .	1 1 3 4	1 9,7 6 7,1 4 6	3	9 3,8 4 5	2 4	6 0,4 1 3
Iowa . . . . .	2 8 7	3 9 0 2,2 0 2	1	1 8,6 7 4	0	1 1 3 5 3
Kansas . . . . .	2 8 6	4 3 4 2,5 0 5	0	1 5,5 6 5	0	9 2 7 8
Kentucky . . . . .	1,6 1 9	1 1 9 8 0,9 9 6	4	4 4,6 9 5	4	3 0,1 4 0
Louisiana . . . . .	7 3 6	1 1 4 4 6,4 0 6	1	3 1,6 8 8	4	3 2,3 1 4
Maine . . . . .	0	2 0 9 5,2 3 1	0	1 0,7 1 1	0	5 5 6 6
Maryland . . . . .	4 3 7	1 2,6 6 5,0 9 2	0	4 0,5 2 4	1	2 3,6 0 2
Massachusetts . . . . .	2,6 0 2	2 3,9 6 1,6 1 2	7	9 3,3 7 9	4 0	5 9,7 8 3
Michigan . . . . .	7,8 3 8	5 5,9 1 7,5 6 0	1 3	1 8 4,8 1 8	2 7	1 2 4,7 7 4
Minnesota . . . . .	8 4	9 3 2 3,2 7 1	0	3 7,1 8 2	1	2 0,9 2 4
Mississippi . . . . .	1 4 3	4 2 5 3,8 7 8	0	2 1,5 0 6	6 2	1 3,8 4 9
Missouri . . . . .	6 0 9	1 2,5 1 1,2 9 2	0	4 8,6 2 0	0	3 1,3 0 3
Montana . . . . .	2 1 1	1 9 7 8,0 7 9	0	8 4 5 7	0	4 5 1 8
Nebraska . . . . .	2 8 8	1 6 4 3,0 4 3	0	7 3 5 1	1	4 6 0 7
Nevada . . . . .	2 7 4	1 4 0 8,4 7 1	0	5 2 8 8	0	2 5 4 1
New Hampshire . . . . .	4 0	1 3 1 8,5 5 7	0	5 3 4 2	0	3 1 7 0
New Jersey . . . . .	3,6 0 0	3 9,1 3 4,8 9 8	2	1 2 9,0 4 0	5	8 5,3 9 8
New Mexico . . . . .	6 1 2	1 6 3 7,8 6 8	0	6 9 4 5	3	4 6 0 4
New York . . . . .	4 0,2 4 7	9 6,4 8 1,5 2 4	3 2	2 8 1,3 3 6	0	1 4 4,1 4 6
North Carolina . . . . .	8 8 5	1 1 0 1 3,1 2 4	1	5 1 7 8 1	2	2 8,7 6 4
North Dakota . . . . .	0	7 3 1 4,2 7	0	2 9 4 4	1	1 4 7 5
Ohio . . . . .	5 6 4 2	7 7,9 2 0,4 4 2	6	1 7 8,4 0 0	8	1 1 5,1 0 3
Oklahoma . . . . .	5 0 7	4 1 3 9,5 8 7	0	2 1 2 7 6	1	1 5,1 7 3
Oregon . . . . .	8 1 2	7 3 2 8,6 4 6	1	2 4 6 0 4	1	1 4,3 3 7
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1 7,9 2 6	5 4,4 0 9,0 0 8	4 9	2 1 8,2 3 0	7 1	1 5 1,9 4 2
Puerto Rico . . . . .	7 1 0	3 6 4 8,9 0 1	0	3 2 1 1 7	6	2 1 4 6 9
Rhode Island . . . . .	8 6	4 5 7 3,6 2 9	2	1 7 2 2 3	1	1 0,8 9 5
South Carolina . . . . .	1 6 4	5 2 8 9,3 5 0	0	2 7 9 4 4	2	1 9,9 6 8
South Dakota . . . . .	0	4 4 5 2,2 9	0	2 5 3 6	0	1 4 8 8
Tennessee . . . . .	1 9 5 3	1 4 2 4 3,4 0 8	4	6 1 4 4 7	8	4 1 7 8 8
Texas . . . . .	7 1 7	1 7,3 0 3,3 1 6	1	9 8,2 7 4	6	6 4,5 5 6
Utah . . . . .	2 0 4	1 5 1 2,9 9 4	1	7 7 3 4	1	4 9 2 2
Vermont . . . . .	0	9 3 0,8 6 4	0	4 1 8 0	0	2 0 4 8
Virginia . . . . .	3 6 0	5 3 7 9,0 9 3	1	3 4 4 9 6	2	2 4 7 0 5
Virgin Islands . . . . .	0	1 0 4 9	0	8	0	6
Washington . . . . .	7 1 4	1 0,0 6 8,4 6 0	3	4 7,9 3 3	3	2 4 8 2 5
West Virginia . . . . .	6 8 2	7 0 4 5,9 9 8	1	3 2,9 8 7	1	1 9,2 8 3
Wisconsin . . . . .	1 3 6 9	8 5 0 2,5 2 6	9	3 6,6 2 1	1 1 4	3 3,5 2 9
Wyoming . . . . .	0	1 1 4 6,1 0 3	0	4 0 3 0	0	2 2 3 9

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. This program terminated June 30, 1962. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

## Quarter Ended June 30, 1962

State	Number as of March 31, 1962	Determined subject		Terminated and inactivated Apr. - June 1962	Number as of June 30, 1962	Net change from March 31, 1962
		Successors to active accounts	Other			
Total, 52 States.....	2 3 2 4 1 1 2	3 5 1 3 3	6 5 5 4 5	9 1 5 9 8	2 3 3 3 1 9 2	9 0 8 0
Alabama .....	2 1 6 1 8	3 4 6	4 2 0	6 7 1	2 1 7 1 3	9 5
Alaska .....	4 3 8 8	1 2 2	2 2 0	2 7 9	4 4 5 1	6 3
Arizona .....	1 6 4 8 1	3 9 2	4 4 4	8 3 1	1 6 4 8 6	5
Arkansas .....	3 3 5 1 0	7 0 8	1 0 7 6	1 5 3 7	3 3 7 5 7	2 4 7
California .....	3 2 3 2 0 0	6 4 7 1	1 3 7 3 4	1 8 6 9 5	3 2 4 7 1 0	1 5 1 0
Colorado .....	1 6 2 2 5	2 8 6	4 3 0	5 4 7	1 6 3 9 4	1 6 9
Connecticut .....	3 3 3 3 5	4 0 8	8 3 5	8 4 9	3 3 7 2 9	3 9 4
Delaware .....	9 3 1 1	9 5	3 3 0	2 9 3	9 4 4 3	1 3 2
Dist. of Col. ....	1 8 8 3 4	1 6 7	7 1 2	8 0 0	1 8 9 1 3	7 9
Florida .....	4 6 9 3 5	9 4 5	1 3 7 5	2 5 4 5	4 6 7 1 0	- 2 2 5
Georgia .....	2 8 7 5 5	4 1 6	6 4 8	9 5 5	2 8 8 6 4	1 0 9
Hawaii .....	1 1 7 4 9	1 0 4	4 3 2	5 5 8	1 1 7 2 7	- 2 2
Idaho .....	1 4 6 1 9	1 7 8	6 3 8	6 4 0	1 4 7 9 5	1 7 6
Illinois .....	8 8 9 2 3	1 4 4 0	1 5 3 0	2 7 1 6	8 9 1 7 7	2 5 4
Indiana .....	3 4 3 7 9	5 1 7	6 3 5	1 0 2 7	3 4 5 0 4	1 2 5
Iowa .....	2 3 3 2 5	3 4 5	3 9 1	5 5 4	2 3 5 0 7	1 8 2
Kansas .....	1 8 4 0 8	2 9 7	4 6 7	6 1 1	1 8 5 6 1	1 5 3
Kentucky .....	2 2 4 1 2	2 5 0	4 8 6	7 7 4	2 2 3 7 4	- 3 8
Louisiana .....	2 5 4 0 2	3 5 5	5 8 3	1 0 6 8	2 5 2 7 2	- 1 3 0
Maine .....	8 8 2 2	9 4	1 7 9	4 5 5	8 6 4 0	- 1 8 2
Maryland .....	5 0 2 1 4	7 3 4	1 5 8 7	1 8 8 8	5 0 6 4 7	4 3 3
Massachusetts .....	1 0 5 7 7 0	8 8 8	2 5 9 3	2 8 1 3	1 0 6 4 3 8	6 6 8
Michigan .....	5 7 4 9 9	7 6 5	1 0 3 6	1 8 2 8	5 7 4 7 2	- 2 7
Minnesota .....	4 3 7 3 3	8 4 3	7 4 3	1 4 7 9	4 3 8 4 0	1 0 7
Mississippi .....	1 3 0 0 1	2 2 8	2 8 6	5 7 6	1 2 9 3 9	- 6 2
Missouri .....	3 6 0 6 7	6 0 0	7 7 7	1 1 8 5	3 6 2 5 9	1 9 2
Montana .....	1 6 1 6 1	3 0 7	4 2 1	8 6 7	1 6 0 2 2	- 1 3 9
Nebraska .....	1 2 6 4 4	3 2 5	2 0 9	6 6 0	1 2 5 1 8	- 1 2 6
Nevada .....	7 7 7 1	1 6 8	5 2 7	4 3 3	8 0 3 3	2 6 2
New Hampshire .....	6 9 6 6	4 4	1 5 9	2 1 4	6 9 5 5	- 1 1
New Jersey .....	6 4 9 7 5	7 6 0	1 1 6 4	2 0 8 8	6 4 8 1 1	- 1 6 4
New Mexico .....	1 7 2 7 2	2 9 0	7 7 9	8 2 7	1 7 5 1 4	2 4 2
New York .....	3 7 6 3 3 3	5 9 6 8	1 0 5 5 2	1 4 6 0 9	3 7 8 2 4 4	1 9 1 1
North Carolina .....	3 5 2 7 8	5 5 9	7 6 6	1 1 5 1	3 5 4 5 2	1 7 4
North Dakota .....	6 0 4 1	7 3	1 8 8	2 6 1	6 0 4 1	0
Ohio .....	1 0 1 1 5 3	1 1 8 7	2 6 3 1	3 5 5 9	1 0 1 4 1 2	2 5 9
Oklahoma .....	1 9 1 0 3	3 3 4	4 8 1	7 9 9	1 9 1 1 9	1 6
Oregon .....	3 8 1 2 8	6 5 9	1 6 8 1	1 9 5 0	3 8 5 1 8	3 9 0
Pennsylvania .....	1 9 7 6 3 7	1 5 7 3	4 9 5 9	7 1 4 8	1 9 7 0 2 1	- 6 1 6
Puerto Rico .....	8 0 9 7	1 0 3	4 2 5	3 3 9	8 2 8 6	1 8 9
Rhode Island .....	2 1 4 0 1	1 3 8	5 8 8	5 5 0	2 1 5 7 7	1 7 6
South Carolina .....	1 4 5 4 2	2 1 2	2 6 6	4 3 2	1 4 5 8 8	4 6
South Dakota .....	5 8 8 6	8 0	1 2 3	1 7 2	5 9 1 7	3 1
Tennessee .....	2 3 3 9 9	2 2 3	7 2 0	8 7 0	2 3 4 7 2	7 3
Texas .....	7 6 7 7 8	1 2 3 6	2 0 1 3	2 7 1 8	7 7 3 0 9	5 3 1
Utah .....	1 7 6 0 2	3 8 0	5 3 7	6 7 2	1 7 8 4 7	2 4 5
Vermont .....	4 8 6 0	6 0	1 7 7	1 2 9	4 9 6 8	1 0 8
Virginia .....	2 8 8 0 2	3 8 5	6 8 5	9 1 4	2 8 9 5 8	1 5 6
Washington .....	5 9 8 9 8	1 2 4 7	1 8 3 3	2 5 1 6	6 0 4 6 2	5 6 4
West Virginia .....	1 2 6 8 1	1 7 5	3 2 8	3 8 3	1 2 8 0 1	1 2 0
Wisconsin .....	3 4 3 3 4	4 7 3	4 8 3	7 5 4	3 4 5 3 6	2 0 2
Wyoming .....	9 4 5 5	1 8 0	2 6 3	4 0 9	9 4 8 9	3 4



# Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs April-June 1962

State	Percent of intrastate first benefit payments <sup>1/</sup> issued within 2 weeks	Appeals decisions <sup>2/</sup>			
		Lower authority <sup>3/</sup>		Higher authority	
		Number	Percent decided within 45 days	Number	Percent decided within 45 days
Total, 52 States.....	85	68,049	65.4	11,574	46.9
Alabama .....	81	731	90.8	203	20.2
Alaska .....	84	73	74.0	28	14.3
Arizona .....	92	406	80.3	10	10.0
Arkansas .....	93	789	96.6	156	82.1
California .....	92	6,041	69.2	1,103	58.7
Colorado .....	83	590	45.6	55	83.6
Connecticut .....	92	1,545	48.7	—	—
Delaware .....	84	165	75.2	34	100.0
Dist. of Col. ....	82	135	90.4	18	100.0
Florida .....	87	1,510	60.5	188	59.6
Georgia .....	78	486	76.7	35	60.0
Hawaii .....	69	161	52.8	—	—
Idaho .....	91	114	57.9	27	18.5
Illinois .....	76	5,528	39.0	<sup>4/</sup> 1,004	56.2
Indiana .....	91	740	86.9	87	5.7
Iowa .....	74	562	65.8	70	92.9
Kansas .....	87	431	45.7	23	47.8
Kentucky .....	80	436	61.9	91	5.5
Louisiana .....	78	1,571	94.1	399	92.0
Maine .....	91	643	83.8	115	15.7
Maryland .....	88	1,430	92.8	232	81.5
Massachusetts .....	90	<sup>5/</sup> 2,776	91.5	538	71.9
Michigan .....	87	1,896	59.4	372	22.0
Minnesota .....	88	587	22.1	76	18.4
Mississippi .....	88	348	65.2	57	49.1
Missouri .....	88	975	89.0	189	9.5
Montana .....	89	136	22.8	17	94.1
Nebraska .....	85	65	73.8	—	—
Nevada .....	87	317	84.9	55	5.5
New Hampshire .....	92	224	88.8	—	—
New Jersey .....	95	5,426	48.0	727	72.1
New Mexico .....	71	179	72.6	5	—
New York .....	87	13,915	58.0	2,849	29.5
North Carolina .....	81	365	97.3	38	89.5
North Dakota .....	89	90	74.4	22	54.5
Ohio .....	90	2,249	90.0	575	74.8
Oklahoma .....	86	778	86.0	69	44.9
Oregon .....	83	748	85.6	67	79.1
Pennsylvania .....	72	6,451	65.3	1,202	6.5
Puerto Rico .....	90	530	77.4	6	16.7
Rhode Island .....	92	<sup>6/</sup> 268	94.4	25	92.0
South Carolina .....	89	341	88.6	15	100.0
South Dakota .....	90	111	62.2	9	55.6
Tennessee .....	84	958	76.6	204	38.7
Texas .....	85	2,192	74.6	212	88.2
Utah .....	90	49	95.9	4	100.0
Vermont .....	92	51	80.4	14	—
Virginia .....	81	443	88.3	35	94.3
Washington .....	86	387	80.6	59	98.3
West Virginia .....	80	452	69.0	88	62.5
Wisconsin .....	83	619	11.0	165	78.2
Wyoming .....	78	36	61.1	2	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Relates to first payments for total unemployment.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes single and multi-claimant dispute cases.

<sup>3/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority, and data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

<sup>4/</sup> Occasionally includes decisions on labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>6/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



# Time Lapse of Lower Authority Appeals Decisions Under State Programs, January-June 1962

State	Intrastate appeals				Interstate appeals			
	Number of decisions	Percent decided within			Number of decisions	Percent decided within		
		30 days	45 days	75 days		30 days	45 days	75 days
Total, 52 States ...	119,812	34.1	66.0	89.6	17,262	14.0	33.2	64.6
Alabama .....	1,384	79.2	93.4	99.4	145	30.3	58.6	85.5
Alaska .....	124	61.3	85.5	98.4	46	15.2	60.9	84.8
Arizona .....	596	75.0	94.0	98.5	206	7.3	33.5	66.5
Arkansas .....	1,646	91.3	97.9	99.7	130	56.2	82.3	93.8
California .....	10,559	29.1	66.1	88.9	2,468	11.8	33.4	55.8
Colorado .....	1,025	8.9	64.7	95.6	194	1.0	14.9	67.5
Connecticut .....	2,473	35.3	57.7	87.3	272	4.4	26.8	73.5
Delaware .....	220	65.5	94.5	99.5	145	13.1	28.3	85.5
Dist. of Col. ....	162	80.9	95.1	99.4	76	39.5	73.7	90.8
Florida .....	2,758	17.7	46.4	69.6	457	12.7	30.0	68.1
Georgia .....	852	31.0	75.6	96.7	111	11.7	36.9	74.8
Hawaii .....	209	16.7	42.6	88.5	46	0	6.5	34.8
Idaho .....	194	26.3	63.4	92.8	57	17.5	47.4	80.7
Illinois .....	8,366	13.1	34.9	76.6	1,236	3.8	15.2	55.7
Indiana .....	1,280	76.3	92.3	98.5	243	24.7	55.1	86.0
Iowa .....	876	26.8	67.7	97.6	108	14.8	56.5	86.1
Kansas .....	680	11.6	47.2	87.8	134	31.3	64.9	90.3
Kentucky .....	838	39.6	59.3	89.7	68	20.6	44.1	83.8
Louisiana .....	2,845	66.6	92.6	98.8	314	29.0	61.1	88.2
Maine .....	1,271	43.1	70.0	95.4	74	16.2	37.8	78.4
Maryland .....	2,446	86.2	96.1	99.1	540	43.7	68.3	91.1
Massachusetts ....	5,055	74.8	94.9	99.3	521	20.5	51.6	86.6
Michigan .....	3,433	28.2	55.2	83.5	186	3.2	22.0	59.7
Minnesota .....	1,091	2.8	23.9	73.2	62	0	0	41.9
Mississippi .....	582	23.5	66.3	91.8	78	44.9	79.5	91.0
Missouri .....	1,790	70.9	92.7	98.2	246	19.1	56.5	85.8
Montana .....	265	9.1	27.5	83.0	63	22.2	54.0	79.4
Nebraska .....	131	31.3	55.7	78.6	27	22.2	66.7	92.6
Nevada .....	323	86.4	96.3	98.5	310	34.2	73.5	91.0
New Hampshire ...	349	86.0	95.4	98.6	42	7.1	26.2	61.9
New Jersey .....	9,724	10.0	37.5	74.1	1,176	3.0	6.9	40.7
New Mexico .....	311	40.5	67.2	91.6	116	22.4	56.0	92.2
New York .....	24,922	14.2	62.1	92.5	3,830	7.2	20.7	54.2
North Carolina ....	676	94.8	99.0	99.6	109	47.7	74.3	94.5
North Dakota .....	232	50.0	89.7	98.7	26	19.2	84.6	96.2
Ohio .....	3,857	86.9	95.4	98.1	404	18.1	37.6	72.5
Oklahoma .....	1,399	66.6	93.5	98.4	209	24.4	53.1	90.0
Oregon .....	1,335	42.8	80.4	96.9	238	48.7	73.5	94.1
Pennsylvania .....	12,304	31.3	71.0	92.7	1,021	3	7.5	44.6
Puerto Rico .....	991	42.2	68.4	89.0	0	—	—	—
Rhode Island .....	409	73.8	95.4	99.0	43	30.2	65.1	88.4
South Carolina ....	614	37.0	83.9	98.4	63	58.7	87.3	95.2
South Dakota .....	204	46.6	81.4	93.6	41	17.1	43.9	78.0
Tennessee .....	1,704	33.6	73.9	95.2	288	12.2	46.5	73.6
Texas .....	3,467	36.1	75.3	95.4	356	13.5	43.0	83.7
Utah .....	84	94.0	98.8	100.0	16	43.8	68.8	93.8
Vermont .....	77	61.0	90.9	100.0	21	52.4	66.7	81.0
Virginia .....	629	80.0	95.1	98.9	291	52.9	77.0	93.1
Washington .....	810	63.2	84.3	94.2	93	19.4	46.2	78.5
West Virginia .....	808	36.8	65.2	91.0	106	17.9	47.2	75.5
Wisconsin .....	1,376	2.0	6.6	49.1	187	.5	7.0	32.6
Wyoming .....	56	26.8	51.8	73.2	23	26.1	73.9	100.0

1/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by the Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands)

State	1960	1961											
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total.....	2606	2363	2365	2400	2396	2411	2449	2479	2481	2470	2445	2449	2673
Alabama.....	66	65	65	66	66	66	67	68	68	68	68	68	69
Alaska.....	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Arizona.....	22	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23
Arkansas.....	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
California.....	284	253	253	254	255	257	260	263	265	264	263	263	284
Colorado.....	39	36	36	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	38	38	38
Connecticut.....	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	21
Delaware.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Dist. of Col.....	207	202	202	203	204	204	207	209	210	208	206	206	211
Florida.....	56	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54	54	55	57
Georgia.....	63	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	65
Hawaii.....	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	27	27	27	27	28
Idaho.....	8	7	7	7	8	8	10	11	11	10	9	8	8
Illinois.....	109	102	102	105	103	104	104	105	105	105	104	105	127
Indiana.....	39	35	35	37	35	34	35	35	36	36	35	35	38
Iowa.....	21	19	19	20	20	21	22	22	21	21	20	20	22
Kansas.....	27	25	24	25	24	24	25	26	26	25	25	26	26
Kentucky.....	32	29	29	30	30	30	31	33	32	32	31	31	32
Louisiana.....	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	26	27
Maine.....	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	11
Maryland.....	75	69	69	70	70	70	72	74	74	73	73	73	79
Massachusetts.....	65	65	66	66	66	67	67	68	68	68	68	68	83
Michigan.....	46	45	45	46	48	48	48	49	48	48	48	48	58
Minnesota.....	32	26	26	28	27	27	28	28	28	28	27	27	30
Mississippi.....	18	18	19	19	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Missouri.....	63	53	53	56	54	54	55	55	56	56	54	55	62
Montana.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	13	12	11	11	11
Nebraska.....	19	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	19	19	21
Nevada.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New Hampshire.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
New Jersey.....	73	57	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	59	58	58	70
New Mexico.....	26	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
New York.....	229	179	179	180	181	181	181	183	184	183	182	183	223
North Carolina.....	37	35	35	37	36	36	38	37	37	36	36	36	38
North Dakota.....	8	7	7	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ohio.....	108	90	90	91	91	91	91	93	94	94	93	93	107
Oklahoma.....	46	45	45	46	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	46	47
Oregon.....	22	21	21	21	21	25	26	24	24	23	22	22	25
Pennsylvania.....	163	131	131	132	132	132	132	134	134	134	133	134	154
Puerto Rico.....	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Rhode Island.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
South Carolina.....	27	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	27	27	28
South Dakota.....	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	11	12	11	11	11
Tennessee.....	39	37	37	37	38	38	39	40	41	40	40	39	40
Texas.....	125	122	123	123	125	125	127	127	127	126	126	126	128
Utah.....	29	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	30
Vermont.....	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Virginia.....	87	82	82	83	83	84	85	86	86	87	86	86	91
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	50	49	49	50	50	50	51	53	53	52	52	52	55
West Virginia.....	13	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Wisconsin.....	29	22	22	23	23	23	24	24	24	23	23	23	27
Wyoming.....	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6

<sup>1/</sup> Workers on the Federal payroll for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Exception: Employment count for Department of Defense establishments is the number of persons on the payrolls at the end of the month plus all intermittent workers employed during the month.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Program 1/

(in thousands)

State	1960	1961											
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total .....	4,028.4	3,903.9	3,874.0	3,911.9	3,964.3	4,014.4	4,085.6	4,091.9	4,129.2	4,136.4	4,125.8	4,119.8	4,131.1
Alabama .....	526	507	503	506	513	518	524	525	532	532	531	529	530
Alaska .....	29	26	26	27	29	33	38	40	40	37	33	31	29
Arizona .....	242	240	241	243	247	246	248	247	248	250	251	252	255
Arkansas .....	271	260	262	268	270	276	282	282	287	288	289	286	284
California .....	3,865	3,728	3,720	3,759	3,798	3,835	3,900	3,945	4,002	4,012	3,994	3,993	4,023
Colorado .....	354	343	342	344	350	359	372	381	385	380	376	371	371
Connecticut .....	758	738	734	740	748	752	768	764	771	773	778	782	789
Delaware .....	123	117	115	118	120	122	127	127	125	128	127	126	125
Dist. of Col. ....	262	257	254	259	261	264	266	261	262	262	267	269	272
Florida .....	941	929	929	924	914	896	885	883	886	885	904	924	953
Georgia .....	750	724	720	725	733	737	742	748	756	758	757	758	763
Hawaii .....	173	172	173	172	174	175	187	177	173	166	164	164	166
Idaho .....	115	111	110	112	116	118	122	124	128	128	125	123	121
Illinois .....	2,606	2,515	2,494	2,502	2,543	2,578	2,617	2,605	2,628	2,640	2,636	2,634	2,634
Indiana .....	1,067	1,027	1,015	1,020	1,039	1,057	1,077	1,073	1,091	1,095	1,094	1,089	1,089
Iowa .....	447	431	427	427	437	445	452	452	453	451	450	444	441
Kansas .....	347	335	333	337	342	349	356	358	360	358	353	352	349
Kentucky .....	451	426	418	419	427	432	441	445	448	451	449	449	456
Louisiana .....	548	523	522	525	531	534	540	541	546	539	544	541	540
Maine .....	188	181	179	176	178	186	199	203	206	197	194	192	192
Maryland .....	680	650	641	665	672	683	702	692	703	710	693	696	712
Massachusetts .....	1,520	1,470	1,462	1,474	1,497	1,515	1,545	1,528	1,544	1,542	1,538	1,544	1,551
Michigan .....	1,765	1,689	1,642	1,628	1,656	1,695	1,719	1,713	1,712	1,713	1,758	1,755	1,760
Minnesota .....	706	671	666	671	690	709	727	735	741	748	732	723	720
Mississippi .....	268	259	258	260	264	267	274	275	279	278	279	275	273
Missouri .....	958	922	909	920	936	944	961	960	957	961	962	958	958
Montana .....	108	100	98	99	103	107	114	117	118	116	113	110	107
Nebraska .....	234	225	224	226	232	235	240	242	242	240	242	239	235
Nevada .....	79	77	78	79	83	85	89	91	92	91	90	90	90
New Hampshire .....	150	147	146	146	148	153	158	160	162	158	156	154	154
New Jersey .....	1,535	1,500	1,486	1,508	1,526	1,542	1,575	1,579	1,598	1,595	1,594	1,591	1,585
New Mexico .....	156	151	151	153	156	160	164	162	162	161	158	157	158
New York .....	5,018	4,846	4,830	4,902	4,948	4,983	5,036	5,032	5,078	5,096	5,118	5,124	5,116
North Carolina .....	912	879	872	880	886	893	907	910	931	944	939	932	937
North Dakota .....	65	61	60	61	64	67	71	72	72	71	71	69	66
Ohio .....	2,362	2,254	2,227	2,241	2,273	2,320	2,364	2,368	2,380	2,404	2,364	2,380	2,383
Oklahoma .....	372	360	357	362	368	373	379	379	381	381	379	379	377
Oregon .....	391	370	366	372	385	394	417	411	423	426	409	399	393
Pennsylvania .....	2,914	2,801	2,772	2,809	2,838	2,873	2,916	2,920	2,947	2,953	2,932	2,928	2,936
Puerto Rico .....	—	234	243	249	231	234	238	232	233	237	238	241	247
Rhode Island .....	237	227	226	228	231	235	240	236	242	245	245	247	246
South Carolina .....	428	413	411	414	419	421	426	430	434	434	436	437	442
South Dakota .....	73	70	70	73	76	79	84	85	86	86	84	81	80
Tennessee .....	660	637	635	639	647	655	663	664	675	677	675	671	676
Texas .....	1,777	1,733	1,724	1,742	1,764	1,779	1,798	1,800	1,813	1,794	1,804	1,794	1,819
Utah .....	183	174	173	176	188	187	194	196	199	199	195	193	193
Vermont .....	71	68	68	67	69	72	74	76	77	75	74	72	72
Virginia .....	708	679	669	683	694	701	713	718	728	734	736	738	740
Virgin Islands .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington .....	595	565	560	569	586	599	623	633	641	643	628	618	614
West Virginia .....	321	305	299	302	307	313	319	318	324	325	323	322	320
Wisconsin .....	907	850	842	857	875	893	911	926	919	926	912	906	908
Wyoming .....	65	61	59	61	65	68	73	77	77	72	70	66	63

1/ Workers in covered employment in the pay period of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) ending nearest the 15th of the month. For difference in coverage provisions of the State Laws see Table 1 "Employment and Wages of workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees by industry and State" first quarter 1960. Data includes State and local government employees covered by State unemployment insurance laws.



# Wages Paid to Workers Covered by Federal - State Unemployment Insurance Programs, by Calendar Quarter

(in thousands)

State	State unemployment insurance coverage <sup>1/</sup>					Federal civilian coverage <sup>2/</sup>				
	1961					1961				
	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
Total.....	\$5 091 021 8	\$4 707 773 9	\$4 946 387 7	\$5 068 845 2	\$5 349 572 5	\$3 438 621	\$3 400 191	\$3 434 374	\$3 577 556	\$3 617 152
Alabama.....	5 309 223	4 909 111	5 176 556	5 377 011	5 616 777	959 32	987 60	1 020 25	1 022 237	1 047 58
Alaska.....	677 80	496 94	636 37	805 86	602 24	251 61	250 27	247 72	278 73	247 86
Arizona.....	3 026 55	2 937 77	3 073 35	3 180 64	3 291 92	282 24	299 97	292 64	320 00	304 41
Arkansas.....	2 383 58	2 158 56	2 320 58	2 461 60	2 583 31	180 47	194 06	179 44	200 41	198 65
California.....	54 692 45	51 944 52	54 102 91	56 748 23	58 610 06	3 804 55	3 695 98	3 821 29	3 897 77	4 067 48
Colorado.....	4 432 48	4 182 52	4 417 90	4 701 85	4 784 73	502 10	529 21	512 98	564 55	534 52
Connecticut.....	1 002 950	941 425	985 025	998 428	1 067 225	234 39	215 43	206 86	235 47	223 26
Delaware.....	1 642 74	1 733 44	1 633 54	1 656 05	1 743 59	563 5	553 6	580 9	551 7	596 9
Dist. of Col.....	326 109	311 308	322 704	324 070	349 325	339 564	356 066	344 050	367 360	347 861
Florida.....	1 034 618	959 872	954 988	953 383	1 039 076	731 01	730 34	725 03	738 44	784 65
Georgia.....	7 383 16	6 834 82	7 139 02	7 312 52	7 812 28	807 49	820 78	828 19	841 05	858 88
Hawaii.....	187 558	179 385	188 840	186 531	184 225	391 80	376 37	397 04	394 06	415 31
Idaho.....	126 132	117 971	128 387	141 667	138 874	106 57	100 51	103 78	153 50	111 26
Illinois.....	36 585 66	33 654 94	35 322 51	35 730 36	37 827 29	1 487 14	1 364 81	1 427 07	1 386 88	1 547 99
Indiana.....	13 963 28	12 716 30	13 547 41	13 850 59	14 699 42	470 29	452 70	460 63	453 69	485 36
Iowa.....	5 305 05	4 775 32	5 028 64	5 123 56	5 314 12	237 13	244 71	233 99	264 01	246 29
Kansas.....	4 051 89	3 792 95	3 923 65	4 155 11	4 202 56	309 36	304 05	302 77	314 99	314 32
Kentucky.....	4 861 26	4 365 42	4 662 40	4 845 09	5 151 93	397 68	377 95	386 31	408 22	414 32
Louisiana.....	6 142 33	5 616 38	5 861 64	5 994 55	6 358 91	334 48	330 22	324 86	333 19	355 65
Maine.....	1 963 82	1 771 55	1 891 63	2 024 07	2 043 95	127 59	127 72	116 49	125 85	121 99
Maryland.....	7 879 19	7 219 00	7 715 28	8 007 76	8 441 19	1 021 45	1 063 61	1 075 73	1 201 93	1 135 85
Massachusetts..	181 478 0	167 952 4	177 812 9	176 297 4	191 356 9	97 381	1 001 09	913 39	1 017 38	980 16
Michigan.....	257 176 9	232 061 5	239 769 0	242 432 8	261 192 7	681 55	627 36	679 38	663 74	709 29
Minnesota.....	887 734	794 069	850 812	892 289	925 764	376 61	348 80	362 95	364 12	386 86
Mississippi.....	2 384 69	2 125 91	2 303 05	2 417 03	2 543 12	247 22	241 10	241 47	248 26	253 36
Missouri.....	11 854 53	10 822 49	11 308 19	11 485 72	12 134 85	722 63	777 65	697 77	802 40	738 77
Montana.....	123 690	107 402	118 375	132 550	128 005	132 54	135 07	137 92	178 72	146 68
Nebraska.....	272 331	242 979	255 596	266 078	279 572	238 82	221 44	234 25	250 02	244 21
Nevada.....	1 077 26	996 55	1 104 58	1 213 56	1 301 79	88 79	89 04	92 84	99 17	95 37
New Hampshire..	1 585 60	1 477 19	1 580 44	1 634 22	1 677 88	240 63	214 03	211 27	207 00	205 93
New Jersey.....	21 222 68	19 736 37	20 891 58	21 246 00	22 493 09	85 729	83 082	85 977	85 829	89 922
New Mexico.....	1 848 57	1 722 78	1 824 27	1 875 35	1 881 36	34 580	36 415	35 082	38 154	35 969
New York.....	70 563 54	65 333 22	67 722 79	67 908 56	73 374 01	2 631 71	2 456 84	2 574 54	2 632 33	2 792 46
North Carolina..	8 573 32	7 690 43	8 188 53	8 416 04	9 223 35	421 56	408 17	423 91	428 15	447 33
North Dakota....	73 542	60 762	68 784	74 741	73 521	911 3	87 67	94 36	96 50	98 29
Ohio.....	32 444 00	29 198 58	30 912 34	31 792 61	33 598 07	1 399 05	1 337 01	1 364 00	1 378 24	1 440 95
Oklahoma.....	4 247 42	3 943 73	4 146 56	4 258 93	4 434 02	604 48	623 12	612 44	630 58	633 73
Oregon.....	4 775 03	4 335 31	4 870 52	5 185 47	5 019 16	313 38	305 70	304 43	344 38	320 65
Pennsylvania....	35 227 98	32 517 70	34 338 43	34 869 16	36 640 20	1 956 94	1 877 47	1 931 14	1 922 46	2 036 03
Puerto Rico.....	—	124 161	130 107	130 624	141 691	10 559	10 419	10 371	10 816	11 937
Rhode Island....	2 612 19	2 361 00	2 519 94	2 508 92	2 758 46	19 336	18 513	18 156	19 297	19 820
South Carolina..	3 804 02	3 544 77	3 797 57	3 798 18	4 113 51	34 558	33 217	34 629	34 756	36 869
South Dakota....	822 07	729 34	835 78	941 52	936 22	13 165	13 488	13 588	14 907	13 819
Tennessee.....	673 714	630 498	656 093	676 687	718 222	55 644	51 995	55 274	56 826	58 202
Texas.....	20 261 74	19 098 68	19 884 19	20 564 03	21 537 62	1 650 01	1 624 88	1 645 90	1 678 04	1 718 77
Utah.....	2 140 27	1 977 36	2 158 86	2 276 59	2 356 26	38 702	40 459	40 977	43 130	42 497
Vermont.....	778 73	691 29	743 96	787 73	805 59	46 56	47 74	42 78	49 70	44 71
Virginia.....	734 136	666 160	709 593	741 928	794 962	1 021 11	1 142 66	1 171 03	1 281 76	1 272 58
Virgin Islands...	—	—	—	—	—	642	808	836	678	685
Washington.....	792 493	731 799	795 365	848 908	855 172	74 132	70 326	72 556	78 039	76 759
West Virginia...	3 844 56	3 557 97	3 831 41	3 931 86	4 043 69	14 902	14 739	14 398	15 115	15 057
Wisconsin.....	11 702 88	10 434 37	11 047 22	11 385 80	11 990 83	30 754	28 161	29 797	30 126	30 197
Wyoming.....	81 481	69 349	77 005	86 023	79 833	7 113	7 585	6 917	9 705	7 218

1/ Total wages earned by workers in covered employment for all pay periods ending within the quarter.  
2/ Wages paid during the quarter or earnings for pay periods within the quarter.



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JULY 1962, MAY 1962, AND JULY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT						EMPLOYMENT									
	Number			Number			Rate 1/			T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary							
	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	Number		Total		Manufacturing					
										July P/ 1962	May 1962	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	May 1962	July 1961
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
Total - 150 Areas	45,985.0	45,476.9	45,729.1	2,502.7	2,180.7	3,067.8	XXX	XXX	XXX	43,482.3	43,296.2	42,661.3	37,441.8	37,284.5	36,638.2	11,632.3	11,603.6	11,371.8	
Alabama																			
*Birmingham	242.6	242.2	248.6	17.6	13.2	21.4	7.3	5.5	8.6	225.0	229.0	227.2	193.5	196.7	194.5	58.6	59.4	56.0	
*Mobile	116.8	118.2	118.6	6.9	6.0	8.6	5.9	5.0	7.3	109.9	112.2	110.0	90.0	91.3	89.8	15.2	15.9	16.6	
Arizona																			
*Phoenix	259.7	265.6	249.5	13.6	10.6	15.1	5.2	4.0	6.1	246.1	255.0	234.4	194.9	199.7	184.6	37.5	37.8	35.2	
Arkansas																			
*Little Rock-North Little Rock	107.1	108.1	105.9	3.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.3	103.3	104.9	101.3	83.3	83.7	81.2	15.2	15.8	15.1	
California																			
Fresno	182.6	177.0	185.6	13.6	16.6	15.5	7.4	9.4	8.3	169.0	160.4	170.1	89.5	83.2	90.3	15.1	13.0	14.6	
Los Angeles-																			
Long Beach	3,058.1	3,013.0	2,971.5	165.8	152.1	206.6	5.4	5.0	7.0	2,892.3	2,860.9	2,764.9	2,499.5	2,469.7	2,379.2	823.0	809.9	766.0	
Sacramento	206.7	207.1	204.9	11.6	11.2	12.3	5.6	5.4	6.0	195.1	195.9	192.6	175.0	173.6	171.5	30.5	30.7	29.5	
San Bernardino-																			
Riverside-Ontario	283.1	280.1	278.0	16.1	15.1	20.5	5.7	5.4	7.4	267.0	265.0	257.5	197.5	197.3	189.6	36.1	35.7	35.3	
San Diego	340.1	336.6	341.9	28.6	25.0	24.4	8.4	7.4	7.2	311.5	311.6	317.5	258.7	259.4	263.6	60.7	62.0	71.7	
San Francisco-																			
Oakland	1,251.9	1,236.2	1,227.2	62.1	60.2	70.7	5.0	4.9	5.8	1,189.8	1,176.0	1,156.5	1,043.3	1,021.4	1,009.5	205.7	197.9	198.7	
San Jose	296.2	281.5	282.9	14.8	17.9	16.2	5.0	6.4	5.7	281.4	263.6	266.7	232.3	219.2	213.8	88.0	77.8	81.4	
Stockton	107.3	113.1	105.2	8.8	9.3	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.5	98.5	103.8	96.3	64.1	62.5	62.2	13.8	11.7	13.7	
Colorado																			
**Denver	447.1	433.5	434.7	14.6	13.0	13.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	432.5	420.5	421.6	362.3	353.9	354.5	70.0	68.8	68.7	
Connecticut																			
*Bridgeport	148.2	146.2	150.8	9.7	8.1	12.4	6.5	5.5	8.2	138.5	138.1	138.4	123.6	123.3	122.9	65.1	65.3	64.3	
*Hartford	292.2	289.7	290.5	12.0	10.7	15.5	4.1	3.7	5.3	280.2	279.0	275.0	250.8	249.8	245.8	92.5	92.0	91.2	
*New Britain	46.6	46.0	46.4	3.1	2.7	4.9	6.7	5.9	10.6	43.5	43.3	41.5	39.5	39.5	38.2	22.9	23.1	21.7	
*New Haven	150.6	147.2	151.5	8.2	6.1	9.4	5.4	4.1	6.2	142.4	141.1	142.1	124.1	125.6	125.8	41.2	44.1	42.7	
*Stamford	82.1	81.0	83.0	3.0	2.3	3.5	3.7	2.8	4.2	79.1	78.7	79.5	63.3	63.1	63.1	23.6	23.9	24.6	
*Waterbury	81.3	79.1	81.7	6.2	4.7	8.7	7.6	5.9	10.6	75.1	74.4	73.0	67.7	67.2	65.5	37.7	37.5	36.0	
Delaware																			
*Wilmington	168.4	164.8	167.9	6.4	6.3	8.5	3.8	3.8	5.1	162.0	158.5	159.4	135.8	132.8	133.5	54.5	53.9	53.2	
District of Columbia																			
*Washington	924.2	901.9	889.2	23.0	18.1	24.6	2.5	2.0	2.8	901.2	883.8	864.6	802.6	785.6	767.8	35.9	35.2	35.1	
Florida																			
Jacksonville	188.7	186.8	187.7	6.7	5.5	9.0	3.6	2.9	4.8	182.0	181.3	178.7	150.5	149.6	146.9	21.8	21.9	21.3	
Miami	423.0	429.2	424.7	32.9	21.5	34.7	7.8	5.0	8.2	390.1	407.7	390.0	304.3	316.4	302.6	42.7	44.0	41.6	
Tampa-																			
St. Petersburg	283.7	287.2	279.1	15.1	13.3	20.9	5.3	4.6	7.5	268.6	273.9	258.2	203.1	205.0	193.5	36.8	37.1	34.6	



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JULY 1962, MAY 1962, AND JULY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary			
	Number				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/				Total			
									Number							
	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July 1961
	( I N T H O U S A N D S )								( I N T H O U S A N D S )							
Georgia *Atlanta Augusta Columbus Macon *Savannah	462.8 76.9 64.6 71.7 65.7	455.5 77.0 64.7 71.9 65.5	456.8 76.1 63.9 71.4 66.0	17.4 3.2 3.2 2.7 3.3	24.2 4.1 3.8 3.4 5.1	14.7 3.0 2.9 2.5 3.3	24.7 4.1 3.8 3.4 5.1	3.2 3.9 4.4 3.5 5.0	5.3 5.4 6.0 4.7 7.7	445.4 73.7 61.4 69.0 62.4	440.8 74.0 61.8 69.4 62.2	432.6 72.0 60.1 68.0 60.9	389.2 61.4 50.1 57.8 52.4	384.6 61.6 50.1 57.9 52.3	371.6 59.6 48.8 56.8 50.8	86.6 23.8 16.9 11.8 14.2
Hawaii Honolulu	209.8	199.0	209.5	9.4	8.4	8.1	8.4	4.5	4.1	4.0	200.4	201.1	168.7	160.9	169.4	23.3
Illinois *Chicago Davenport-Rock Island-Moline Peoria Rockford	2,917.1 116.6 119.9 86.5	2,877.2 114.1 118.7 85.5	2,888.7 115.0 120.9 86.9	135.0 4.5 5.2 3.6	170.0 6.3 7.4 5.2	115.0 3.5 5.3 3.5	170.0 6.3 7.4 5.2	4.0 5.0 4.5 4.0	5.9 5.5 6.1 6.0	2,782.1 112.1 114.7 82.9	2,762.2 110.6 113.4 82.0	2,718.7 108.7 113.5 81.7	2,503.6 96.0 96.0 71.6	2,486.2 94.6 94.6 70.6	2,443.2 92.3 94.4 70.4	855.7 36.2 38.3 37.9
Indiana *Evansville *Fort Wayne Gary-Hammond- East Chicago *Indianapolis *South Bend Terre Haute	76.8 104.0 210.5 344.6 92.6 43.0	76.4 101.3 211.4 340.9 90.5 43.3	77.0 100.1 217.4 342.3 91.2 44.3	3.7 4.1 15.9 14.6 9.0 2.5	5.1 5.0 13.7 18.1 12.5 3.3	3.8 3.3 10.3 13.1 4.0 2.6	5.1 5.0 13.7 18.1 12.5 3.3	5.0 3.3 6.3 5.3 4.4 7.4	6.6 5.0 6.3 5.3 4.3 7.4	73.1 99.9 194.6 330.0 83.6 40.5	72.6 98.0 201.1 327.8 86.5 40.7	71.9 95.1 203.7 324.2 78.7 41.0	62.8 89.2 177.7 300.3 76.2 33.9	62.6 87.2 184.4 298.2 79.2 34.5	61.9 84.5 185.1 294.7 71.3 34.7	24.2 34.0 101.5 97.5 28.3 11.0
Iowa Cedar Rapids *Des Moines	66.5 124.3	64.2 121.2	65.7 126.7	1.6 3.1	2.6 3.9	1.2 2.8	2.6 3.9	1.8 2.3	4.0 3.1	64.9 121.2	63.0 118.4	63.1 122.8	51.0 101.3	50.1 99.6	49.4 102.8	19.8 21.8
Kansas *Wichita	144.9	143.3	143.6	5.7	8.1	4.7	8.1	3.9	3.3	139.2	138.6	135.5	119.0	119.3	115.8	41.8
Kentucky *Louisville	301.5	297.3	298.8	14.4	23.0	13.0	23.0	4.8	4.4	287.1	284.3	275.8	247.4	247.4	237.6	81.6
Louisiana *Baton Rouge *New Orleans *Shreveport	85.1 337.0 104.7	86.5 335.7 103.6	89.7 339.2 107.7	4.4 23.9 5.4	7.6 25.9 6.8	5.0 21.4 4.7	7.6 25.9 6.8	5.2 7.1 5.1	8.5 7.6 6.3	80.7 313.1 99.3	81.5 314.3 98.9	82.1 313.3 100.9	68.1 279.3 72.0	68.9 280.9 71.9	69.4 281.6 72.3	17.0 43.6 9.0
Maine *Portland	64.1	61.3	63.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.3	4.4	4.4	61.3	58.6	60.6	53.8	51.6	53.1	12.7
Maryland *Baltimore	742.9	739.3	740.9	42.9	49.9	35.9	49.9	5.8	4.9	700.0	703.4	691.0	618.1	622.3	610.6	189.6



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JULY 1962, MAY 1962, AND JULY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT						EMPLOYMENT									
	Number				Number			Rate 1/			T O T A L 2/					Nonagricultural Wage and Salary				
											Number					Total				
	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																				
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																				
Massachusetts	1,223.3	1,212.8	1,214.9	60.1	50.5	65.3	4.9	4.2	5.4	1,163.2	1,162.3	1,149.6	1,035.5	1,038.3	1,025.6	291.0	292.3	292.8		
Boston	48.9	46.9	49.3	4.5	3.2	4.6	9.2	6.8	9.3	44.4	43.7	44.7	37.8	37.4	38.1	14.9	14.9	15.6		
Brockton	57.8	56.2	59.7	7.1	4.8	7.6	12.3	8.5	12.7	50.7	51.4	52.1	42.7	43.6	44.1	22.5	23.5	23.9		
Fall River	90.3	87.3	90.2	7.9	5.0	10.6	8.7	5.7	11.7	82.4	82.3	79.6	73.7	74.0	70.8	44.3	45.5	41.6		
Lawrence-Haverhill	52.7	51.5	50.7	5.1	4.1	5.2	9.6	7.9	10.2	47.6	47.4	45.5	42.8	42.8	40.8	21.3	21.4	20.0		
Lowell	64.3	62.4	65.1	5.4	4.1	8.1	8.4	6.6	12.4	58.9	58.3	57.0	50.6	50.4	49.0	26.9	27.2	25.4		
New Bedford																				
Springfield																				
Chicopee-Holyoke	207.4	203.9	205.4	15.0	12.7	15.1	7.2	6.2	7.3	192.4	191.2	190.3	172.7	173.3	171.4	69.0	69.9	68.0		
Worcester	133.7	132.9	133.4	7.8	6.5	9.6	5.8	4.9	7.2	125.9	126.4	123.8	113.3	114.0	111.4	50.4	51.0	49.7		
Michigan																				
Battle Creek	58.0	57.4	59.0	3.1	3.0	4.7	5.3	5.2	8.0	54.9	54.4	54.3	45.8	45.7	45.1	20.6	20.4	19.3		
*Detroit	1,376.0	1,377.7	1,428.9	89.0	93.0	157.0	6.5	6.8	11.0	1,287.0	1,284.7	1,271.9	1,154.3	1,152.3	1,137.4	462.4	475.3	448.5		
*Flint	141.7	140.8	141.1	4.8	3.4	13.2	3.4	2.4	9.4	136.9	137.4	127.9	120.9	121.8	111.9	71.1	72.6	63.5		
*Grand Rapids	144.2	142.1	144.6	5.9	4.4	11.8	4.1	3.1	8.2	138.3	137.7	132.8	116.5	117.2	111.6	47.8	49.6	43.7		
Kalamazoo	72.2	71.9	71.3	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.8	69.8	69.5	67.9	60.1	60.2	58.2	27.2	26.7	26.0		
*Lansing	112.6	114.3	113.6	3.6	3.4	7.8	3.2	3.0	6.9	109.0	110.9	105.8	88.7	90.9	85.5	29.2	29.8	26.8		
*Muskegon-																				
Muskegon Heights	56.2	55.7	56.9	2.1	2.4	3.9	3.7	4.3	6.9	54.1	53.3	53.0	46.6	46.0	45.5	25.5	25.4	24.5		
*Saginaw	71.1	69.2	71.3	3.1	2.7	6.1	4.4	3.9	8.6	68.0	66.5	65.2	55.5	54.3	52.7	24.8	23.9	22.2		
Minnesota																				
*Duluth-Superior	64.3	63.6	64.3	4.7	5.3	5.1	7.3	8.3	7.9	59.6	58.3	59.2	50.6	49.4	50.3	8.7	8.7	8.6		
*Minneapolis-St. Paul	685.9	680.1	677.4	21.5	20.2	29.6	3.1	3.0	4.4	664.4	659.9	647.8	583.3	580.6	563.2	157.3	155.5	151.8		
Mississippi																				
*Jackson	88.6	89.4	88.1	2.7	2.4	3.9	3.1	2.7	4.4	85.9	87.0	84.2	66.7	67.8	64.8	11.9	11.8	11.0		
Missouri																				
*Kansas City	459.3	455.9	458.8	22.9	22.1	28.0	5.0	4.8	6.1	436.4	433.8	430.8	390.8	388.8	386.4	108.6	106.9	104.5		
*St. Louis	877.0	867.1	875.6	46.6	43.7	55.5	5.3	5.0	6.3	830.4	823.4	820.1	723.2	717.0	713.0	252.3	249.4	247.8		
Nebraska																				
*Omaha	201.2	199.5	202.2	7.2	5.8	7.3	3.6	2.9	3.6	194.0	193.7	194.9	164.7	164.5	165.6	36.2	36.7	37.2		
New Hampshire																				
*Manchester	50.5	49.8	50.2	3.0	2.2	3.4	5.9	4.4	6.8	47.5	47.6	46.8	42.6	42.7	41.8	17.1	17.3	17.0		
New Jersey																				
Atlantic City	83.1	72.8	85.3	3.9	5.5	4.9	4.7	7.6	5.7	79.2	67.3	80.4	57.2	50.4	57.9	8.6	8.2	8.5		
*Jersey City	305.1	302.5	303.7	21.6	19.6	23.9	7.1	6.5	7.9	283.5	282.9	279.8	256.6	255.6	251.5	117.5	115.5	113.2		
*Newark	826.2	816.7	836.2	48.5	46.3	58.7	5.9	5.7	7.0	777.7	770.4	777.5	660.7	654.3	655.7	237.0	232.8	236.2		
*New Brunswick-																				
Perth Amboy	233.8	229.4	228.2	15.2	12.5	15.0	6.5	5.4	6.6	218.6	216.9	213.2	188.6	187.6	182.9	88.0	88.3	87.3		
*Paterson-Clifton-																				
Passaic	490.9	485.0	480.9	29.9	27.4	33.3	6.1	5.6	6.9	461.0	457.6	447.6	381.3	378.5	366.6	165.9	163.5	157.3		
*Trenton	133.5	131.4	129.9	7.1	6.0	9.0	5.3	4.6	6.9	126.4	125.4	120.9	110.4	109.8	105.0	36.5	36.6	34.6		
New Mexico																				
*Albuquerque	102.6	101.7	101.5	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.2	3.4	5.7	98.3	98.2	95.7	83.2	82.8	80.6	7.9	7.8	7.5		



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JULY 1962, MAY 1962, AND JULY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT					Nonagricultural Wage and Salary				
	Number					Number					T O T A L 2/					Total				
	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	Rate 1/ July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/ 1962	May 1962	July 1961	July 1961
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																				
New York																				
*Albany-																				
Schenectady-Troy	264.1	262.0	270.6	11.2	9.7	16.7	4.2	3.7	6.2		252.9	252.3	253.9	222.7	222.7	223.6	63.5	62.5	63.0	
*Binghamton	92.0	91.1	94.1	4.3	3.2	5.1	4.7	3.5	5.4		87.7	87.9	89.0	76.5	76.9	78.1	37.4	37.6	39.5	
*Buffalo	510.8	501.8	528.5	39.2	34.0	49.8	7.7	6.8	9.4		471.6	467.8	478.7	416.4	416.2	423.3	164.6	166.0	165.7	
*New York	5,337.9	5,326.5	5,331.5	317.5	260.3	378.0	5.9	4.9	7.1		5,020.4	5,066.2	4,953.5	4,255.4	4,271.4	4,192.6	1,099.9	1,102.6	1,095.0	
*Rochester	263.9	255.7	258.0	8.5	7.3	10.5	3.2	2.9	4.1		255.4	248.4	247.5	230.5	224.3	222.2	109.6	106.1	106.2	
*Syracuse	225.0	220.8	227.6	10.6	9.1	14.9	4.7	4.1	6.5		214.4	211.7	212.7	184.5	182.3	182.4	67.8	66.3	66.5	
*Utica-Rome	132.4	128.3	132.7	8.0	6.9	9.2	6.0	5.4	6.9		124.4	121.4	123.5	103.5	101.7	101.2	39.7	39.6	38.3	
North Carolina																				
Asheville	54.7	52.9	54.6	2.8	2.4	4.2	5.1	4.5	7.7		51.9	50.5	50.4	43.6	42.4	42.1	16.5	16.4	15.1	
Charlotte	135.7	134.3	134.1	4.9	4.3	5.6	3.6	3.2	4.2		130.8	130.0	128.5	114.3	113.9	112.5	28.7	28.5	27.6	
Durham	49.5	49.1	49.8	3.1	2.8	3.2	6.4	5.6	6.5		46.4	46.3	46.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	
Greensboro-High Point	128.4	124.4	127.3	3.9	3.3	5.1	3.0	2.7	4.0		124.5	121.1	122.2	103.0	102.1	101.2	44.6	44.0	43.7	
Winston-Salem	91.1	88.1	89.0	4.7	4.2	5.7	5.1	4.8	6.4		86.4	83.9	83.3	74.1	72.5	72.3	37.8	36.8	37.2	
Ohio																				
*Akron	204.0	203.6	205.5	8.7	8.3	14.1	4.3	4.1	6.9		195.3	195.3	191.4	173.5	173.2	169.0	79.8	79.1	77.0	
*Canton	131.4	132.2	136.3	8.9	6.7	12.7	6.8	5.1	9.3		122.5	125.5	123.6	106.3	108.9	107.0	50.4	52.8	51.7	
*Cincinnati	480.3	475.2	478.5	22.9	17.9	28.6	4.8	3.8	6.0		457.4	457.3	449.9	402.7	401.8	394.8	146.5	146.2	146.2	
*Cleveland	815.4	809.0	815.7	39.7	33.0	50.5	4.9	4.1	6.2		775.7	776.0	765.2	690.2	689.2	679.5	266.6	267.5	264.1	
*Columbus	322.2	319.2	312.8	9.6	8.4	12.9	3.0	2.6	3.7		312.6	310.8	299.9	273.3	271.6	261.4	72.5	73.2	68.6	
*Dayton	295.6	296.7	292.7	9.3	10.2	13.4	3.1	3.4	4.6		286.3	286.5	279.3	250.4	250.7	242.8	101.8	101.8	98.8	
Hamilton-Middletown	71.1	70.2	71.5	5.9	4.1	6.0	8.3	5.8	8.4		65.2	66.1	65.5	56.4	57.5	56.2	26.9	28.0	27.6	
Lorain-Elyria	73.4	71.4	74.2	3.9	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.6	7.3		69.5	68.1	68.8	59.7	58.7	59.1	30.5	30.4	29.7	
Steubenville-Weirton	63.2	63.2	64.0	3.8	2.7	3.5	6.0	4.3	5.5		59.4	60.5	60.5	52.2	53.2	53.2	30.8	32.1	31.3	
*Toledo	188.1	190.0	189.1	12.2	12.2	16.8	6.5	6.4	8.9		175.9	177.8	172.3	153.8	155.9	151.3	53.8	56.6	53.6	
*Youngstown-Warren	197.9	196.2	201.5	19.7	13.7	19.9	10.0	7.0	9.9		178.2	182.5	181.6	156.3	159.9	159.8	67.0	72.0	72.4	
Oklahoma																				
*Oklahoma City	226.0	224.9	222.5	8.4	7.2	10.1	3.7	3.2	4.5		217.6	217.7	212.4	183.8	184.4	178.9	22.4	22.3	20.9	
*Tulsa	173.1	170.0	172.0	8.0	6.9	10.4	4.6	4.1	6.0		165.1	163.1	161.6	136.1	134.0	132.5	28.1	27.5	26.9	
Oregon																				
*Portland	356.9	344.3	351.3	17.5	16.7	21.3	4.9	4.9	6.1		339.4	327.6	330.0	271.9	267.2	267.2	67.6	63.2	65.4	
Pennsylvania																				
*Allentown-																				
Bethlehem-Easton	224.1	220.7	222.6	13.6	9.9	15.8	6.1	4.5	7.1		210.5	210.8	206.8	184.5	185.1	180.3	95.4	96.2	93.5	
Altoona	53.0	52.1	53.4	5.3	4.2	6.3	10.0	8.1	11.8		47.7	47.9	47.1	41.2	41.5	40.6	12.0	12.2	11.8	
*Erie	97.5	96.4	98.1	6.4	6.4	9.7	6.6	6.6	9.9		91.1	90.0	88.4	78.6	77.8	75.6	37.5	36.3	34.0	
*Harrisburg	172.1	168.0	169.3	8.6	8.2	9.6	5.0	4.9	5.7		163.5	159.8	159.7	146.2	142.9	142.2	32.3	31.5	32.3	
Johnstown	91.9	91.1	96.3	13.9	12.0	18.5	15.1	13.2	19.2		78.0	79.1	77.8	66.3	67.5	66.1	20.7	22.7	20.6	
*Lancaster	126.9	122.5	125.2	3.3	3.2	5.2	2.6	2.6	4.2		123.6	119.3	120.0	97.9	95.8	94.1	48.5	47.0	46.2	
*Philadelphia	1,881.2	1,869.4	1,880.6	124.5	110.5	147.2	6.6	5.9	7.8		1,756.7	1,758.9	1,733.4	1,515.7	1,521.9	1,494.6	540.2	545.0	539.4	
*Pittsburgh	947.6	928.1	951.9	94.3	78.3	103.7	10.0	8.4	10.9		853.3	849.8	848.2	753.8	750.9	749.4	264.1	269.3	270.3	
*Reading	125.7	125.2	125.5	6.5	5.3	8.1	5.2	4.2	6.5		119.2	119.9	117.4	102.7	103.6	100.9	51.6	52.5	50.3	
*Scranton	97.9	96.0	99.9	11.5	10.2	13.5	11.7	10.6	13.5		86.4	85.8	86.4	75.4	75.0	75.5	30.3	30.6	29.8	



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

JULY 1962, MAY 1962, AND JULY 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT									
	Number			Number			Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary							
									Number		Total		Manufacturing					
	July P/1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/1962	May 1962	July 1961	July P/1962	May 1962	July P/1962	May 1962	July P/1962	May 1962	July P/1962	May 1962	July 1961	May 1962	July 1961	July 1961
	( I N T H O U S A N D S )			( I N T H O U S A N D S )			( I N T H O U S A N D S )		( I N T H O U S A N D S )		( I N T H O U S A N D S )							
Pennsylvania (Cont'd)																		
*Wilkes-Barre--																		
Hazleton																		
*York	131.6	128.9	134.1	15.1	11.3	18.4	11.5	8.8	13.7	116.5	117.6	115.7	101.4	102.5	100.6	41.2	41.6	40.5
	107.7	105.7	108.4	6.0	5.4	6.8	5.6	5.1	6.3	101.7	100.3	101.6	84.4	83.9	84.2	41.7	41.0	41.8
Puerto Rico																		
Mayaguez	26.0	26.1	26.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	12.3	12.3	12.1	22.8	22.9	23.2	15.9	16.0	16.3	7.2	7.1	6.7
Ponce	40.9	39.5	38.8	5.9	4.8	4.4	14.4	12.2	11.3	35.0	34.7	34.4	23.9	23.6	23.3	7.7	7.6	7.4
San Juan	222.1	222.4	211.9	14.5	13.4	12.2	6.5	6.0	5.8	207.6	209.0	199.7	166.0	167.3	158.2	29.2	29.4	28.4
Rhode Island																		
**Providence-Pawtucket	350.2	346.0	349.5	24.7	21.1	26.5	7.1	6.1	7.6	325.5	324.9	323.0	293.0	291.6	290.6	126.3	126.6	124.1
South Carolina																		
*Charleston	80.5	80.3	80.7	4.0	3.5	4.9	5.0	4.3	6.1	76.5	76.8	75.8	58.3	59.2	56.7	9.5	9.6	9.3
*Greenville	99.3	96.8	96.5	4.3	3.6	5.7	4.3	3.7	5.9	95.0	93.2	90.8	77.0	76.1	72.8	34.4	33.5	32.8
Tennessee																		
*Chattanooga	116.0	118.3	120.0	8.4	8.7	9.3	7.2	7.4	7.8	107.6	109.6	110.7	91.1	92.2	93.4	38.5	38.8	40.1
*Knoxville	142.0	141.9	143.8	6.3	6.6	11.1	4.4	4.7	7.7	135.7	135.3	132.7	114.7	113.6	111.1	41.9	41.3	40.4
*Memphis	249.1	250.4	249.9	11.5	10.3	14.0	4.6	4.1	5.6	237.6	240.1	235.9	192.8	194.0	190.9	44.8	45.3	44.1
*Nashville	174.2	172.6	172.3	7.3	6.3	8.1	4.2	3.6	4.7	166.9	166.3	164.2	145.0	144.4	142.3	40.4	39.8	40.3
Texas																		
Austin	88.8	87.7	85.0	3.3	1.9	4.2	3.7	2.2	5.0	85.5	85.8	80.8	68.3	68.6	63.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	118.3	116.6	119.7	8.8	7.4	10.4	7.4	6.3	8.6	109.5	109.2	109.3	96.6	96.3	96.3	34.9	34.5	34.4
Corpus Christi	73.6	73.1	76.8	4.2	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.5	69.4	69.1	71.1	55.7	54.3	55.1	8.5	8.5	8.6
*Dallas	492.2	484.1	482.3	18.1	15.2	25.1	3.7	3.1	5.2	474.1	468.9	457.2	406.8	401.6	391.1	103.1	101.8	95.9
El Paso	100.6	99.9	100.2	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.0	95.6	95.2	95.2	82.3	82.1	80.0	15.1	14.7	13.8
*Fort Worth	234.0	233.5	233.3	11.5	10.2	14.0	4.9	4.4	6.0	222.5	223.3	219.3	182.9	183.8	180.8	48.7	48.9	52.7
*Houston	557.6	548.5	546.8	22.0	19.7	28.3	3.9	3.6	5.2	535.6	528.8	518.5	462.9	454.9	446.9	93.6	91.6	92.9
*San Antonio	223.7	222.3	221.8	11.5	10.7	13.1	5.1	4.8	5.9	212.2	211.6	208.7	181.4	180.8	178.1	22.7	22.5	23.7
Utah																		
*Salt Lake City	178.7	174.1	172.1	5.2	4.6	6.3	2.9	2.6	3.7	173.5	169.5	165.8	154.3	151.2	147.6	29.5	28.4	26.5
Virginia																		
Newport News-Hampton	84.6	82.6	81.0	2.8	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.4	4.0	81.8	80.6	77.8	71.7	70.6	68.3	25.8	25.3	23.7
**Norfolk-Portsmouth	188.1	186.2	184.1	6.3	5.0	7.5	3.4	2.7	4.1	181.8	181.2	176.6	158.1	157.1	153.5	17.0	17.0	16.7
**Richmond	207.2	206.5	202.8	5.3	4.4	7.1	2.5	2.1	3.5	201.9	202.1	195.7	173.3	173.2	167.9	43.1	43.1	41.3
**Roanoke	71.6	71.1	70.8	2.5	2.8	4.5	3.5	3.9	6.4	69.1	68.3	66.3	61.1	60.3	58.4	14.4	14.3	13.5
Washington																		
*Seattle	513.2	489.3	476.0	24.5	18.6	26.3	4.8	3.8	5.5	488.7	470.7	449.7	412.3	405.6	380.6	133.5	129.4	117.6
*Spokane	95.8	95.0	98.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.9	90.1	89.8	93.1	73.9	74.1	76.9	12.2	11.9	13.7
*Tacoma	107.8	100.4	110.8	5.7	4.6	7.0	5.3	4.6	6.3	102.1	95.8	103.8	80.0	78.4	79.3	17.8	17.0	17.8



JULY 1962, MAY 1962, AND JULY 1961

NOTES:

NOTES:  
\*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for these areas have been developed entirely or in part under the current employment statistics program operated jointly with the Bureau of Employment Security, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

\*\*\*Nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics for an agency other than the State employment security agency.

P/Data for July 1962 are preliminary.

1962 Data for July 1962 are preliminary.

2/Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

SEPTEMBER 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			Rate 1/			EMPLOYMENT					
		Number			Number			2			T O T A L 2/			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary		
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago
Total		4,957,300	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	401,500	xxxxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	3/4,532.2	xxx	xxx	3/1,151.2	xxx	xxx
Alabama																
Anniston	Aug. '62	32,900	33,800	34,500	1,800	2,300	3,000	5.4	6.8	8.8	31.1	31.5	26.3	9.9	9.7	10.0
Gadsden	Aug. '62	29,200	30,000	30,900	1,950	2,750	3,400	6.7	9.1	11.0	27.2	27.5	22.5	10.2	10.0	10.1
Jasper	Aug. '62	14,600	15,200	15,500	1,300	1,600	1,450	9.0	10.6	9.5	13.3	14.1	9.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Selma	Aug. '62	17,800	18,000	18,200	1,100	1,300	1,400	6.1	7.2	7.7	16.7	16.8	10.5	3.0	2.9	3.1
Talladega	Aug. '62	20,800	21,200	21,200	1,350	1,550	1,800	6.4	7.2	8.6	19.5	19.4	15.2	8.3	8.4	8.1
Alaska																
Anchorage 4/	Aug. '62	23,900	23,200	23,900	400	700	650	1.6	3.1	2.7	INA	INA	23.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Arkansas																
Camden	June '62	11,400	11,300	11,300	700	750	1,200	6.3	6.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	8.1	4.0	4.0	3.8
California																
Eureka	June '62	41,000	39,900	40,100	3,000	3,300	2,700	7.3	8.3	6.7	38.0	36.6	30.6	12.3	11.6	12.6
Modesto	June '62	63,800	5/60,900	66,200	6,900	5/5,800	7,400	10.8	5/9.5	11.1	56.9	5/55.1	34.7	9.0	5/8.9	8.6
Redding	Mar. '62	21,600	5/22,300	22,000	2,500	5/3,600	3,500	11.6	5/16.3	15.8	19.1	5/18.7	14.7	2.9	5/2.9	3.0
Ukiah	Aug. '62	18,700	18,100	18,700	900	1,000	900	4.8	5.5	4.8	17.8	17.1	13.4	5.5	5.3	5.5
Colorado																
Pueblo	Aug. '62	42,000	41,700	INA	4,150	4,100	INA	9.9	9.8	INA	37.9	37.6	32.6	8.7	8.9	INA
Connecticut																
Ansonia	Aug. '62	14,700	14,800	14,800	1,300	1,400	1,900	8.8	9.4	12.8	13.4	13.4	11.9	6.4	6.4	6.3
Bristol	Aug. '62	20,300	20,500	20,500	1,200	1,400	2,500	5.9	6.8	12.2	19.1	19.1	16.6	10.4	10.4	9.5
Danielson	Aug. '62	17,400	17,300	17,700	950	900	1,800	5.5	5.3	10.2	16.5	16.4	14.5	8.9	8.9	8.5
Meriden	Aug. '62	40,400	41,300	41,300	2,300	2,700	3,600	5.7	6.5	8.7	38.1	38.6	34.8	19.8	20.1	18.7
Middletown	Aug. '62	31,900	31,500	32,300	1,700	1,900	2,800	5.3	6.0	8.7	30.2	29.6	27.2	10.9	10.8	10.4
Norwich	Aug. '62	21,400	21,200	22,100	1,300	1,500	2,000	6.1	7.1	9.1	20.1	19.7	17.8	6.1	5.9	5.9
Torrington	Aug. '62	25,500	25,300	26,700	1,600	1,600	2,700	6.3	6.3	10.1	23.9	23.7	20.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
Willimantic	Aug. '62	16,500	16,100	16,100	950	950	1,400	5.8	5.8	8.7	15.6	15.2	13.0	5.0	4.8	4.5
Florida																
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	Aug. '62	115,800	116,400	115,400	7,600	8,600	9,800	6.6	7.4	8.5	108.2	107.8	77.2	10.3	✓ 10.8	8.8
Georgia																
Carrollton	Aug. '62	13,200	13,600	13,700	1,000	1,200	1,400	7.6	8.8	10.1	12.2	12.4	9.1	5.8	5.6	5.7
Cedartown-Rockmart	Aug. '62	10,700	10,700	11,000	600	700	1,050	5.8	6.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	7.6	4.1	4.0	3.9
Waycross	Aug. '62	15,500	16,100	16,400	750	1,100	1,150	4.7	6.7	7.1	14.7	15.0	10.1	2.9	2.9	2.9



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary			
		Number			Year ago	Number			Year ago	Total			Manufacturing								
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago									
( I N T H O U S A N D S )												Current	2 months ago	Year ago							
<u>Illinois</u> Canton Centralia Danville Decatur Galesburg Harrisburg-West Frankfort-Herrin Mattoon	Aug. '62	15,300	15,700	16,400	600	950	2,000	3.9	6.1	12.2	14.7	14.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	2.6	2.6	2.0			
	Aug. '62	23,900	24,700	24,400	1,700	2,200	2,250	7.1	9.0	9.3	22.2	22.2	15.1	14.9	15.1	2.9	3.0	3.1			
	Aug. '62	39,600	38,400	INA	1,900	2,000	INA	4.7	5.2	INA	37.7	INA	30.1	28.7	INA	13.3	11.9	INA			
	Aug. '62	49,700	50,600	50,400	2,700	2,700	3,400	5.4	5.3	6.7	47.0	47.0	39.5	38.8	39.3	13.6	13.1	13.2			
	Aug. '62	37,700	37,700	31,400	1,600	2,300	2,200	4.2	6.1	7.0	36.1	29.2	24.2	24.2	21.4	6.7	6.6	6.2			
	June '62	35,000	35,300	44,800	4,350	5,000	8,800	12.4	14.1	19.7	30.6	36.0	24.7	24.5	25.7	5.3	5.1	5.8			
Aug. '62	20,800	20,900	20,800	1,000	1,250	1,200	4.7	5.9	5.7	19.8	19.6	14.0	13.9	13.8	4.7	4.6	4.5				
<u>Indiana</u> Connersville Michigan City- La Porte Muncie New Castle Vincennes	Aug. '62	20,800	20,900	INA	1,450	1,350	INA	6.9	6.5	INA	19.3	INA	12.9	13.0	INA	5.9	6.0	INA			
	Aug. '62	37,000	36,600	36,600	1,700	2,050	3,100	4.6	5.6	8.4	35.3	33.5	30.4	29.6	28.6	14.8	14.0	12.9			
	Aug. '62	43,800	44,800	INA	3,400	3,000	INA	7.8	6.7	INA	40.4	INA	34.8	36.3	INA	15.6	16.4	INA			
	Aug. '62	14,600	14,000	INA	800	1,000	INA	5.7	7.1	INA	13.8	INA	10.6	10.0	INA	4.9	4.3	INA			
	Aug. '62	15,200	15,000	INA	1,050	950	INA	6.9	6.3	INA	14.1	INA	9.8	9.9	INA	2.4	2.5	INA			
	<u>Kansas</u> Coffeyville- Independence- Parsons Pittsburg	Aug. '62	24,900	26,000	INA	1,400	1,800	INA	5.7	7.0	INA	23.5	INA	17.8	17.7	INA	5.3	5.4	INA		
Aug. '62		19,500	21,400	20,200	1,400	1,600	1,600	7.2	7.6	7.8	18.1	18.6	12.0	13.2	12.9	2.5	3.2	3.0			
Feb. '62		21,000	21,600	21,300	2,000	2,100	2,650	9.5	9.7	12.5	19.0	18.6	10.1	10.5	9.7	3.8	3.9	3.5			
Feb. '62		21,700	21,400	22,500	2,750	2,000	3,400	12.7	9.3	15.1	19.0	19.1	11.1	11.5	11.2	1.5	1.6	1.6			
Feb. '62		25,800	25,700	26,000	2,950	2,200	3,450	11.5	8.6	13.3	22.8	22.6	13.3	14.0	13.1	3.2	3.4	3.1			
Dec. '61		16,700	16,100	16,900	2,000	2,350	1,500	12.0	6/13.8	8.9	14.7	15.4	10.0	6/10.0	10.7	1.1	6/1.1	0.9			
<u>Kentucky</u> Danville Elizabethtown Hopkinsville Madisonville Owensboro Paducah Pikeville Richmond	Dec. '61	35,700	36,000	35,900	2,950	3,550	2,900	8.3	6/9.9	8.1	32.7	33.0	22.2	6/21.9	22.5	9.0	6/8.7	9.0			
	Dec. '61	26,100	26,200	26,500	2,300	2,600	1,800	8.8	9.9	6.8	23.8	24.7	17.6	17.4	18.5	4.5	4.7	5.5			
	Feb. '62	14,500	12,400	13,400	2,250	1,700	3,400	15.5	13.8	25.4	12.3	10.7	10.5	8.9	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.3			
	Feb. '62	18,400	18,300	18,400	2,750	2,250	2,900	15.0	12.3	15.8	15.6	15.5	8.3	8.8	8.2	1.4	1.6	1.2			
	Aug. '62	46,400	48,500	44,400	3,350	3,750	4,500	7.2	7.7	10.2	43.0	39.9	29.7	29.1	28.1	4.8	4.6	4.1			
	Aug. '62	17,100	18,400	17,300	1,750	1,700	1,700	10.2	9.3	9.7	15.4	15.6	9.5	9.5	9.7	2.5	2.4	2.7			
<u>Louisiana</u> Alexandria Hammond Lake Charles Monroe Opelousas	Aug. '62	42,900	43,200	44,600	3,350	3,600	3,900	7.8	8.1	8.7	39.6	40.7	32.9	32.8	33.8	8.1	8.3	8.2			
	Aug. '62	40,000	40,400	39,200	2,150	2,750	2,250	5.4	6.8	5.7	37.8	36.9	28.7	28.5	27.8	5.7	5.7	5.6			
	Aug. '62	23,000	23,400	23,200	2,200	2,400	2,400	9.6	10.3	10.4	20.8	20.8	10.7	10.6	10.1	1.0	0.9	0.9			
	Aug. '62	26,500	25,100	26,700	1,400	1,500	1,700	5.3	6.0	6.0	25.1	25.0	20.2	19.0	20.1	9.9	9.7	9.8			
	Aug. '62	32,700	32,900	33,200	2,500	2,800	2,900	7.6	8.5	8.7	30.2	30.3	26.7	26.7	26.7	13.7	13.6	13.8			
	<u>Maine</u> Biddeford-Sanford Leviston-Auburn	Aug. '62																			
Aug. '62																					



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

SEPTEMBER 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			Rate 1/			EMPLOYMENT								
		Number			Number			2			T O T A L 2/			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Total			Manufacturing					
											Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago			
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																			
Maryland Cambridge Cumberland Hagerstown	Aug. '62	13,600	12,400	13,000	550	1,150	700	4.0	9.3	5.2	13.0	11.3	12.3	9.4	8.2	8.5	5.4	4.2	4.8
	Aug. '62	40,800	40,900	40,500	2,550	2,800	3,300	6.3	6.9	8.1	38.3	38.1	37.2	33.8	33.7	32.7	14.2	14.0	13.3
	Aug. '62	37,300	36,500	35,600	1,850	2,200	3,100	5.0	6.0	8.7	35.4	34.3	32.5	30.3	29.1	27.3	12.3	11.6	9.5
Massachusetts Milford	Aug. '62	13,700	13,700	13,500	1,000	1,000	1,200	7.3	7.3	8.9	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	6.7	6.7	6.3
	Aug. '62	13,200	13,100	14,200	950	1,200	1,300	7.4	9.0	9.3	12.2	11.9	12.9	9.9	9.7	10.5	4.8	5.0	5.0
	Aug. '62	16,200	16,200	15,800	1,150	1,250	1,250	7.1	7.7	7.9	15.0	15.0	14.6	13.3	13.2	12.8	7.4	7.3	7.0
Michigan Adrian	Aug. '62	24,800	25,300	28,200	1,400	1,800	3,800	5.6	7.1	13.5	23.4	23.5	24.4	17.0	17.2	18.0	8.7	8.8	9.3
	June '62	35,300	34,900	37,300	3,900	4,400	5,900	11.0	12.6	15.8	31.4	30.5	31.4	23.7	23.2	23.7	8.9	8.5	9.3
	Aug. '62	49,500	49,800	48,900	2,400	2,300	3,400	4.8	4.6	7.0	47.1	47.5	45.5	38.5	39.2	36.9	15.7	16.4	14.5
Marquette	Aug. '62	18,200	18,400	19,300	1,500	2,100	2,500	8.2	11.4	13.0	16.7	16.3	16.8	14.3	14.2	14.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
	Aug. '62	22,800	22,900	23,500	1,600	1,900	2,800	7.0	8.3	11.9	21.2	21.0	20.7	15.4	15.4	14.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
	June '62	35,000	34,700	INA	2,400	2,800	INA	6.9	8.1	INA	32.6	31.9	INA	24.6	23.7	INA	8.9	8.2	INA
Port Huron	June '62	17,100	17,200	INA	1,000	2,000	INA	5.8	11.6	INA	16.1	15.2	INA	11.1	10.3	INA	2.3	2.2	INA
	May '62	23,200	22,400	24,900	1,450	2,600	2,400	6.2	11.6	9.6	21.8	19.8	22.5	16.6	15.2	16.9	2.7	2.7	2.4
	May '62	13,700	12,500	14,600	1,200	2,000	2,700	8.7	15.8	18.4	12.5	10.5	11.9	10.6	8.7	9.9	1.5	1.3	1.2
Hibbing-Virginia	May '62	41,800	42,000	44,800	2,600	5,200	4,800	6.2	12.4	10.7	39.2	36.8	40.0	34.7	32.5	35.4	3.6	3.7	3.6
	Aug. '62	22,000	21,700	INA	1,350	1,500	INA	6.1	6.9	INA	20.7	20.2	INA	15.1	14.8	INA	6.1	6.0	INA
	Aug. '62	18,300	18,300	INA	700	1,200	INA	3.9	6.6	INA	17.6	17.1	INA	13.2	12.6	INA	5.6	5.2	INA
Mississippi Laurel	Aug. '62	10,300	13,200	13,300	850	1,250	950	4.6	6.9	5.2	17.4	16.9	17.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	3.9	3.7	3.4
	Apr. '62	21,400	21,200	22,700	1,950	2,450	2,400	9.1	11.5	10.6	19.5	18.8	20.3	14.1	14.2	14.5	2.5	2.5	2.8
	June '62	18,600	17,900	18,300	1,850	1,600	2,250	10.0	8.9	12.3	16.7	16.3	16.1	11.7	11.7	10.8	5.8	5.7	5.2
Washington	Aug. '62	15,800	15,400	INA	1,800	1,200	INA	11.5	7.8	INA	14.0	14.2	INA	11.9	12.2	INA	1.4	1.3	INA
	Aug. '62	55,200	54,300	INA	2,750	3,600	INA	5.0	6.6	INA	52.5	50.7	INA	39.2	37.7	INA	22.2	20.8	INA
	Aug. '62	38,000	36,300	INA	2,300	2,600	INA	6.1	7.2	INA	35.7	33.7	INA	24.0	22.5	INA	3.4	3.3	INA
Long Branch	July '62	113,300	108,200	115,800	7,000	6,900	8,800	5.9	6.4	7.6	111.3	101.3	107.0	84.6	76.4	80.1	15.7	15.8	15.0
	Aug. '62	26,500	20,800	INA	1,700	1,650	INA	6.4	8.0	INA	24.8	19.1	INA	15.9	12.2	INA	1.6	1.8	INA
	Aug. '62	26,500	20,800	INA	1,700	1,650	INA	6.4	8.0	INA	24.8	19.1	INA	15.9	12.2	INA	1.6	1.8	INA



Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

SEPTEMBER 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT						
		Number			Rate 1/ 2 months ago	Number			T O T A L 2/ ( I N T H O U S A N D S )							
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Total			Manufacturing				
									Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago		
New York	June '62	22,000	21,700	INA	1,900	2,400	INA	8.6	11.1	INA	16.0	15.5	INA	8.9	8.9	INA
Amsterdam	Aug. '62	26,300	25,300	26,400	1,800	1,800	2,100	6.8	7.1	8.0	16.9	16.8	16.7	6.4	6.3	6.3
Auburn	Aug. '62	22,900	22,600	23,500	1,300	1,600	1,800	5.7	7.1	7.7	16.3	15.0	16.0	6.1	5.6	5.9
Batavia	Aug. '62	38,900	38,900	INA	2,200	2,500	INA	5.7	6.4	INA	31.4	31.1	INA	14.0	13.7	INA
Elmira	June '62	42,700	41,700	42,900	2,600	3,100	3,300	6.1	7.4	7.7	29.5	28.2	29.0	8.1	7.8	8.3
Geneva-Canandaigua	June '62	35,900	35,700	34,600	1,550	2,600	2,300	4.3	7.3	6.6	26.4	25.2	24.5	9.8	9.7	9.5
Glens Falls-	Aug. '62	20,600	20,600	21,300	1,400	1,700	1,900	6.8	8.3	8.9	15.8	15.4	16.0	8.8	8.7	8.9
Hudson Falls	June '62	60,900	59,400	60,300	4,300	4,800	5,650	7.0	8.1	9.4	44.6	43.1	42.4	20.9	20.3	19.8
Gloversville	June '62	82,800	82,400	INA	4,900	5,000	INA	5.9	6.1	INA	62.3	62.3	INA	20.1	20.2	INA
Jamestown-Dunkirk	June '62	47,100	46,300	INA	3,500	5,000	INA	7.4	10.8	INA	31.5	30.6	INA	9.5	9.3	INA
Newburgh-Middletown- Beacon	Aug. '62	31,100	31,200	31,200	1,600	1,800	1,700	5.2	5.9	5.4	22.6	22.6	22.6	8.4	8.2	8.8
Ogdensburgh-Massena- Malone	Aug. '62	18,200	18,000	INA	800	1,000	INA	4.4	5.6	INA	10.3	10.2	INA	1.4	1.4	INA
Olean-Salamanca	Aug. '62	21,000	20,700	21,000	1,200	1,250	1,050	5.7	6.0	5.0	15.2	14.8	15.2	2.9	2.9	2.8
Oneonta	Aug. '62	33,700	32,900	34,100	2,000	2,100	2,300	5.9	6.4	6.7	23.0	22.2	22.9	5.8	5.9	5.9
Plattsburgh	Aug. '62	13,200	12,900	13,600	700	900	900	5.3	7.0	6.6	8.6	8.4	8.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Watertown	Aug. '62	15,200	14,800	14,700	750	700	1,100	4.9	4.0	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.0	2.8	2.7	2.2
Wellsville	Aug. '62	41,800	41,900	42,100	2,350	3,000	3,100	5.6	7.1	7.4	29.5	28.9	29.0	6.1	5.8	5.5
North Carolina	Aug. '62	28,200	24,500	28,200	1,000	1,650	800	3.4	6.7	2.8	13.1	11.7	13.1	3.8	2.5	3.8
Elizabeth City	Aug. '62	32,000	32,000	32,200	1,250	1,900	1,800	3.9	5.9	5.6	14.4	14.0	14.0	5.3	5.1	5.1
Fayetteville	Aug. '62	32,700	30,500	31,700	1,750	2,400	1,950	5.4	7.8	6.2	12.8	10.8	11.6	4.5	3.0	3.5
Henderson-Oxford	Aug. '62	13,400	13,200	13,300	550	750	800	4.2	5.7	5.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	4.5	4.2	4.2
Lumberton	Aug. '62	30,500	29,600	31,200	1,800	2,000	1,650	6.0	6.8	5.3	14.3	14.2	15.1	6.7	6.5	6.3
North Wilkesboro	Aug. '62	14,200	14,600	14,300	750	1,050	1,050	5.3	7.3	7.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Roanoke Rapids	Aug. '62	24,700	23,400	25,300	1,000	1,850	1,200	4.1	7.8	4.7	12.8	11.2	12.8	4.7	3.2	4.5
Rockingham-Hamlet	Aug. '62	31,400	31,400	32,200	2,400	2,400	2,800	7.6	7.3	8.7	22.0	22.5	22.2	7.9	8.2	7.7
Wilson	Aug. '62	15,000	16,700	14,800	700	900	900	4.7	5.4	6.1	10.7	11.7	10.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Ohio	Aug. '62	24,800	24,800	25,800	3,800	2,800	4,400	15.3	11.3	17.1	12.8	12.6	11.6	4.6	4.5	3.5
Ashtabula-Conneaut	Aug. '62	20,200	20,300	19,700	1,100	1,200	1,800	5.4	5.9	9.1	25.7	25.8	25.2	10.8	11.0	10.3
Athens	Aug. '62	36,800	38,000	37,300	2,350	2,800	3,400	6.4	7.4	9.1	14.1	13.8	14.0	6.2	5.9	6.3
Batavia-Georgetown	Aug. '62	19,400	19,900	19,800	800	1,300	1,100	4.1	6.5	5.6	18.4	18.8	18.2	6.3	6.1	6.1
Cambridge	Aug. '62	26,100	27,100	26,700	1,800	1,800	2,400	6.9	6.6	9.0	19.5	19.8	19.9	7.1	7.4	7.4
East Liverpool-Salem	Aug. '62	26,200	27,000	26,500	2,300	2,400	2,100	8.8	8.9	7.9	21.2	21.2	21.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Fremont	Aug. '62	28,200	28,500	28,800	1,800	1,600	1,900	6.4	5.6	6.6	21.2	21.2	21.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Kent-Ravenna	Aug. '62	28,200	28,500	28,800	1,800	1,600	1,900	6.4	5.6	6.6	21.2	21.2	21.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Portsmouth	Aug. '62	28,200	28,500	28,800	1,800	1,600	1,900	6.4	5.6	6.6	21.2	21.2	21.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Zanesville	Aug. '62	28,200	28,500	28,800	1,800	1,600	1,900	6.4	5.6	6.6	21.2	21.2	21.5	8.3	8.4	8.5



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

SEPTEMBER 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
		Number			Rate 1/ 2 months ago	Number			T O T A L 2/ Nonagricultural Wage and Salary										
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Number			Manufacturing										
						Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago								
( I N T H O U S A N D S )												Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago		
Oklahoma	Aug. '62	11,600	11,800	11,800	900	1,300	1,200	7.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	7.0	6.8	6.7	1.0	0.8	0.9
McAlester	Aug. '62	21,400	21,900	INA	2,000	2,250	INA	9.3	10.4	INA	19.4	19.7	INA	14.5	14.6	INA	3.2	3.2	INA
Muskogee	Aug. '62	12,400	12,500	INA	750	1,000	INA	6.1	8.0	INA	11.6	11.5	INA	8.5	8.4	INA	3.1	2.9	INA
Okmulgee-Henryetta	Aug. '62	13,200	13,200	13,300	1,400	1,400	1,050	10.6	10.6	8.1	11.8	11.8	12.3	8.0	8.0	8.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Oregon	June '62	24,100	20,900	INA	1,150	1,400	INA	4.8	6.7	INA	22.9	19.5	INA	14.8	13.7	INA	7.0	6.3	INA
Albany	June '62	17,700	17,100	INA	900	1,200	INA	5.1	7.0	INA	16.8	15.9	INA	13.6	12.6	INA	3.7	3.6	INA
Klamath Falls	June '62	20,800	20,000	20,800	1,650	1,550	1,500	8.0	7.8	7.1	19.1	18.4	19.4	15.3	14.3	15.5	6.8	6.0	6.9
North Bend-Coos Bay	June '62	24,800	22,800	24,800	1,100	1,450	1,550	4.5	6.4	6.3	23.7	21.3	23.3	19.0	16.9	18.9	8.8	7.6	8.7
Roseburg																			
Pennsylvania	Aug. '62	21,900	22,100	INA	2,100	1,700	INA	9.6	7.7	INA	19.8	20.4	INA	15.7	16.5	INA	9.0	9.9	INA
Berwick-Bloomsburg	Aug. '62	22,200	22,100	INA	1,300	1,500	INA	5.9	6.8	INA	20.9	20.6	INA	17.5	17.2	INA	7.6	7.5	INA
Bradford	Aug. '62	34,800	35,000	34,900	2,900	2,700	2,900	8.3	7.7	8.3	31.9	32.3	32.0	25.4	25.8	25.5	10.1	10.4	9.9
Butler	Aug. '62	36,000	36,000	INA	4,300	4,400	INA	11.9	12.2	INA	31.7	31.6	INA	26.0	26.0	INA	8.8	8.8	INA
Clearfield-Du Bois	Aug. '62	20,900	20,600	INA	1,300	1,600	INA	6.2	7.8	INA	19.6	19.0	INA	14.4	14.2	INA	7.3	7.0	INA
Gettysburg	Aug. '62	22,900	23,100	INA	2,400	2,600	INA	10.5	11.3	INA	20.5	20.5	INA	15.1	15.1	INA	3.5	3.5	INA
Indiana	Aug. '62	21,700	21,900	22,500	2,800	3,000	3,300	12.9	13.7	14.7	18.9	18.9	19.2	14.9	14.9	15.0	5.1	5.1	5.4
Kittanning-Ford City	Aug. '62	22,800	22,900	INA	1,800	2,000	INA	7.9	8.7	INA	21.0	20.9	INA	15.6	15.7	INA	INA	INA	INA
Lewistown	Aug. '62	15,900	15,900	INA	2,000	2,300	INA	12.6	14.5	INA	13.9	13.6	INA	11.6	11.4	INA	5.9	5.8	INA
Lock Haven	Aug. '62	22,700	22,400	INA	1,600	1,700	INA	7.0	7.6	INA	21.1	20.7	INA	16.4	16.1	INA	6.8	6.7	INA
Meadville	Aug. '62	37,300	37,700	38,200	4,000	4,200	3,600	10.7	11.1	9.4	33.3	33.5	34.6	27.7	27.8	29.2	11.0	10.9	12.1
New Castle																			
Oil City-Franklin-	Aug. '62	30,300	30,500	INA	2,200	2,200	INA	7.3	7.2	INA	28.1	28.3	INA	23.8	24.0	INA	9.8	10.0	INA
Titusville	Aug. '62	70,900	70,600	INA	6,900	7,500	INA	9.7	10.6	INA	64.0	63.1	INA	52.5	51.0	INA	24.7	23.5	INA
Pottsville	Aug. '62	15,200	14,900	INA	1,000	1,100	INA	6.6	7.4	INA	14.2	13.8	INA	12.8	12.4	INA	8.3	7.9	INA
St. Marys	June '62	18,800	18,500	INA	1,400	1,400	INA	7.4	7.6	INA	17.4	17.1	INA	12.0	11.8	INA	4.5	4.3	INA
Sayre-Athens-Towanda	Aug. '62	48,600	48,800	INA	4,600	3,800	INA	9.5	7.8	INA	44.0	45.0	INA	37.4	38.4	INA	18.4	19.4	INA
Sharon-Farrell																			
Shamokin-	June '62	62,700	62,400	INA	4,400	5,100	INA	7.0	8.2	INA	58.3	57.3	INA	46.5	45.7	INA	20.8	20.2	INA
Sunbury-Shamokin-	Aug. '62	44,000	43,600	INA	7,000	6,500	INA	15.9	14.9	INA	37.0	37.1	INA	29.7	29.8	INA	8.0	8.1	INA
Mount Carmel	June '62	16,900	16,400	INA	1,000	1,100	INA	5.9	6.7	INA	15.9	15.3	INA	12.9	12.3	INA	5.0	4.9	INA
Uniontown-Connellsville	Aug. '62	44,700	44,800	INA	2,200	3,000	INA	4.9	6.7	INA	42.5	41.8	INA	35.7	34.9	INA	18.6	17.9	INA
Warren																			
Williamsport																			
Puerto Rico	Aug. '62	16,300	15,800	INA	4,300	3,700	INA	26.4	23.4	INA	12.0	12.1	11.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Aguadilla	Aug. '62	34,900	33,000	INA	10,200	7,900	INA	29.2	23.9	INA	24.7	25.1	23.6	9.6	10.0	8.5	2.9	3.0	2.4
Arecibo	Aug. '62	53,500	51,700	INA	14,300	11,200	INA	26.7	21.7	INA	39.2	40.5	38.7	18.1	19.4	17.6	9.5	10.7	9.4
Caguas	Aug. '62	18,400	18,100	INA	2,800	2,500	INA	15.2	13.8	INA	15.6	15.6	15.2	7.0	7.0	6.6	3.3	3.3	3.6
Carolina	Aug. '62	18,700	18,100	20,300	5,100	4,700	6,300	27.3	26.0	31.0	13.6	13.4	14.0	4.7	4.5	5.1	1.6	1.5	1.4
Guayama	Aug. '62	32,700	30,400	31,200	11,700	8,600	11,000	35.8	28.3	35.3	21.0	21.8	20.2	5.7	6.5	4.9	2.5	3.1	2.3
Manati	Aug. '62	14,000	13,900	INA	3,600	3,000	INA	25.7	21.6	INA	10.4	10.9	10.2	4.8	5.3	4.6	2.3	3.0	2.2
Yauco																			
South Carolina	June '62	28,600	22,600	28,500	1,400	1,200	1,950	4.9	5.4	6.9	27.2	21.4	26.5	11.6	10.8	10.7	2.3	2.2	1.7
Conway																			



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

SEPTEMBER 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT										
		Number			Year ago	Rate 1/ 2	Number			Year ago	T O T A L 2/ Number			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary								
		Current	2 months ago	Current			2 months ago	Current	2 months ago		Current	2 months ago	Total									
													Year ago	2 months ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	2 months ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	2 months ago
Tennessee	Apr. '62	16,800	16,700	16,200	1,700	1,500	3,350	10.1	9.0	20.6	15.1	15.2	8.9	9.1	6.7	4.3	3.9	2.2				
Greeneville	June '62	16,200	17,200	17,100	1,000	1,650	1,550	6.1	9.6	9.1	15.2	15.5	12.0	11.7	11.9	5.7	5.3	5.4				
Harriman-Rockwood	June '62	33,300	32,200	32,600	2,450	2,200	2,850	7.3	7/6.9	8.7	30.9	29.8	24.2	23.3	23.1	7.6	7/8.5	8.4				
Johnson City	Apr. '62	25,100	25,800	25,200	1,950	2,100	2,550	7.7	8.1	10.1	23.2	22.7	13.3	14.0	12.9	7.6	8.3	6.9				
Morristown																						
Texas	Aug. '62	58,200	58,300	58,500	5,150	4,950	5,350	8.9	8.5	9.1	53.1	53.3	45.0	45.2	45.2	10.7	10.7	10.7				
Galveston-Texas City	Aug. '62	21,600	22,200	23,600	1,300	1,650	2,100	6.0	7.4	8.8	20.3	20.5	15.2	15.1	15.8	1.2	1.1	1.2				
Laredo	Aug. '62	37,400	38,100	37,100	2,450	2,700	2,850	6.6	7.1	7.7	34.9	35.4	25.7	25.2	23.8	5.3	4.9	3.9				
Texarkana																						
Utah	Aug. '62	34,500	35,100	INA	2,050	2,250	INA	5.9	6.4	INA	32.4	32.9	25.0	25.4	INA	7.1	7.1	INA				
Provo-Orem																						
Virginia	June '62	17,100	16,000	17,400	900	1,650	1,150	5.3	10.3	6.6	16.2	14.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	2.3	2.3	2.0				
Chincoteague																						
Washington	Aug. '62	21,500	21,300	22,300	1,250	1,350	1,300	5.9	6.3	6.0	20.2	19.9	15.6	15.7	16.7	7.1	7.3	7.8				
Aberdeen	Aug. '62	21,300	18,700	21,800	1,300	1,500	1,450	6.1	8.1	6.6	20.0	17.2	13.1	11.5	13.0	5.0	3.7	5.1				
Anacortes	Aug. '62	30,200	26,600	29,900	1,400	1,750	1,700	4.6	6.5	5.7	28.8	24.8	17.3	16.4	17.8	4.7	4.0	5.0				
Bellingham	Aug. '62	15,700	15,800	17,400	800	900	1,050	5.2	5.6	6.1	14.9	14.9	10.3	10.1	11.2	3.7	3.5	3.9				
Centralia	Aug. '62	22,400	25,400	23,400	2,000	2,400	2,600	8.9	9.4	11.1	20.4	23.0	12.8	12.3	13.2	1.8	1.7	2.2				
Wenatchee	Aug. '62	55,400	57,000	55,400	4,900	6,100	4,900	8.8	10.7	8.8	50.5	50.9	29.5	28.2	30.1	5.5	5.5	5.5				
Yakima																						
West Virginia	June '62	20,100	20,400	21,300	2,650	3,350	4,050	13.2	16.4	19.0	17.5	17.1	14.3	14.0	14.1	1.5	1.5	1.4				
Beckley	Aug. '62	19,700	19,900	20,700	2,350	2,400	3,500	11.9	12.0	16.9	17.3	17.5	14.1	14.2	13.9	2.1	2.1	2.0				
Bluefield	Aug. '62	34,100	35,000	34,100	3,250	4,050	3,500	9.5	11.6	10.3	30.9	30.9	24.8	24.5	24.5	6.8	6.6	6.6				
Clarksburg	Aug. '62	22,800	22,900	22,600	2,500	2,500	2,700	11.0	11.0	11.9	20.3	20.4	17.4	17.3	17.0	5.4	5.4	5.0				
Fairmont	Aug. '62	20,800	20,800	22,400	3,600	3,500	5,300	17.2	16.7	23.6	17.2	17.3	14.9	15.1	14.7	0.7	0.6	0.6				
Logan-Madison	June '62	20,000	19,700	20,000	1,900	2,350	2,000	9.4	11.9	10.0	18.1	17.3	13.7	13.5	13.4	4.7	4.6	4.7				
Martinsburg	June '62	19,400	19,000	18,300	1,950	1,850	1,950	10.1	9.7	10.7	17.5	17.2	14.6	14.5	13.4	2.6	2.6	2.8				
Morgantown	June '62	12,900	12,700	12,800	950	1,100	1,100	7.2	8.6	8.7	12.0	11.6	8.6	8.5	8.2	3.9	3.7	3.6				
New Martinsville	Aug. '62	15,000	15,000	16,000	3,050	2,350	3,550	20.4	15.7	22.1	12.0	12.7	9.8	10.4	10.2	1.9	2.3	2.2				
Oak Hill-Montgomery	Aug. '62	36,000	36,800	37,400	2,600	2,650	3,650	7.2	7.2	9.8	33.4	34.1	26.7	27.0	26.9	11.0	11.2	10.8				
Parkersburg																						
Ronceverte-	Aug. '62	13,700	14,800	14,200	1,500	2,100	1,500	10.8	14.2	10.7	12.2	12.7	7.6	7.7	8.0	1.1	1.1	1.2				
White Sulphur Springs	Aug. '62	16,100	16,100	18,200	3,000	2,500	3,850	18.7	15.4	21.2	13.1	13.6	11.5	12.0	12.7	0.3	0.3	0.3				
Welch																						
Wisconsin	June '62	31,200	31,400	31,200	1,600	2,500	2,100	5.1	8/8.2	6.7	29.6	29.1	23.7	23.4	23.0	8.2	8/7.6	7.7				
La Crosse	Aug. '62	20,500	20,400	20,500	800	800	1,300	4.0	4.1	6.3	19.7	19.6	13.6	13.5	13.1	7.1	6.9	6.7				
Marquette-Menominee																						

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

INA Information not available.

1/ Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force.

2/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

3/ Total excludes areas reporting INA.

4/ Data relate to Insured Employment and Unemployment.

5/ Data relate to 1 month ago.

6/ Data relate to 6 months ago.

7/ Data relate to 4 months ago.

8/ Data relate to 5 months ago.

Unemployment rates shown are not seasonally adjusted.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Hartford, 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA.....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City 5
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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NOVEMBER 1962

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. Willard Wirtz, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

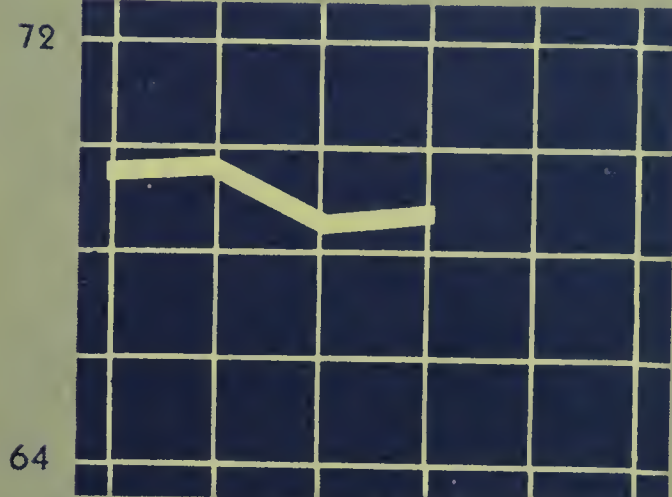
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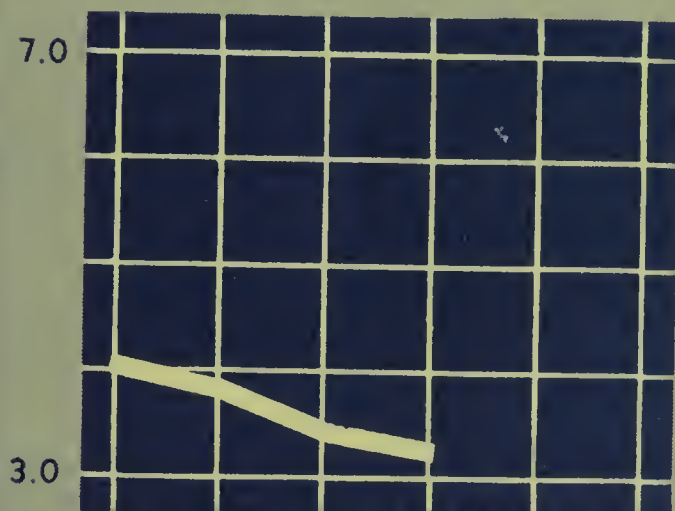
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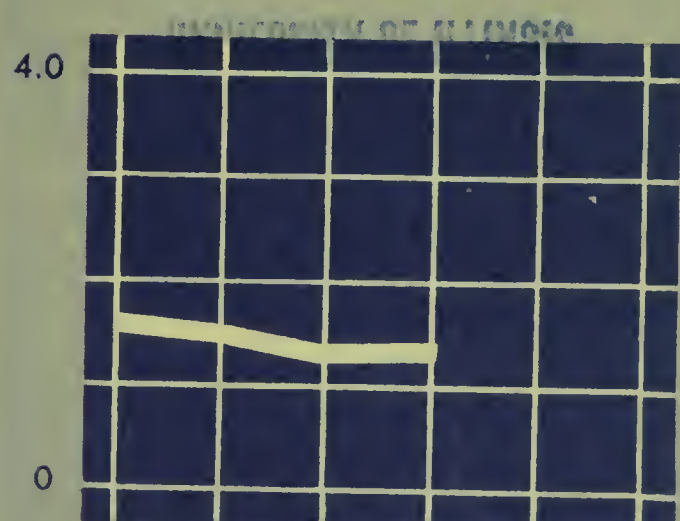


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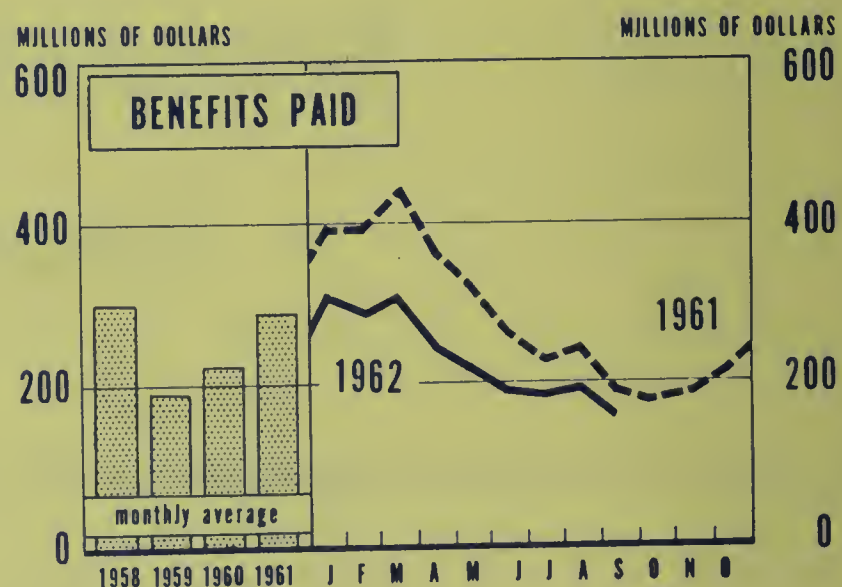
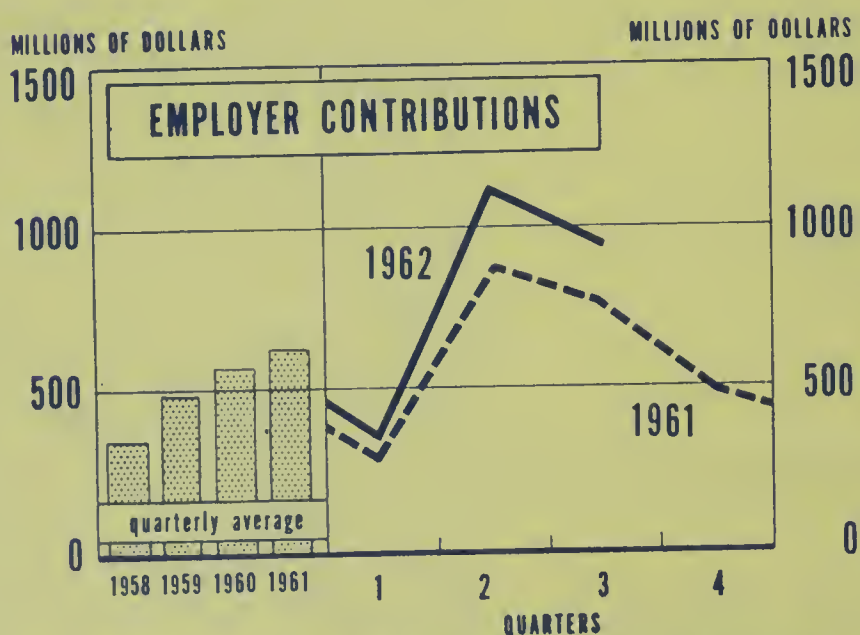
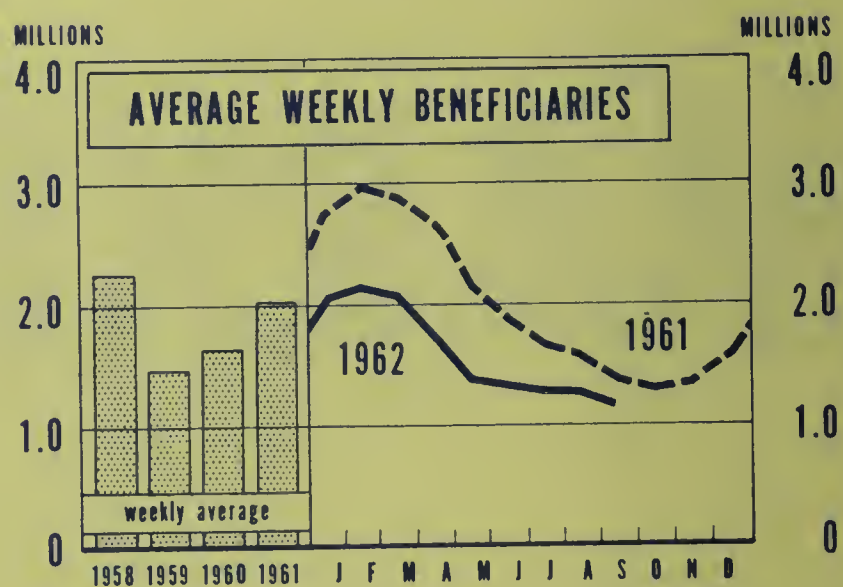
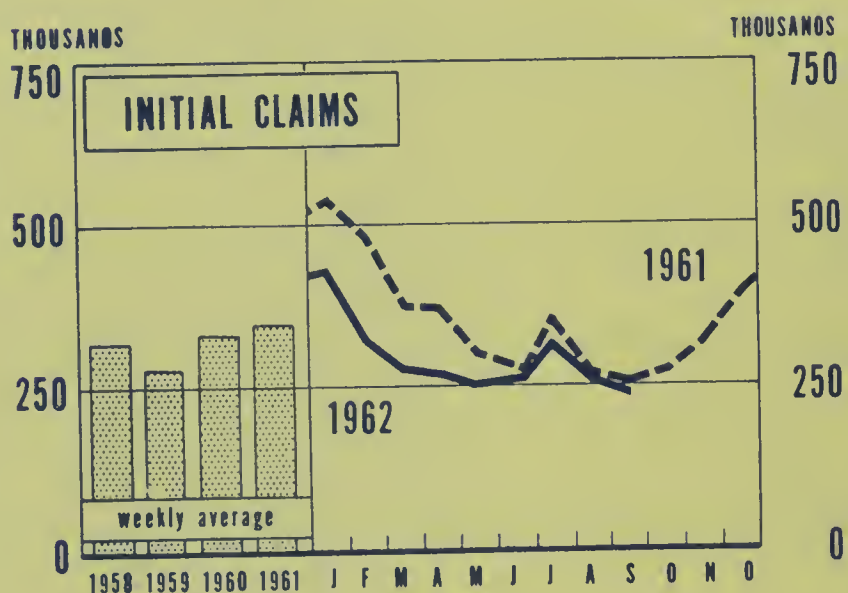
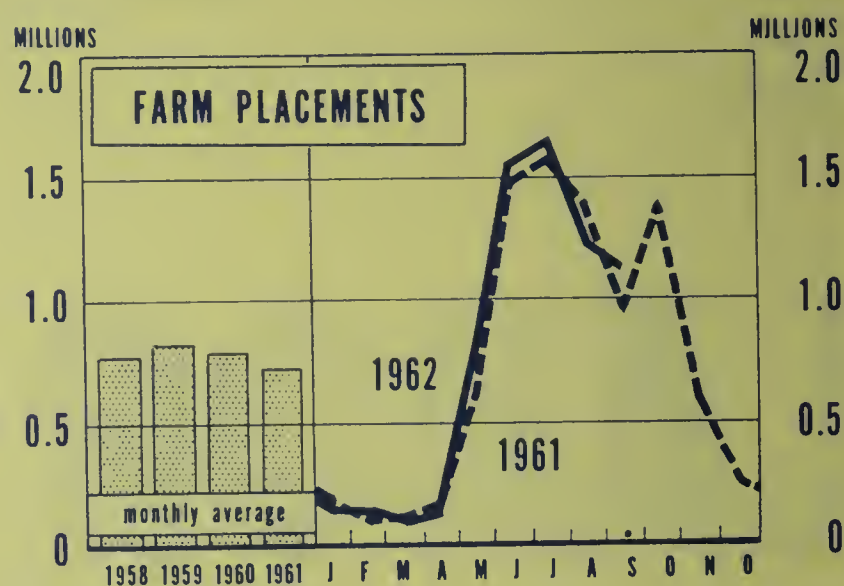
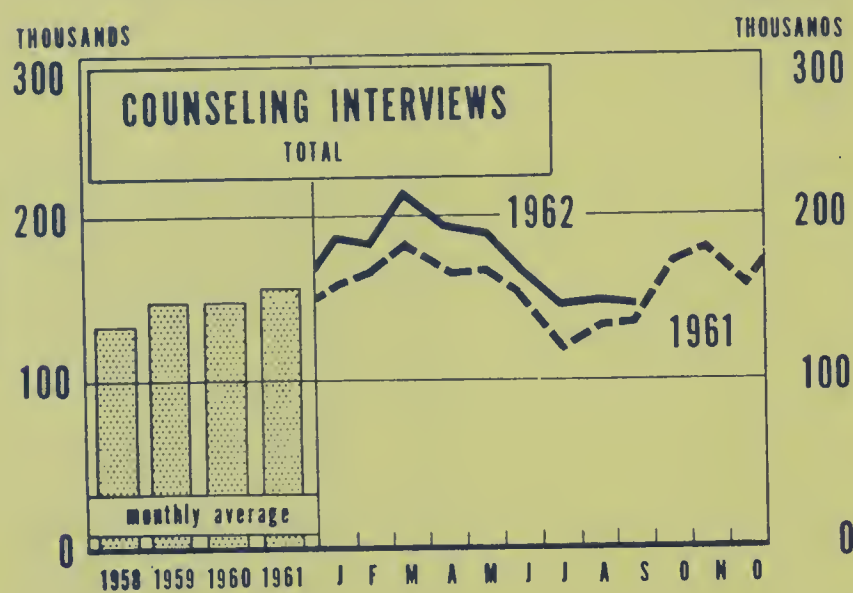
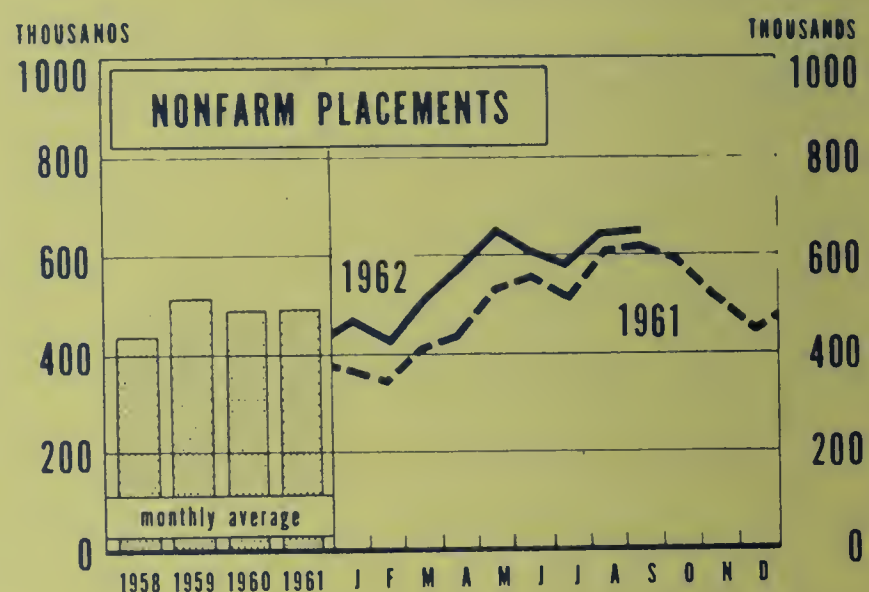
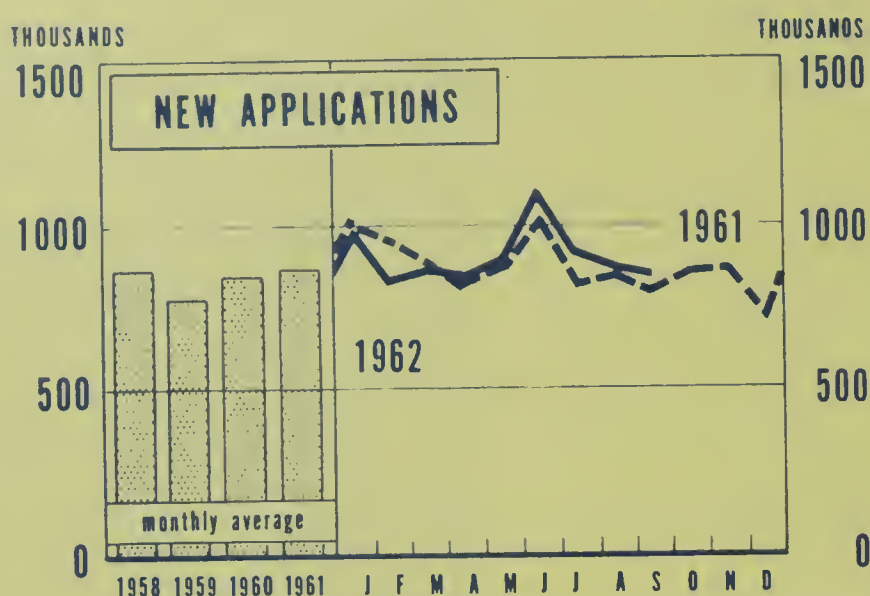


INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

JULY-DECEMBER 1962



## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



NOTE: THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA SHOWN COVER STATE PROGRAMS ONLY

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Photo courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

## Farm Labor Market Developments

# *Cotton Harvest Expands Employment*

**T**HE flourishing September cotton harvest raised farm employment far above the levels of the preceding month and preceding year. In the middle of September 1962, some 1,189,000 seasonal hired farm workers were employed in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. Cotton was the chief contributor to a gain of 134,000 workers over the mid-August level. This rise occurred in the last half of August and was sustained during the first half of September.

Of primary importance in the increase of 103,000 seasonal workers between mid-September 1961 and 1962 was the cotton harvest which occurred a great deal earlier this year. Minor employment gains over this period were reported for the harvest of apples, tomatoes, and grain.

### Cotton Harvest in Full Swing

About 4 1/2 times as many workers were picking cotton in September as in

August. Some two-thirds of the 353,000 at work on this crop in mid-September were in the South Central States, and most of the remainder were on the Eastern Seaboard. The activity was spreading westward and northward. By mid-September, Georgia's crop was more than half picked while California had not yet finished 1 percent of its work. In Texas, the harvest in the Lower Rio Grande Valley had ended while the first bales were just being harvested at the northern edge of the High Rolling Plains area. For the country as a whole, about 19 percent of the crop was harvested by mid-September.

A much earlier season was the most important reason for the employment of 47 percent more cotton-harvest workers this September than last. In contrast to the 1961 season, which was the latest on record, the 1962 season was the earliest since 1956. About 59 percent more cotton was produced during September 1962 of this year than a year earlier. The States most affected in terms of production and



This article is based on semimonthly reports collected by the Bureau of Employment Security through its affiliated State employment security agencies and on information from other sources. The reports provide data on estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture by crop activity and geographic origin of workers. Semimonthly reports are required from each of the 272 agricultural reporting areas that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) 500 or more seasonal hired workers employed, (2) shortage or surplus of 100 or more seasonal hired workers, (3) any foreign workers employed.

More detailed farm labor market information is issued by the Bureau each month during the active agricultural season in Farm Labor Market Developments. Detailed data on agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, by State, are issued monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

employment were those in the eastern half of the cotton belt. In contrast, many of the Western States experienced over-the-year decreases. Texas, for example, had 21,000 fewer cotton-harvest workers and produced 38 percent less cotton in September 1962 than in the preceding September. Production and employment were curtailed by weather conditions. Employment was lower than a year earlier in Arizona, New Mexico, and California because their harvests were later than last year.

#### Vegetable Harvesting Features Tomatoes

Employment in the vegetable harvests declined from its 1962 peak of 311,000 in August to 260,000 in September, mostly because of a sharp drop in the number of snap-bean and cucumber workers. Meanwhile, work became more active in handling tomato and potato crops.

About half of the 105,000 persons engaged in the September tomato harvest were in California, and most of the others were in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic States. The mammoth crop for processing, estimated to be 25 percent larger than last year's, raised employment 11,000 over the level of September 1961. Virtually all of the increase was in California. In most Eastern States employment was slightly lower than in September 1961 although some of these States, like California, had record-breaking crops and potential yields were better than last year in almost all of them. Several large Eastern processors did not have the facilities or markets to handle such a large crop. Consequently employment of field hands was limited to harvesting what the processors would

buy, many whom are reported to have stopped buying from growers in the latter part of September. This brought harvest operations to a halt in many eastern fields before all the tomatoes were gathered.

Potato digging was largely concentrated in the Eastern Seaboard and North Central States. Employment was lower than last year because the Maine crop was late.

The majority of the 32,000 bean-harvest workers still in the fields in September were in the Western States. Employment was higher than a year earlier since the Oregon season lasted later.

Other vegetable harvests occupying a significant number of seasonal workers included lettuce, cucumbers, carrots, bell peppers, cabbage, and onions. About 30,000 workers were cultivating winter vegetables in September; most of them were employed in Florida and Texas.

#### Fall Fruits Prevail

Fruit harvesting entered its fall season with grapes and apples in the forefront. About two-thirds of the apple-harvest workers were in Eastern Seaboard States. For fruits other than apples the bulk of the work was being done on the West Coast. California had 101,000 in fruit-harvest work including almost all the grape and plum workers in the country. An additional 14,000 fruit pickers were in Washington and Oregon.

Differences in time schedules accounted for a gain of 20,000 in fruit-harvest employment over the September 1961 level. Generally crops were later this year on the West Coast with more



work remaining to be done on such summer fruits as bushberries, peaches, strawberries, and pears. On the other hand, East Coast weather was ideal for the maturing of the apple crop. Higher employment was due to an earlier start for the harvests in New York and Virginia.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the 1962 apple crop will be about 120 million bushels, down 5 percent from last year. Grape production is expected to be about 3 million tons, 2 percent below that of 1961. Early indications are that citrus production will be heavier this coming winter than last. The 1962-63 crop of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is forecast at 74 million boxes, up 11 percent from last winter. Grapefruit production is expected to decline 2 percent to 41 million boxes.

#### Other Crops

Tobacco employment declined from its 1962 peak of 112,000 in August to 75,000 in September. Employment in the latter month included 45,000 in North Carolina, 12,000 in other Eastern Seaboard States, and 8,000 in Kentucky. The 1962 crop is estimated as 2.2 billion pounds, 5 percent more than in 1961. However, mid-September employment was about the same as a year earlier.

Employment in the hay harvest declined seasonally to 35,000, with no marked change from the preceding September. The 39,000 grain-harvest workers numbered about the same as in August but 9,000 more than in September 1961. The North Dakota season for small-grain harvesting was prolonged because of late planting. Iowa farmers were using more workers to shell their field corn to make room for a bumper crop.

Other farm activities requiring a significant number of seasonal hired workers were livestock raising and the harvesting of nuts and sugar beets.

#### Regional Highlights

The advancing cotton harvest caused total seasonal employment to rise 60 percent between August and September in the South Central States. Nearly two-thirds of the 359,000 workers employed in mid-September were gathering cotton. This

Estimated Employment of  
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers  
By Geographic Origin and Crop Activity <sup>1/</sup>  
September 15, 1962

Type of worker:	Number employed	Percent
Total.....	1,188,800	100.0
Domestic .....	1,074,900	90.4
Local.....	846,400	71.2
Migrant.....	228,500	19.2
Intrastate.....	82,000	6.9
Interstate.....	146,500	12.3
Foreign.....	113,900	9.6
Mexico .....	106,100	8.9
British West Indies <sup>2/</sup> .....	4,400	0.4
Japan.....	1,300	0.1
Canada .....	2,100	<sup>3/</sup>
Crop activity:		
Total agriculture .....	1,188,700	100.0
General.....	69,400	5.8
Cultivating.....	63,900	5.4
Vegetables.....	29,900	2.5
Other crops.....	34,000	2.9
Harvesting.....	950,700	80.0
Cotton.....	352,800	29.7
Vegetables.....	259,600	21.8
Tomatoes.....	104,800	8.8
Potatoes.....	35,600	3.0
Beans .....	31,600	2.7
Other vegetables.....	87,600	7.3
Fruits.....	171,900	14.5
Grapes.....	54,400	4.6
Apples.....	34,600	2.9
Plums and prunes.....	24,000	2.0
Other fruits.....	58,900	5.0
Tobacco .....	65,400	5.5
Grain.....	39,300	3.3
Hay .....	35,100	2.9
Other crops.....	26,600	2.2
Activity unspecified.....	104,700	8.8

<sup>1/</sup> Based on reports from 233 of the 272 agricultural reporting areas delineated by the Bureau of Employment Security.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Bahamas.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

figure included 75,000 cotton pickers in Texas, 48,000 in Mississippi, and 36,000 in Arkansas.

Although employment was lower than a year earlier in every major activity in the region except cotton harvesting, the 12-month employment increase in this activity was enough to raise the total for all crops to a level 54,000 above that of September 1961.

Some 349,000 persons were doing seasonal farmwork in the Western States



in September. Employment did not change significantly from the preceding month and was still concentrated in the fruit and vegetable harvests. However, the emphasis shifted from the harvesting of beans and peaches to the harvesting of tomatoes and grapes. Employment was higher than a year earlier because of the bumper tomato crop and prolonged seasons for several other vegetables and fruits.

A sizable upswing in employment on the Eastern Seaboard was associated with growing requirements in the cotton harvests which claimed nearly a third of the 329,000 workers in September. This work was centered in the Carolinas and Georgia. Fruit and vegetable employment was on the wane, but a considerable number of workers were still tending these crops in the Middle Atlantic States. Dry, hot weather accelerated the harvest season for several fall crops--resulting in employment of 42,000 more workers this September than last. The most important increase was in the cotton harvest.

The seasonal decline in employment in the North Central States, which began in July, continued into September--dropping off to 151,000 by the middle of the month. Employment was below August levels in every major activity except in the harvests of tomatoes, potatoes, cotton, and grain. Employment was slightly higher than in September 1961, with earlier seasons for the harvests of cotton, apples, and potatoes.

#### Downward Trend in Migrant-Worker Employment

Employment of migratory farmworkers declined seasonally to 229,000 in September as work in northern berries, pickles, and vegetables dwindled. Interstate workers numbered 147,000 as compared with 164,000 in August.

The tomato harvest of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois engaged the greater portion of the 53,000 interstate migrants in the North Central States. The Michigan apple and peach harvests also attracted a significant number of interstate farmhands. Most of these workers were residents of Texas and other South Central States; many had worked previously in the Michigan berry and pickle harvests and the vegetable harvests of other nearby States.

Some 48,000 interstate workers on the Eastern Seaboard were largely concentrated in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania harvesting potatoes, tomatoes, beans, and apples. Many of them had worked in the vegetable and fruit harvests in other coastal States since leaving their Florida and Georgia residences several months previously. Over three-fourths of the 7,000 Puerto Rican contract workers in the country were harvesting vegetables in New York and New Jersey and shade tobacco in Connecticut.

Over one-third of the 42,000 interstate workers in the Western States were harvesting grapes, prunes, and other crops in California. Of the many migrants who had been harvesting beans and blackberries in Oregon during August, a substantial number were still in the fields, but the majority had left for the fruit harvests of California and Washington or other jobs in nearby States.

Some 82,000 intrastate migrant workers were employed in the country in September. More than 40 percent of them worked in California, mainly in harvesting grapes, peaches, plums, and prunes. Approximately 17,000 migrants moved from south to north Texas to harvest cotton, while New York had about 5,000 intrastate workers engaged in the tomato, potato, and other harvests.

#### HEALTH BILL FOR MIGRANTS PASSED

Of the original 10-point legislative program introduced by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, one bill has been enacted into law. This legislation, Public Law 692, 87th Congress, authorizes a 3-year program of Federal grants of up to \$3 million annually to help establish clinics and other health projects for migratory workers. The funds will be used to assist State and local health agencies in areas seriously affected by the seasonal impact of the workers. The appropriation for this program was part of the supplemental appropriation bill which was not passed at this session. It is expected to be taken up at the next session of Congress.



## Tomato Harvesters Dominate Foreign-Worker Employment

Nearly 114,000 foreign contract workers participated in seasonal farm activities in mid-September. This total included 106,000 Mexicans, 4,400 British West Indians (including Bahamians), 2,100 Canadians, and 1,300 Japanese. The tomato harvest accounted for 39 percent of the foreign workers, and was the largest single activity in which they were employed.

The 73,000 foreign workers in California included 43,000 harvesting tomatoes, 13,000 picking other vegetables, and 13,000 gathering fruits. In other Western States 8,000 Mexicans were occupied primarily with vegetable work. Nearly 10,000 of the 20,000 Mexicans in Texas were harvesting cotton. These workers, together with 3,500 in Arkansas, were practically the only foreign cotton-harvest workers in the country. The 6,000 foreign workers on the Eastern Seaboard consisted of Canadian potato workers and British West Indians who were harvesting vegetables, apples, and tobacco.

Decreases in foreign-worker employment in some States overshadowed increases in others, resulting in a net nationwide decline of 42,000 from September a year ago. A decline of 44,000 in Texas resulted mainly from decreased labor requirements in cotton cultivation and harvesting, and grain and vegetable harvesting. Accompanying the decline in Mexican employment in the Texas cotton harvest was an increase of 10,000 in the employment of domestic workers compared with September 1961. Significant foreign-worker decreases in Arizona, Michigan, and New Mexico resulted from lower labor requirements for cotton and vegetables.

In California foreign-worker employment rose 12,000 from September 1961 to meet the tremendous expansion in tomato-harvest requirements. As usual, this crop was handled primarily by foreign labor. Ninety percent of all seasonal workers employed in the California tomato harvest this September were foreign contract workers. Arkansas had 3,400 more foreign workers than a year

earlier because the cotton harvest was earlier.

Nearly all of the decline in foreign-worker employment was in the number of Mexicans. British West Indian employment was about the same, and Japanese and Canadian employment each declined by a few hundred from September 1961.

## Idle Workers in Cotton States

Although the cotton harvest was expanding in the South, two cotton producing States, Tennessee and Louisiana, accounted for two-thirds of the mid-September total of 22,000 idle farmworkers in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. Some were expected to be absorbed in the cotton harvest eventually; only about 2,000 were available for work in other areas. Low prevailing wage rates for cotton picking in Tennessee were cited as a factor in the large number of unemployed farmworkers in that State. Small pockets of idle workers were also reported in Oklahoma, Washington, Florida, and Georgia.

A shortage of 23,000 workers not being met by the use of foreign labor was centered in the cotton areas of Arkansas and the fruit and vegetable areas of California and Oregon.

## Late September Employment Below June Level

For the first time on record, late September employment of seasonal hired workers failed to rise above the early summer peak which occurs at the height of the cotton cultivation season. Thus far, the 1,250,000 total reached on June 30 has not been exceeded. At the end of September, 1,204,000 seasonal hired workers were employed, as compared with 1,305,000 on September 30, 1961, which was the annual peak for that year. Foreign workers numbered 127,000 at the end of September this year, some 11,000 fewer than a year earlier. Because 32 percent of the cotton harvest was completed prior to October 1, 1962, but only 19 percent by the same date last year, both seasonal-worker and foreign-worker employment are likely to be lower than corresponding 1961 levels during the remainder of the year.



## Total Farm Employment Near Peak

An early cold snap in September gave many of the Nation's farmers a stiff warning of winter's approach, spurring on the usual drive to complete fall harvests as soon as possible. Employment of all farmworkers rose seasonally from 8,060,000 in August to 8,471,000 in September, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Nevertheless, September employment was 4 percent under that of September 1961 which was the annual peak for that year. Farm family workers numbered 5,782,000 at the end of September, 3 percent less than a year

earlier, while the number of hired workers, seasonal and regular, was down by 5 percent to 2,689,000. The largest 12-month decreases in both family and hired workers occurred in Eastern Seaboard and East North Central States and were related to cool rainy weather and change in the timing of the crop seasons.

The composite hourly farm wage rate on October 1, 1962, was reported to be \$0.868, 3 percent higher than on the same 1961 date. The largest increases were in monthly and weekly rates. This was attributed to a strong demand for regular hired workers.

## WAGE RATES CONTINUE STRONG UPWARD TREND IN SEPTEMBER

September findings show a continuation of the strong uptrend in prevailing wage rates previously noted in areas and activities employing Mexican contract workers. This trend set in shortly after the issuance of the Secretary's adverse effect determinations in the spring of 1962 and has persisted without interruption since May. Over 42 percent of the findings received during September for which comparable year-ago data were available showed some increase, while the remainder were unchanged from prior-year levels. For the first time since August 1959, none of the findings declined. In September 1961, 18 percent of the findings rose over the 1960 levels, while 9 percent declined, and 73 percent were unchanged.

Trends in Prevailing Wage Rates <sup>1/</sup>  
September 1962 Over Year-Ago  
and September 1961 Over 1960

Comparison with preceding year	September 1962		September 1961	
	Number of cases	Percent of cases	Number of cases	Percent of cases
Increased.....	14	42.4	8	17.8
Remained same..	19	57.6	33	73.3
Decreased .....	0	0.0	4	8.9
Total.....	33	100.0	45	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Prevailing wage finding or lower limit of range findings.

During the first 9 months of 1962, nearly 37 percent of the findings increased from the comparable period of the preceding year, less than 6 percent declined, and about 58 percent were unchanged. In the comparable period of 1961, more than 70 percent of the findings were unchanged while 18.5 percent increased, and about 10 percent declined. The bulk of the increases noted during September occurred in Colorado and Arizona and generally raised the level of the prevailing rate in a number of activities to the statewide adverse effect standards of \$0.90 and \$0.95 per hour, respectively. These represented increases of \$0.15 to \$0.25 over the levels prevailing in 1961. In one activity in Colorado, the rate rose \$0.20 to \$1 per hour, while increases also occurred in the piece rates paid in several other activities.

The other increases occurred in Nevada, where hourly rates rose \$0.25 to the \$1 per hour standard for the State; in California, where the rate for one activity rose to \$1.15 per hour, \$0.15 higher than both the 1961 prevailing rate and the statewide standard; and in Wisconsin, where a rise occurred in the piece rate for harvesting lettuce.



## Number of Major Areas With Substantial Unemployment Continues to Decline

THE October area classification listing showed only three changes from September in the classification of the 150 major areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. All of the changes this month were in the direction of lower unemployment and involved movement out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to Group C, a classification denoting relatively moderate unemployment. The areas affected were Jersey City, New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, and Waterbury. In all these areas expansions in manufacturing payrolls, chiefly in durables, were a major factor in reducing unemployment below the substantial level.

As a result of the changes in three areas, the number of major areas classified as having relatively substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F) declined to 41 in October, the lowest total for these categories since the summer of 1960. Nearly three-fourths (109) of the 150 major areas are now designated as having relatively low or moderate unemployment (Groups B and C), as compared with only 82 in October 1961.

A summary of the October 1962 classifications for the 150 major areas, along with corresponding figures for August and September 1962 and October 1961, is shown below.

Labor supply group	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Oct. 1961
Total, all groups	150	150	150	150
Group A	0	0	0	0
Group B	10	10	11	3
Group C	99	96	92	79
Group D	32	35	38	55
Group E	6	6	6	8
Group F	3	3	3	5

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.

In addition to the revisions in major area classifications, 12 smaller areas were removed from the "substantial unemployment" list this month as local employment conditions improved. One smaller area--Thibodaux, La.--was added to the list this month.

A listing of the 12 smaller areas removed from "substantial unemployment" classification in October is shown below:

Middletown, Conn.	Michigan City-La Porte, Ind.
Willimantic, Conn.	Jackson, Mich.
Canton, Ill.	Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Danville, Ill.	Olean-Salamanca, N. Y.
Decatur, Ill.	Henderson-Oxford, N. C. 1/
Galesburg, Ill.	Athens, Ohio

1/ Also removed from the "substantial and persistent" unemployment group.

With these changes the number of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" was reduced from 177 in September to 166 in October. In October 1961 some 206 areas were classified as "smaller areas of substantial unemployment."

In 18 of the 41 major areas of substantial unemployment, and 103 of the smaller areas, high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years.

In addition to these changes, 17 very small areas were added to the list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in October. Additions to the list of very small areas are based, in part, on the extent to which such areas are called to the attention of the Bureau for special surveys and do not necessarily



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

October 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Mobile, Ala.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.

GROUP C (cont.)

Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Wichita, Kans.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte, N. C.

GROUP C (cont.)

Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Allentown-Bethlehem-  
Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Miami, Fla.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago, Ind.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Fall River, Mass.

GROUP D (cont.)

Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Erie, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port-  
Authur, Tex.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.

GROUP E

Altoona, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.  
Ashland, Ky.  
Wheeling, W. Va.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.



reflect a recent worsening of the local unemployment situation.

There are now 18 "major" centers, 103 "smaller" areas, and 414 "very small" areas officially classified by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment." These areas have been recommended to the Area Redevelopment Administration

for consideration under the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27).

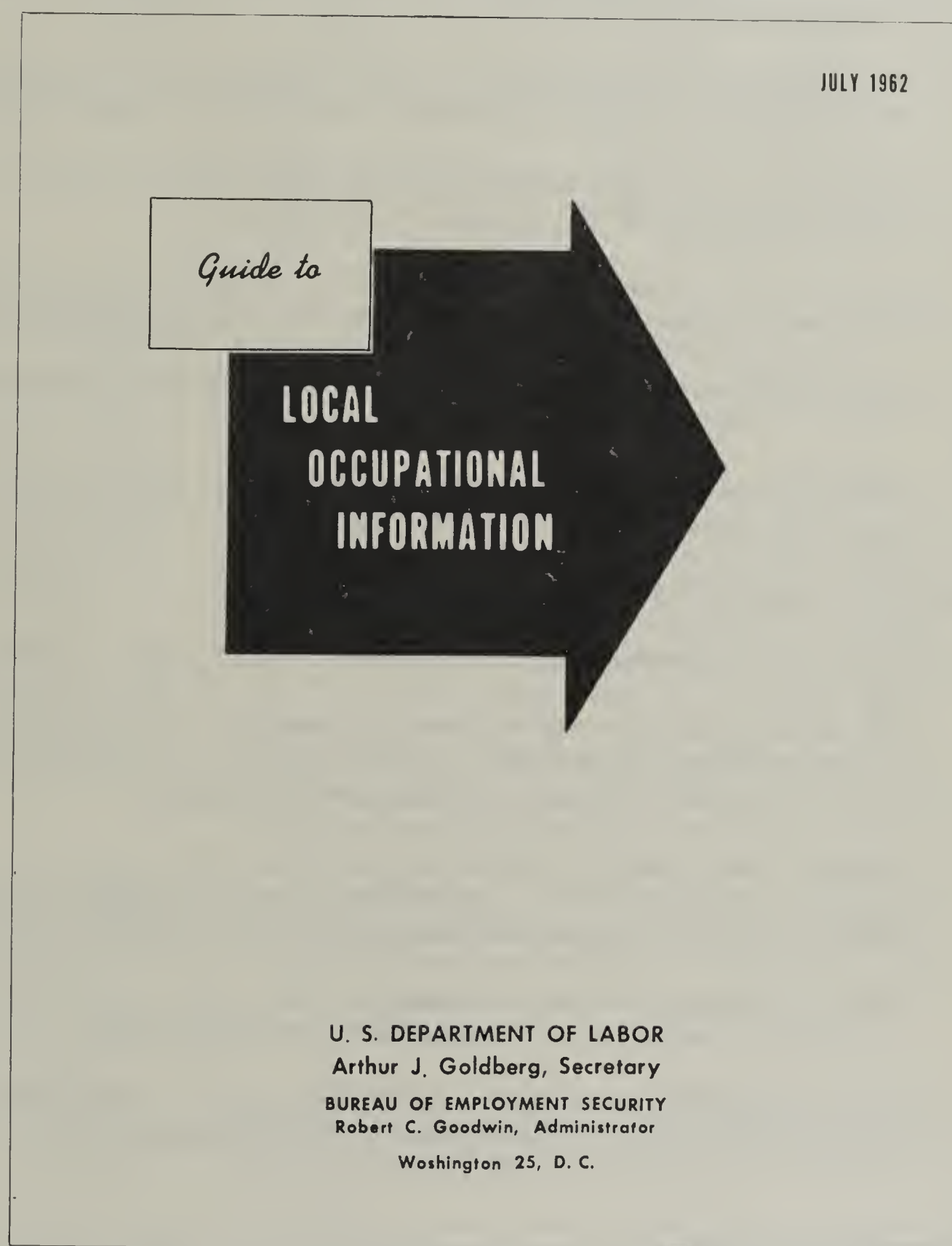
All redevelopment areas, as well as areas designated each month by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial unemployment" for 9 of the preceding 12 months, are eligible for assistance under the recently enacted Public Works Acceleration Act (P. L. 87-658).

## GUIDE TO LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

The GUIDE TO LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION, recently issued by the United States Employment Service, provides a convenient reference to local occupational reports prepared by affiliated State employment services. The booklet is designed to promote wider acquaintance with and increased utilization of these labor market information materials.

The Guide--indicating local occupational reports developed since 1956 under the Job Opportunities Information Program--is divided into four sections with the first two providing listings of reports by State and locality as well as by occupational group. Part III contains a listing, by State, of local job guides covering selected occupational or special worker groups, such as young workers. Part IV furnishes a listing of skill surveys by State and locality.

Copies of this publication have been forwarded to all State agencies for local office use. A limited supply of this Guide is still available and copies may be obtained from the United States Employment Service, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.





## *Characteristics of Insured Unemployed*

# Auto Workers' Return to Jobs Leads Seasonal Unemployment Decline

From mid-August to mid-September

- State insured unemployment declined seasonally, moving down by 163,000 (11 percent) to 1 1/3 million.
- The number of unemployed from transportation equipment industries dropped by more than 100,000, reflecting the return of auto workers to their jobs.
- Michigan's unemployment plunged downward from 110,000 to 52,000, accounting for 36 percent of the Nation's net decline.
- A total of 41 States had decreases, but only eight States, apart from Michigan, had reductions of 5,000 or more, with the largest (13,300) in New York.
- Unskilled persons accounted for half of the total decline, with their number dropping by 83,000, or nearly a fifth.
- Nearly nine-tenths of the unemployment reduction was among men, and seven-tenths, among persons under age 45.

From mid-September 1961

- Insured unemployment decreased by 225,000, or 14 percent, to September 1962.
- Five large States--New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, and Illinois--accounted for 44 percent of the decline; their proportion of the Nation's unemployed, at 45 percent, remained unchanged.
- Slightly over half of the reduction was among factory workers, with most industry groups having less unemployment; however, the number of unemployed workers from primary metals jumped by 36,000, or 80 percent.
- The percentage decline among persons under age 45 was greater than among older workers--16 percent compared with 12 percent.
- The proportion of long-term (15 weeks or more) unemployed edged down from 21 to 19 percent of all State insured unemployment.

**U**NEMPLOYMENT among persons insured under State programs fell by 163,000 (11 percent) from mid-August to 1 1/3 million in mid-September. The reduction was about usual at this time of year, primarily reflecting the re-

turn of auto workers to their jobs following the model changeover period.

The marked drop in the number of idle transportation equipment workers dominated the over-the-month change in



The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	September 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from Aug. 1962 Sept. 1961		Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961
Total.....	1,335.6	-10.9	-14.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	28.6	-10.9	-23.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
Contract construction .....	134.7	-4.5	-21.4	10.1	9.4	11.0
Manufacturing .....	669.3	-15.2	-15.2	50.1	52.7	50.6
Public utilities.....	61.9	-9.4	-6.2	4.6	4.6	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade....	243.6	-8.0	-14.4	18.2	17.7	18.2
Fin., insur., and real estate..	30.9	-0.6	-16.0	2.3	2.1	2.4
Services .....	137.3	-2.0	-2.6	10.3	9.4	9.0
All other.....	23.1	-9.1	-16.3	1.7	1.7	1.8
Information not available.....	6.1	-----	-----	0.5	0.4	0.4

/ Includes Puerto Rico.

measured unemployment. (Production of 1963 model cars moved into full swing in September, reaching the highest level for the month since 1953.) There were also some decreases in unemployment in the trade, electrical machinery, and food industries. On the other hand, the number of unemployed from apparel and leather products industries showed increases.

All except 10 States and Puerto Rico reported declines in unemployment. However, changes over the month were less than 1,000 in 28 States. Hawaii had the largest increase, but this rise amounted only 800.

The plummeting of Michigan's unemployment from 110,000 in August to 52,000 in September overshadowed all other decreases. This drop of more than one-half, or 58,000, resulted primarily from the recall of auto workers. Michigan's employment of transportation equipment workers fell from about 60,000 to 30,000. Most of this decrease occurred

in three major labor market areas. Declines in all insured unemployment amounted to 29,000 in Detroit, 16,000 in Flint, and 5,000 in Lansing.

Eight other States reported reductions of 5,000 or more in the number of unemployed--New York (13,300), Wisconsin (11,100), Indiana (9,800), Ohio (9,100), New Jersey (8,400), California (6,900), Illinois (5,900), and Pennsylvania (5,000). In Wisconsin, the number of claimants from transportation equipment industries dropped by 11,000 because of recalls in the auto industry. Such recalls also contributed substantially to the decreases in New York, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and California. In Illinois, the reduction was scattered among various industries, while the largest declines in Pennsylvania were among workers from mining and electrical machinery industries.

Over the month, the national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) moved down from 3.7 percent to

Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Since April 1961, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEUC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.





*Auto workers in Michigan return to work after layoff for model changeover.*

Photo courtesy Ford Motor Co.

3.3 percent. Among all States, Michigan had by far the biggest drop. This State's unemployment rate fell from 6.4 percent to 3.0 percent--slightly below the July rate of 3.2 percent that preceded the heavy August layoffs during retooling for auto model changes. Highest September

rates (above 4 percent) were in Puerto Rico (7.6), West Virginia (5.4), Pennsylvania (5.3), Florida (4.5), and Washington (4.3). September rates were lowest (under 2 percent) in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Virginia.

#### Idle Auto Workers Return to Their Jobs

Factory workers accounted for nearly three-fourths of the unemployment decline from August to September. In transportation equipment industries, the number of insured unemployed in the Nation plunged downward by about 100,000. The sharp drop followed an increase of nearly the same size from July to August.

Because of the summer rise and fall in unemployment of auto workers, the proportion of transportation equipment workers among the factory unemployed jumped from 7 percent in July to 20 percent in August, and then fell to 8 percent in September. In August, 7 percent of the Nation's insured unemployed were in Michigan, the hub of the auto industry; this State accounted for 36 percent of the total decrease in insured unemployment in September.

#### Unskilled Persons Account for Half of Unemployment Decrease

Among the major occupational groups the largest numerical, as well as per-

### The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States <sup>1/</sup>

Major occupational group	September 1962			Percent distribution		
	Number (in 000's)	Percent change from Aug. 1962 Sept. 1961		Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961
Total.....	1,335.6	-10.9	-14.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	64.1	-1.8	-6.2	4.8	4.4	4.4
Clerical and sales.....	231.2	-5.8	-12.1	17.3	16.4	16.4
Service.....	118.0	-4.8	-11.9	8.8	8.3	8.3
Skilled.....	211.0	-5.3	-15.8	15.8	14.9	16.4
Semiskilled.....	347.7	-10.3	-18.2	26.0	25.9	27.1
Unskilled and other.....	356.4	-18.9	-12.7	26.7	29.3	26.4
Information not available.....	7.2	-----	-----	0.5	0.9	0.0

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico.



centage, decline in unemployment was among unskilled people. They numbered 83,000, or nearly a fifth fewer in September than in the previous month. Moreover, they accounted for about half of the total reduction, although they had comprised only 29 percent of the unemployed in August.

Claimants with semiskilled occupations showed the second largest decrease --40,000 or 10 percent. This reduction, as well as that among the unskilled, primarily reflected the recall of auto workers. The clerical and sales group moved down by 14,000, and the skilled group, by 12,000.

#### Decline Primarily Among Men and Persons Under Age 45

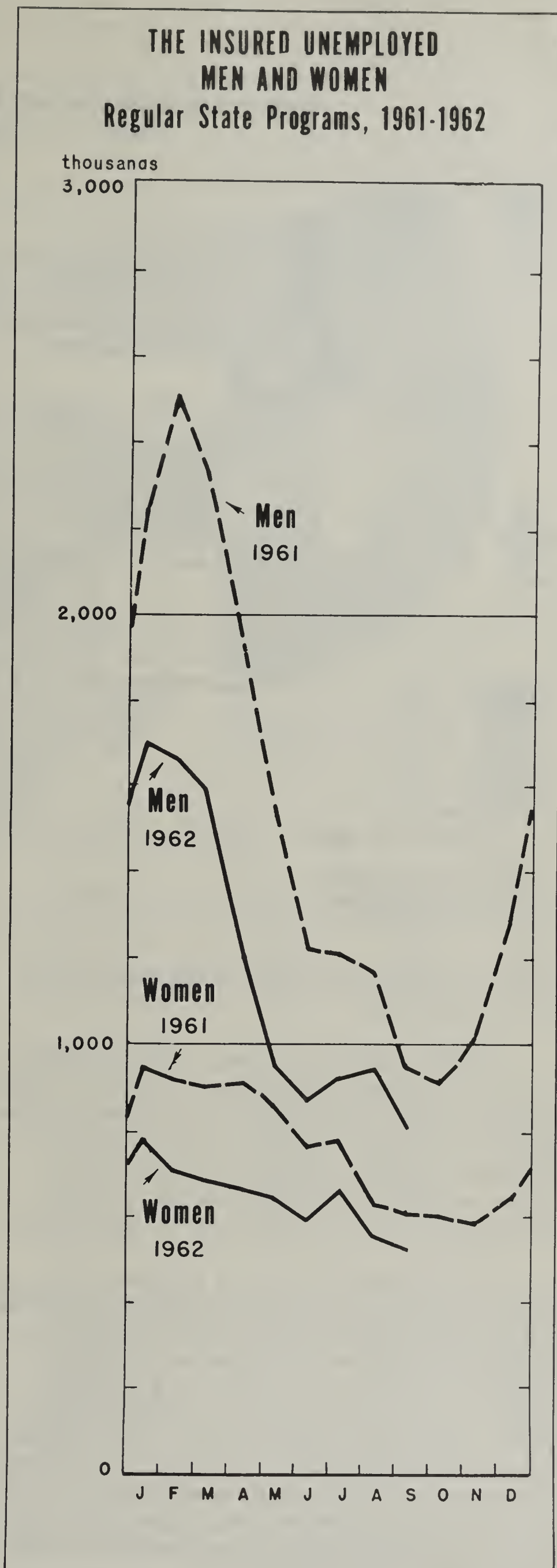
Reflecting callbacks of auto workers, men accounted for nearly 90 percent of the over-the-month decline in unemployment. Their number dropped by 141,000 (15 percent) compared with a decrease of only 22,000 (4 percent) among women. Men made up 60 percent of the insured unemployed in September as compared with 63 percent in August.

A substantially sharper decrease also occurred among claimants under age 45 than among older workers--13 percent compared with 8 percent. The proportion under age 45 moved down from 59 to 57 percent of the total.

However, sizable declines in unemployment occurred among all age groups except those who were age 65 and over. This group totaled about 105,000 in both August and September, but their proportion of the total edged up over the month--from 7 to 8 percent. Among men, 1 out of 10 was in this age group.

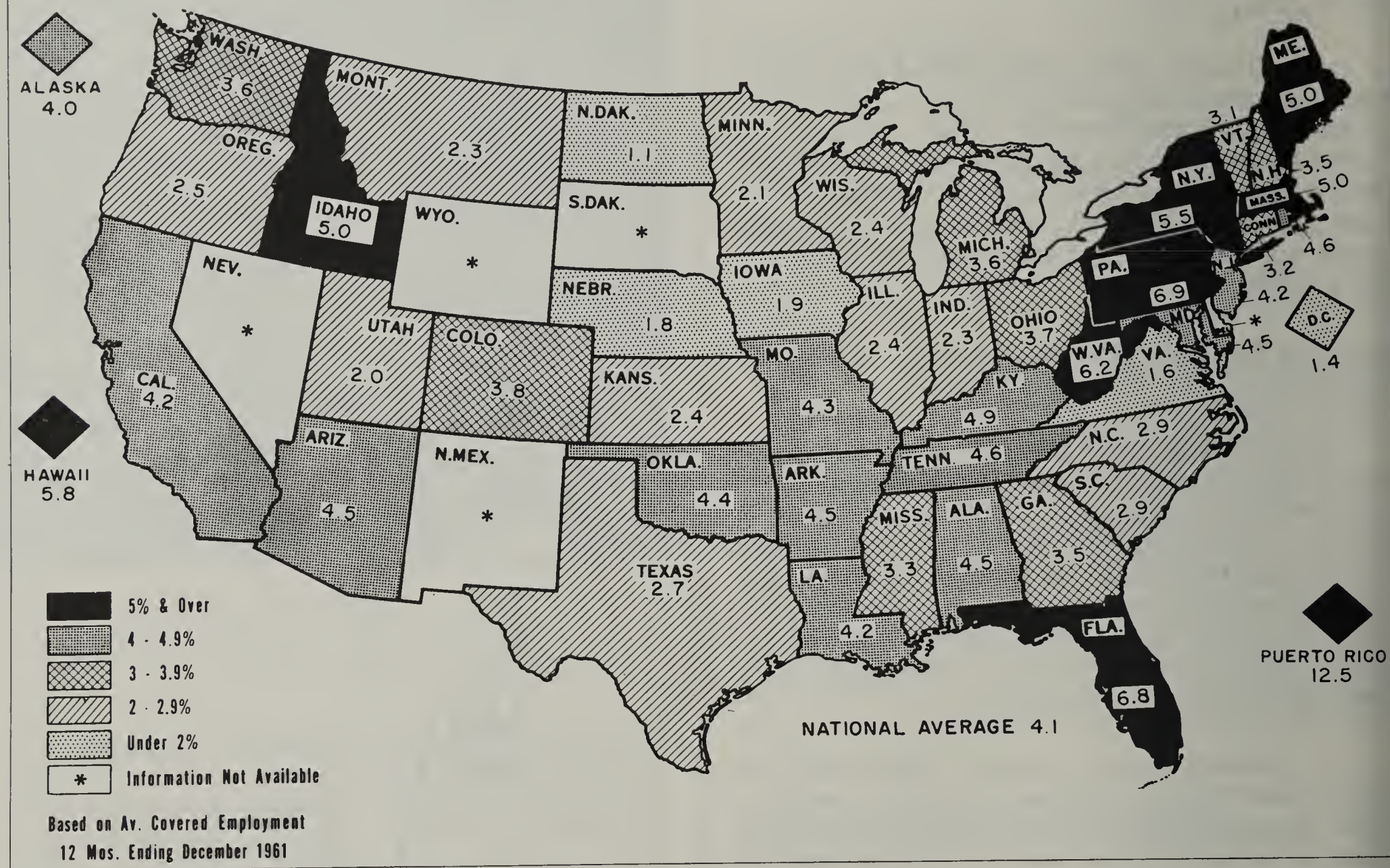
#### Unemployment Rate Relatively High in Manufacturing

Though reduced from the August level, September's rate of insured unemployment for factory workers was higher than the rate for all insured unemployed persons. The rate of insured unemployment is usually higher in manufacturing than for all insured unemployed workers. From August to September, the manufacturing rate declined from 4.9 to 4.1 per-





# Rates of Insured Unemployment in MANUFACTURING, September 1962 (Percent for Week Ending September 15, 1962)



cent, the total rate went down from 3.7 to 3.3 percent.

Within manufacturing, September's rate was higher for workers from the non-durable goods than from the durable goods sector--4.5 percent compared with 3.8 percent. In the previous month, a reverse situation was true, with rates of 4.4 percent and 5.2 percent respectively.

The two main factors causing the above-average rate in manufacturing were: (1) the high rate in soft goods plants producing apparel and leather and leather products--high, as is usual, partly because of part-time work, a short work-week, seasonal employment, and sizable labor turnover and (2) the high rate in the hard goods plants producing primary metals--high this September, principally because of substantial curtailments in steel production since March.

Puerto Rico had the Nation's highest rate of insured unemployment in manufacturing--12.5 percent. Eight States had rates in manufacturing of 5 percent or more--Pennsylvania (6.9), Florida (6.8), West Virginia (6.2), Hawaii (5.8), New York (5.5), Idaho (5.0), Maine (5.0), and Massachusetts (5.0).

## As Usual, Turnover Is High Among Claimants

From mid-August to mid-September, about 940,000 persons filed initial claims, representing the start of a new spell of insured unemployment. About 1.1 million persons left the insured unemployed rolls during this same period. Of these, approximately 100,000 (9 percent) exhausted their entitlement to unemployment benefits. Presumably, most of the others either were recalled to their jobs or found new employment. Some probably left the



labor market, while others were disqualified from receipt of unemployment benefits.

Of the 940,000 who filed initial claims between mid-August and mid-September, nearly 400,000 dropped out of the program after filing for 3 or fewer consecutive weeks. About two-fifths, or 545,000, of those in the program at mid-September had been claiming benefits for a period of 1 to 4 weeks of unemployment.

Declines in insured unemployment between mid-August and mid-September were much sharper among short-term duration groups than for those who had been claiming benefits for longer periods of time. The number in each of the two short-term groups, 1-2 weeks and 3-4 weeks, fell by 17 percent from August to September. These sharp drops reflected the heavy temporary layoffs of auto workers in early August and their recall to work by September. In the 5-14 weeks group, the reduction was 7 percent, while among the long-term unemployed (15 or more weeks), it was only 4 percent.

#### Over-the-Year Decreases Recorded in 46 States

The September 1962 volume of insured unemployment dropped 225,000, or 14 percent, from a year ago. Forty-six States reported decreases in the number of insured unemployed. In the other States, the increases were small--less than 1,000 except in Colorado where the number was up by 2,600.

The September rate of insured unemployment, at 3.3 percent, was below those of the 2 previous years--3.8 percent in 1961 and 4.0 percent in 1960--but was the same as that in 1959. Rates in excess of 4 percent prevailed in 5 States this September compared with 20 States a year earlier. At the other end of the scale, the rates were 2 percent or less in 11 States this September compared with 7 States a year ago.

#### Two-Fifths of the Reduction Centered in Five States

Over two-fifths of the decrease in insured unemployment between September 1961 and September 1962 took place in five large States--New York (23,700),

Michigan (22,500), Pennsylvania (21,700), California (17,300), and Illinois (14,600). These same States accounted for virtually the same proportion of the Nation's insured unemployment.

The majority of the decline in Illinois, Michigan, and New York (between 54 and 69 percent) was among claimants from manufacturing establishments. In California and Pennsylvania, reductions were primarily among claimants from construction and from manufacturing in about equal numbers.

#### Manufacturing Unemployment Down 120,000 From September 1961

Decreases in the number of unemployed factory workers accounted for

<u>Insured Unemployed, United States 1/ Duration, and Age by Sex</u>			
Item	<u>September 1962</u>		Sept. 1961
	<u>Number</u> (in 000's)	<u>Percent</u> distri- bution	<u>Number</u> (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total.....	1,355.6	100.0	1,560.7
1-2.....	347.4	26.0	372.5
3-4.....	197.4	14.8	223.7
5-14.....	540.7	40.5	630.5
15 and over...	250.1	18.7	334.0
<u>Age by sex:</u>			
Men--Total....	804.5	60.2	949.8
Under 25.....	108.6	13.5	134.5
25-44.....	337.4	42.0	398.0
45-64.....	277.8	34.5	327.3
65 and over...	80.3	10.0	88.6
INA.....	0.3	2/	1.3
Women--Total..	531.1	39.8	610.9
Under 25.....	80.6	15.2	95.0
25-44.....	237.7	44.7	285.1
45-64.....	187.5	35.3	205.9
65 and over...	24.8	4.7	24.3
INA.....	0.5	0.1	0.6

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

INA = Information not available.



slightly more than half (53 percent) of the overall decline in insured unemployment from a year ago. Factory unemployment moved down by 120,000, or 15 percent. The September rate of unemployment for manufacturing was 4.1 percent, compared with 4.7 percent a year earlier.

Most manufacturing groups experienced over-the-year declines in unemployment. The largest reductions took place among claimants from transportation equipment (26,000), nonelectrical machinery (25,000), and apparel (22,000).

A noteworthy exception to lower levels of unemployment was in primary metal industries, where the number of unemployed was 36,000 (80 percent) above the year-ago level. The higher level reflected employment reductions in primary metal industries from April to July, resulting primarily from curtailments in steel production. Primary metal workers comprised 12 percent of factory unemployment in September of this year compared with less than 6 percent a year ago. Nearly three-fifths of the increase in unemployment occurred in two States--Ohio and Pennsylvania--each up 10,000.

In all nonmanufacturing industry divisions, unemployment was below that of a year ago. The most sizable declines occurred in trade (41,000) and construction (37,000). Combined, these decreases represented about one-third of the total decline in insured unemployment.

#### Craft and Manual Workers Show Largest Reductions

Three-fourths of the decline in unemployed workers from September 1961 occurred among those with skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations. Unemployed semiskilled workers continued to show the largest over-the-year decrease--77,000, or 18 percent. Unemployment among unskilled and skilled workers dropped 52,000 and 40,000, respectively. Smaller decreases took place among claimants in the other major occupational groups--clerical and sales (32,000), service (16,000), and professional and managerial (4,000).

#### Largest Declines Among Men and Claimants Under Age 45

Over-the-year decreases among both men and women claimants were greatest for those under age 45. Unemployment of workers under age 45 was down 148,000, or 16 percent, compared with a decrease of 76,000, or 12 percent, among those 45 and over. Reductions were sharpest among claimants under age 25 and those between 35 and 44 years--each down 18 percent from a year ago.

Men claimants--totaling 145,000 fewer than a year ago--accounted for nearly two-thirds of the overall decline in unemployment from September 1961. This change primarily reflected less unemployment among workers in manufacturing (43 percent of the decrease) and construction (25 percent). The decline among women claimants--down 80,000--was concentrated among those from manufacturing (71 percent of the decrease). Not quite a fifth of the decline in the number of both men and women claimants occurred among trade workers.

#### Long-Term Unemployed Down by One-Fourth

Persons who had been claiming benefits for 5 or more consecutive weeks this September showed the largest percentage and numerical reductions from a year earlier. The group out of work 5 to 14 weeks declined by 90,000, or 14 percent. Those unemployed 15 weeks and more (the long-term unemployed) had a decrease of 84,000, or 25 percent.

The number of claimants who had been filing less than 5 weeks was about 50,000 fewer than a year ago. The very short-term unemployed (1-2 weeks) had the smallest decline--7 percent. In the 3-4 weeks duration group, the decrease was 12 percent.

As a result of the variation in these percentage declines, the distribution of claimants by duration of unemployment shifted slightly. In September 1962, the long-term unemployed comprised 19 percent of the total compared with 21 percent a year earlier. On the other hand, the proportion of very short-term unemployed edged up from 24 to 26 percent over the year.



## September Nonfarm Placements 7 Percent Higher Than Year-Ago Level

SEPTEMBER nonfarm placements, at 652,000, were 7 percent above a year ago and were at their highest September level since 1952. The over-the-month rise was 2 percent compared with a usual rise of 6 percent at this time of year. However, it should be noted that the States reported an average of 3 fewer workdays for September than for the previous month, which could account for a great part of this disparity. Seasonally adjusted, the annual placement rate was 6.4 million compared with 6.6 million in August and 6.0 million a year ago. For the first 9 months of 1962 nonfarm placements totaled 5.1 million, nearly 18 percent higher than for the same period in 1961 and the highest for this period since 1945. The largest over-the-year gains for the 9-month period were in manufacturing and trade with about 23 percent each. Among occupational groups, during this period, the clerical and sales and professional and managerial categories registered the sharpest gains, with each showing about a 22 percent gain.

All of this month's increase was recorded among adult workers age 20 and over. In both the 20-44 and the 45 and over age groups there were placement in-

creases of 5 percent, raising their totals to 430,000 and 125,000, respectively. Reflecting, to a large extent, the return of teenagers to school, the under age 20 category with 96,000 placements, registered a 15 percent loss from August but the September total was 10 percent higher than a year ago. Placements of handicapped workers in September, at 26,000, were 6 percent higher than in the previous month, and 5 percent above the year ago volume. About one-third of the handicapped workers placed were age 45 and over, compared with 19 percent for all placements in the age 45 and over category.

Thirty-one States reported over-the-month placement gains, with the largest in New York (8,500), mainly in household services, and in Texas (5,500), chiefly in trade and nonhousehold services. A decrease of 9,000 placements in California occurred mainly in services and in electrical machinery and apparel manufacturing.

### Placements Rise in Most Major Industrial and Occupational Groups

Over the month, placements gained moderately in all major industry divisions  
(continued on page 28)

Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
September 1962

Industry Division	Number	Percent change from August 1962	Usual % change between August & Sept. 1/	Percent change from Sept. 1/ 1961
Total . . . . .	652,000	+1.6	+6.0	+7.3
Construction . . . . .	48,100	+2.8	+5.0	+6.7
Manufacturing . . . . .	155,100	-5.4	+2.0	+6.8
Public utilities . . . . .	24,000	-4.5	+3.0	+2.3
Trade . . . . .	148,200	+2.1	+5.0	+9.9
Services . . . . .	243,700	+6.4	+11.0	+9.5
Government . . . . .	18,700	+11.6	+1.0	-16.8
All other . . . . .	14,200	-5.6	----	+3.3

1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1961.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
September 1962

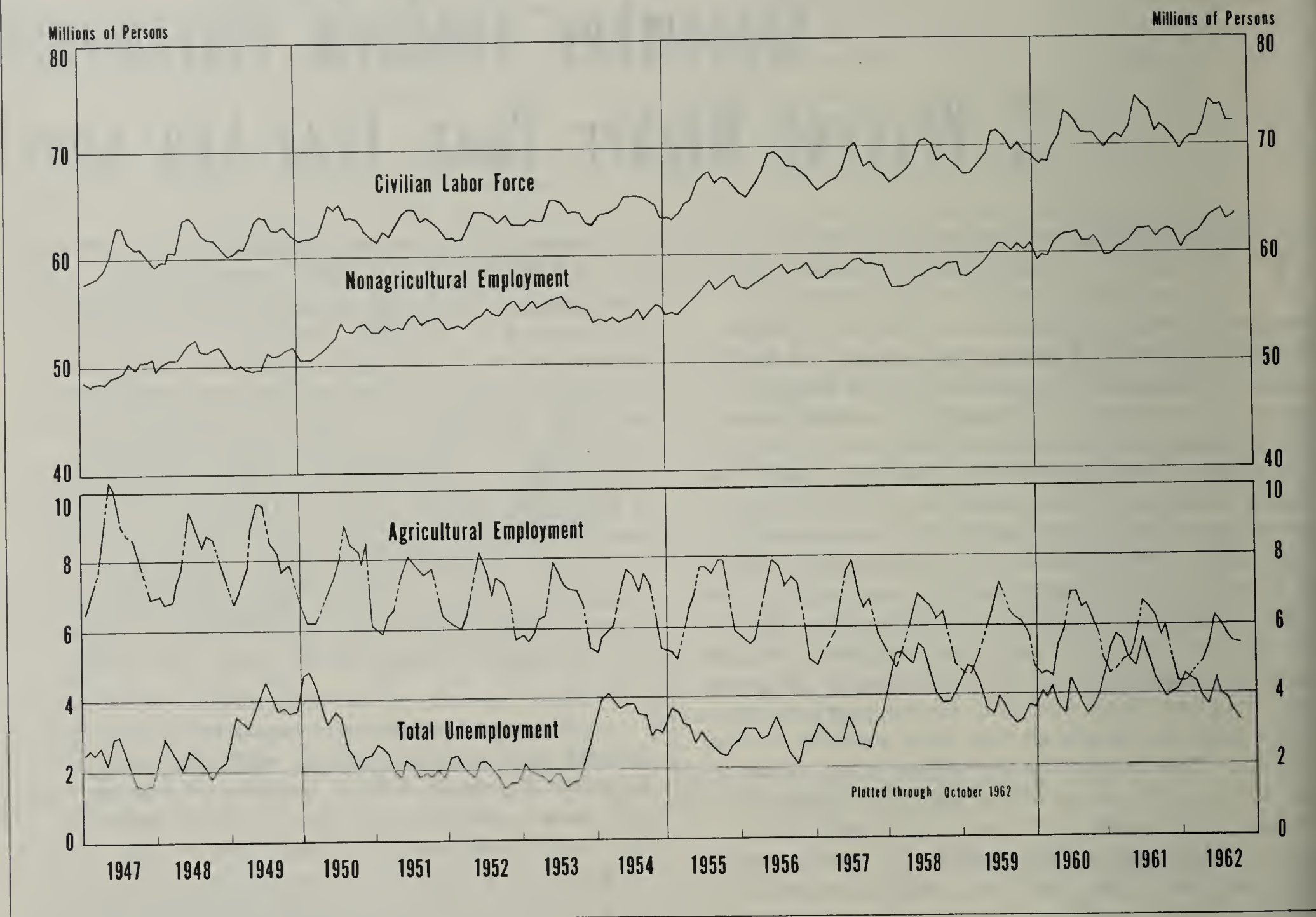
Occupational group	Number	Percent change from August 1962	Usual % change between August & Sept. 1/	Percent change from Sept. 1/ 1961
Total . . . . .	652,000	+1.6	+6.0	+7.3
Professional and managerial . . . . .	22,300	+6.9	+6.0	+20.8
Clerical and sales . . . . .	94,700	+2.4	+6.0	+10.3
Service . . . . .	200,800	+4.5	+5.0	+5.8
Skilled . . . . .	33,300	-10.1	-5.0	-3.2
Semiskilled . . . . .	87,100	-2.7	+1.0	+10.5
Unskilled . . . . .	213,700	+1.8	+9.0	+6.9

1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1961.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 Years of Age and Over)

September and October 1962 and October 1961

Employment status	Oct. 7-13 1962	Sept. 9-15 1962	Oct. 8-14 1961	Net change	
				Sept.-Oct. 1962	Oct. 1961- Oct. 1962
Civilian labor force	72,187,000	72,179,000	71,759,000	8,000	428,000
Employed	68,893,000	68,668,000	67,824,000	225,000	1,069,000
Agricultural	5,475,000	5,564,000	5,964,000	-89,000	-489,000
Nonagricultural	63,418,000	63,103,000	61,860,000	315,000	1,558,000
Unemployed	3,294,000	3,512,000	3,934,000	-218,000	-640,000
Not in the labor force	55,808,000	55,631,000	54,226,000	177,000	1,582,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The total labor force, including the Armed Forces, was unchanged from September, at 74.9 million--about in line with seasonal expectations. Allowing for the introduction of 1960 Census data into the monthly estimation procedure in April 1962, the total labor force in October was 800,000 higher than a year ago. This over-the-year increase was still somewhat below projections of annual labor force growth which are based on long-term trends in population and rates of labor force participation.

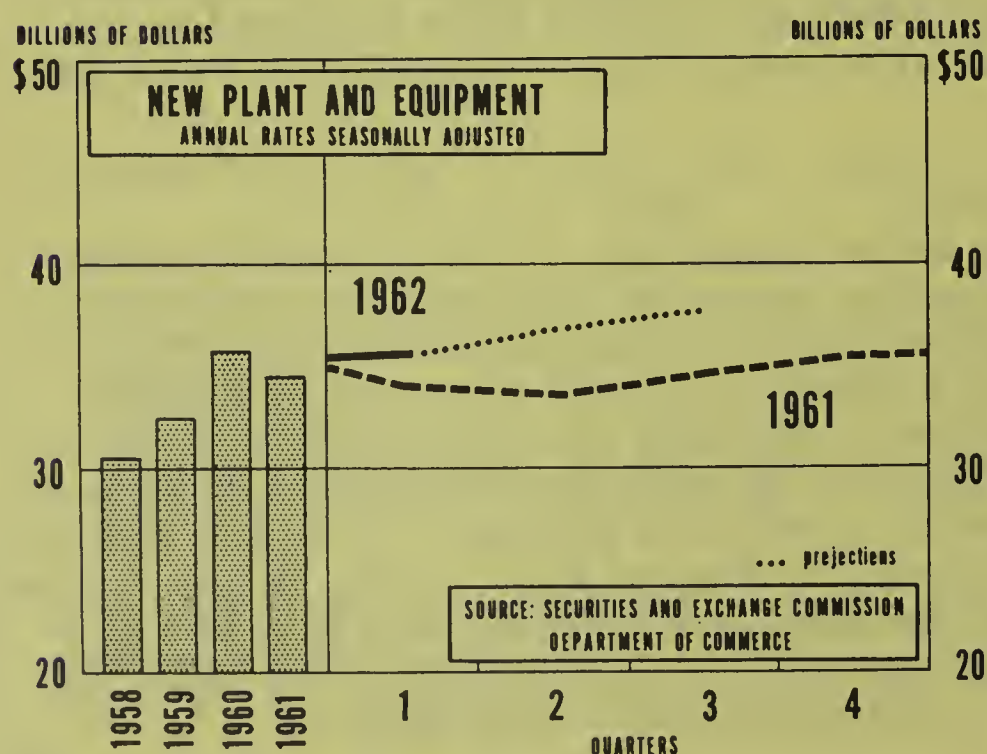
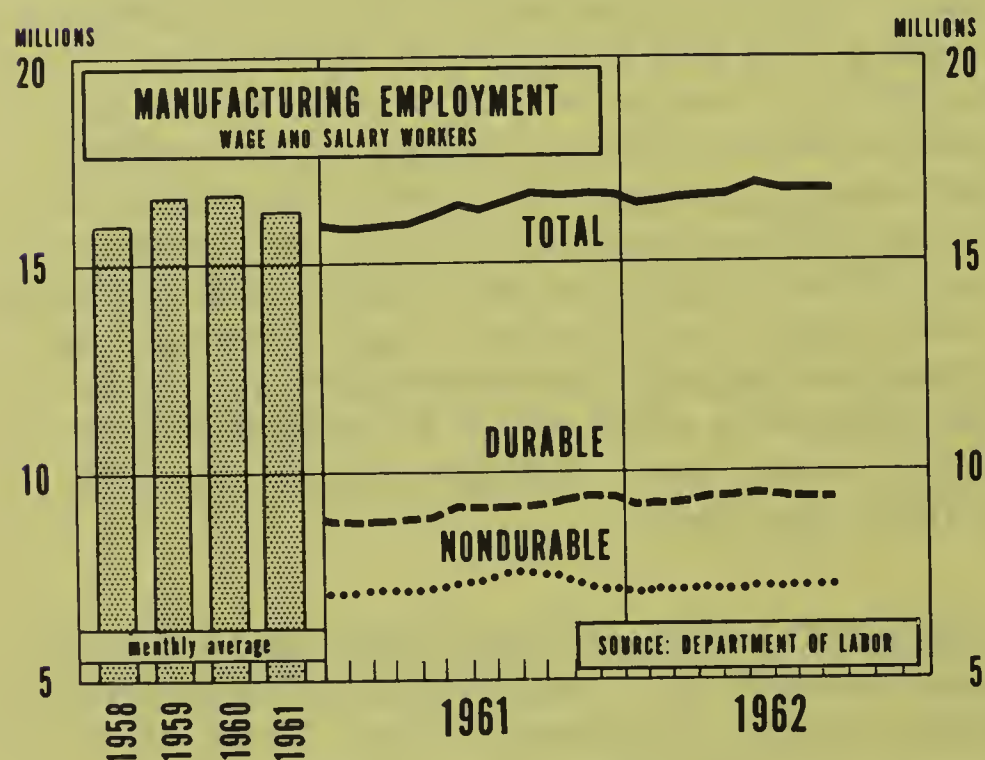
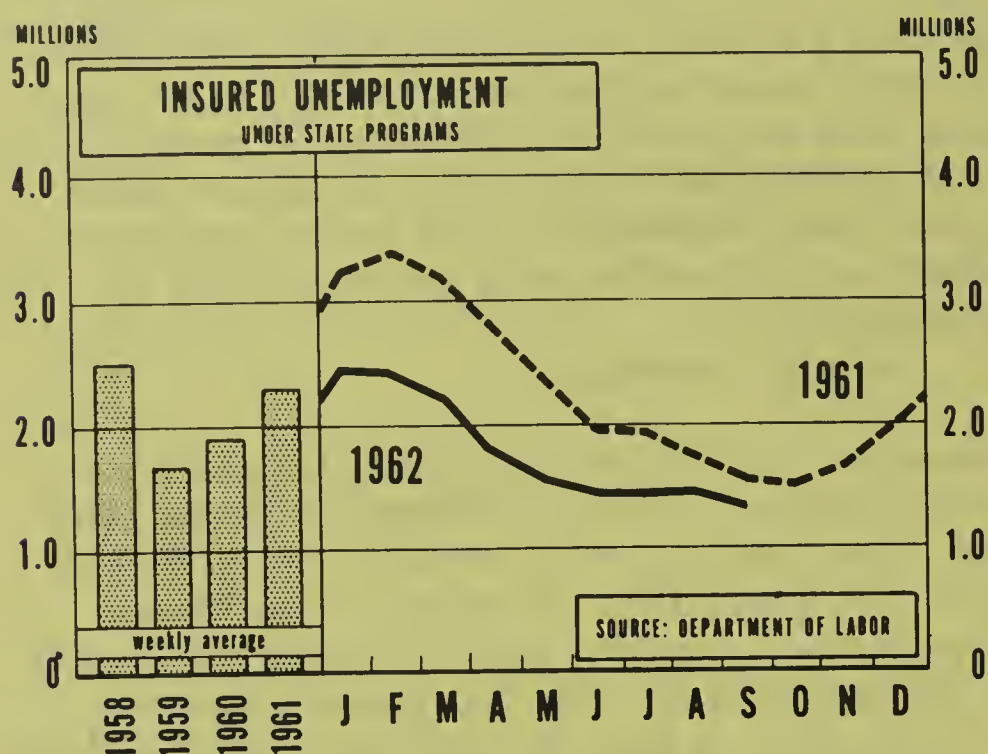
Total employment, at 68.9 million, stood at its highest October level on record; it was over a million higher than in October 1961. Nonagricultural employment--including the self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers--rose by 300,000 over the month to 63.4 million. It was 1.7 million higher than in October 1961. On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonagricultural employment has risen by 1.2 million since January with the bulk of the increase coming during the first half of the year; it has shown little change since May. A comparison of employment data by occupation for the first 10 months of 1961 and 1962 generally reveals a continuation of long-term trends as well as recovery from the 1960-61 recession. The largest over-the-year rise in employment occurred in the white-collar group (up 800,000). All major white-collar occupations, with the exception of sales workers, shared in the increase. Largely reflecting a rebound from recession losses, the number of blue-collar workers increased significantly during the first 10 months of 1962 (up 500,000) from the comparable period a year ago. Most of this rise occurred among semiskilled operators. The number of service workers again moved up over the year, also in line with long-run trends. Agricultural employment, at 5.5 million in October, was not significantly changed from the September level but was almost 500,000 below a year ago. During the first 10 months of 1962, however, farm employment has averaged about 200,000 less than in 1961, continuing its long-term decline.

Unemployment, showing a decline of 200,000 between September and October, dropped to 3.3 million. The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell from 5.8 percent in September to 5.5 percent in October. It has been close to the 5.5 percent mark most of this year. In October, there were nearly 900,000 persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer, not significantly changed from September, but 400,000 below last year's total. Included among these long-term jobless were about 450,000 persons who had been looking for jobs 6 months or more, virtually the same as a month ago, but 300,000 fewer than in October 1961.

Insured unemployment under regular State programs, which normally shows little change at this time of year, edged up about 40,000 between September and October to 1.4 million. Among the 32 States showing increases, New York reported the only sizable rise (11,000). No State reported any significant decrease over the month. The rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) edged up from 3.3 percent in mid-September to 3.4 percent in mid-October. In October a year ago, it was 3.8 percent. Rates in excess of 5.0 percent this October were reported by Puerto Rico (7.3), Pennsylvania (5.5), and West Virginia (5.4). Preliminary data indicate that 110,000 persons exhausted their State unemployment benefits in October, compared with about 100,000 in September and 155,000 in October a year ago.



# NATIONAL LABOR



THE Nation's economy in October and early November remained on the high plateau reached in midyear. As in September, some key indicators inched up; others edged down; and some showed no change. Most current economic data gave little indication of any significant change in the level of economic activity for the fourth quarter.

Gross national product was at an estimated annual rate of \$555.5 billion in the 1962 third quarter--a gain of \$3.5 billion from the preceding quarter. This was the smallest quarterly increase for more than a year and a half. The July-September net rise reflected increased personal consumption expenditures and Government purchases of goods and services, which more than offset a drop in net exports and in private inventory investments. Third quarter GNP was about \$10.5 billion above the first quarter figure and \$33.2 billion higher than in the third quarter 1961.

Industrial production, which has remained at 119 percent of the 1957 average for the past 3 months, probably rose in October, although the final figures were not available at press time. (The new figures will reflect the shifting of the base from 1957 to 1957-1959 by the Federal Reserve Board.) The expected increase in output in October stems from gains in auto output, and a slight rise in steel production. Auto production in October reached an alltime high for the month--at 723,600 units. Thus far in 1962, auto production has totaled over 5.6 million units--about 30 percent above the 10-month figure for 1961. Schedules for November are expected to run to nearly 700,000 units.

Steel production during October was up somewhat from September, and for the week ending November 3, output came to 1,778,000 tons--44 percent above the year's low point in July and the highest weekly output since last May. Steel executives believe that, in view of the high level of orders from the auto industry,



# MARKET *Keynotes*

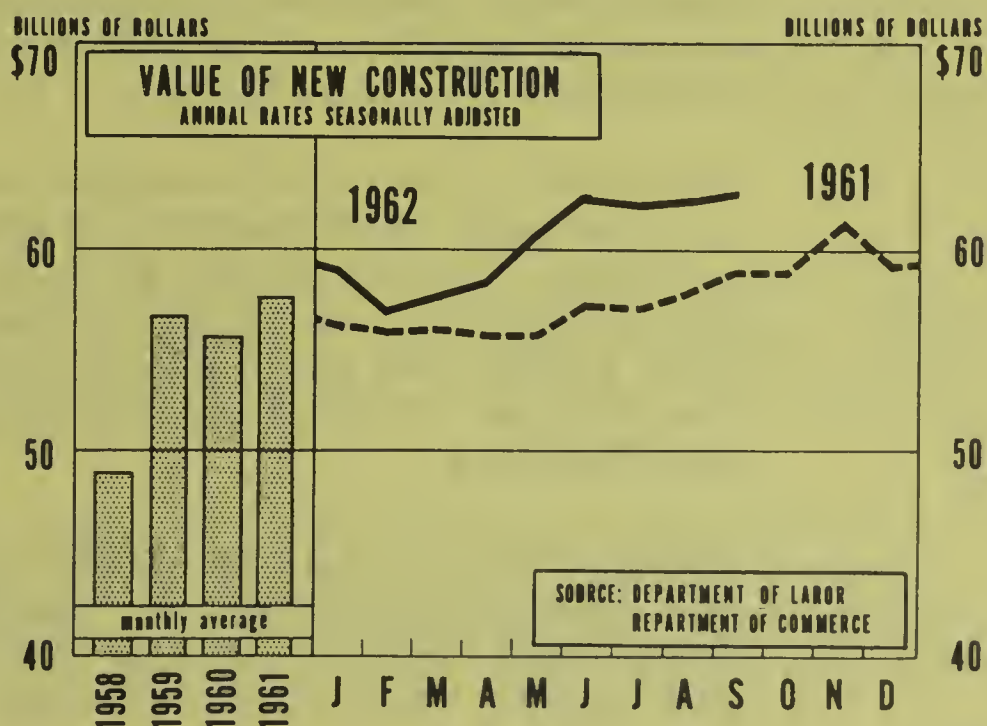
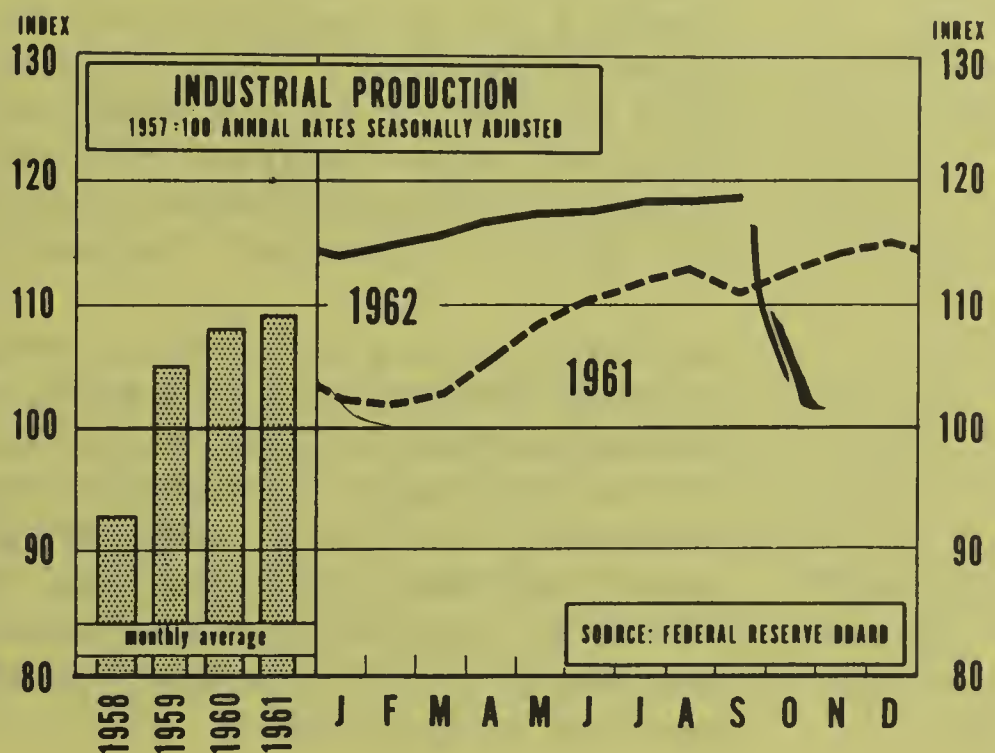
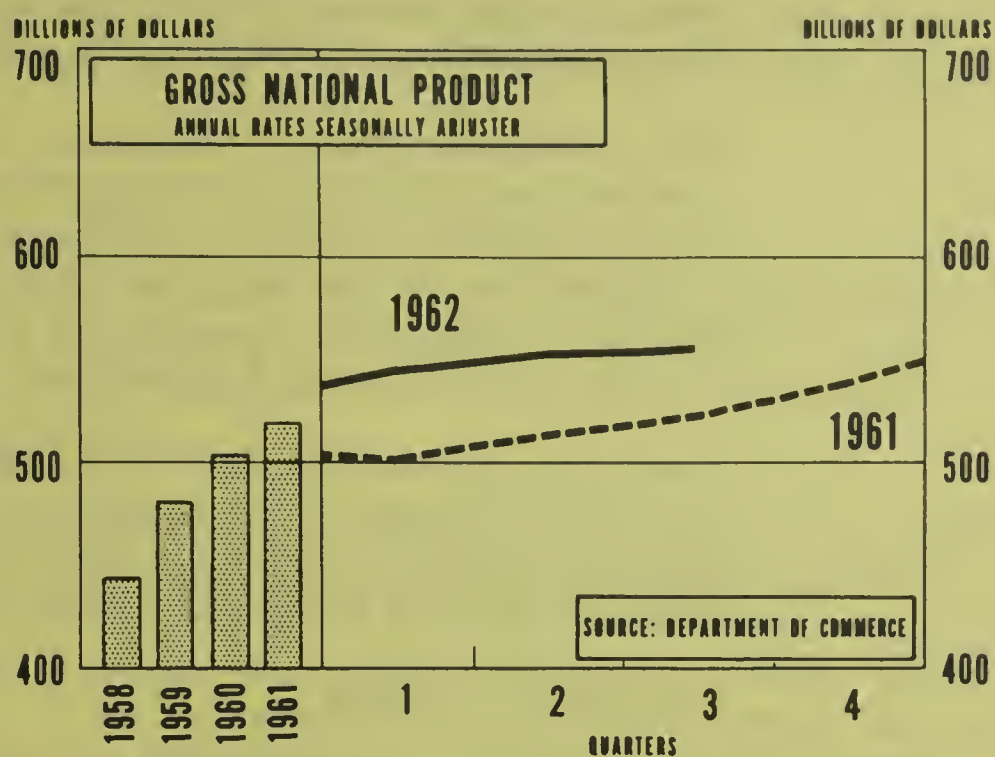
steel production will continue to rise, but only gradually.

Developments in employment were primarily seasonal between September and October, but unemployment dropped somewhat more than is usual at this time of year. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell from 5.8 percent in the preceding month to 5.5 percent in October, a figure around which it has hovered for most of the year.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Total employment in October, at a record high for the month, showed a seasonal rise of 225,000 from September to 68,893,000. This was about 1.1 million above the year-ago level. Nonagricultural employment also rose seasonally by 315,000 to an October record of 63,418,000—more than offsetting a small decline in farm employment. On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm employment has remained at about the same level since May.

Nonfarm payroll employment, at 56.3 million in October, was also at a record high for the month. This volume, although not appreciably changed from that of a month earlier, was in line with seasonal expectations. The largest increases between September and October were in trade and in State and local governments—up some 80,000 and 130,000, respectively. Manufacturing employment, totaling some 17 million, declined by 80,000, following the September peak in food products' canning and preserving activities. Employment in primary metals was down by about 10,000, while that in transportation equipment increased by 25,000, reflecting the substantial high level of auto production after the model change-over period. On a seasonally adjusted basis, payroll employment has risen by 1.2 million since January, with virtually all of the increases occurring by midyear. Since then, the total has fluctuated within a narrow range, with a moderate decline in manufacturing industries being offset by continued gains in State and local governments and in the service industries.





There were about 2.2 million nonfarm workers in part-time jobs for economic reasons during October, about the same number as in the previous month, but some 150,000 fewer than in October 1961. The over-the-year decline was mainly among those who usually work full time, but who were on short hours because of slack work, material changes, and other economic reasons.

The manufacturing workweek, which usually remains unchanged between September and October, dropped by 0.3 hours to 40.3 hours. (The survey period contained religious holidays and Columbus Day.) Greater-than-seasonal declines occurred in most industry divisions. Aside from the impact of auto model changeover operations in August, the workweek has remained fairly stable from May to September, after allowances for seasonal factors.

Factory production workers were paid an average of \$2.40 an hour in October--unchanged from the September peak, but 6 cents higher than a year earlier. Because of the decline in the workweek, average weekly earnings fell 72 cents from the alltime high of \$97.44 in September.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment this October totaled 3,294,000--the lowest volume since October 1959. The number of jobless workers dropped by 200,000 from September (more than is usual at this time of year), lowering the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to the 5.5 percent about which it has hovered for most of the year. In each of the 2 preceding months the rate was 5.8 percent. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate for adult women stood at 5.6 percent in October--down sharply from 6.1 percent in September. The rates for adult men and teenagers were virtually unchanged from the preceding month--at 4.5 and 13.3 percent, respectively.

Included among the unemployed this October were about 900,000 who had been jobseeking for 15 weeks or more. This number was little changed from the September figure, but 375,000 below that of a year ago. Nearly 450,000 of the long-term unemployed had been out of work for more than 6 months. Very long-term unemployment has been trending downward throughout the year, and the current number was nearly 300,000 less than a year ago. About 27 percent of those jobseeking for more than 6 months had formerly worked in manufacturing industries; this compares with a proportion of 33 percent in September.

On the other hand, insured unemployment, which usually shows no change at this time of year, increased by 4 percent, to 1,385,000. As a result of this small rise, the seasonally adjusted level of insured unemployment rose to 1.9 million--from 1.8 in September. This compares with 2.1 million a year earlier.

The October insured unemployment rate (not adjusted for seasonality) was 3.4 percent; in September it was 3.3 percent and in October a year ago 3.7 percent. Twenty States showed rates above the national average with the highest in Puerto Rico (7.4 percent), Pennsylvania and West Virginia (5.5 percent each), and Alaska (5.2 percent). The lowest rates (less than 2 percent) were in the District of Columbia, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Virginia.

Forty-one States reported more insured jobless than in September. Most of the increases were small; the largest rises occurred in New York (8,000), California (7,400), Pennsylvania (6,000), and Ohio (4,900). Michigan and Florida showed the only sizable decreases--down 5,900 and 4,400, respectively.



Initial claims in October were at a weekly average of 274,700, compared with 234,800 in September. This over-the-month rise, which was in line with seasonal expectations, in large measure reflected layoffs in primary metals, construction, food processing, and in some segments of apparel manufacturing. The availability of a new quarter's wage credits also influenced the rise in initial claims.

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Retail sales in October rose to a record of almost \$20.1 billion, after seasonal adjustment--about 2 percent above September and 8 percent above a year earlier. Auto deliveries helped to lift sales of all durable goods to \$6.6 billion--8 percent above the preceding month.

Retail auto dealers in October sold 726,000 cars, the highest volume for any month in the industry's history. The previous record was set in April 1955, when 702,000 were sold. October's selling rate was 31 percent better than a year earlier, after adjustment for the different number of selling days. Part of the sales surge probably resulted from the closeness of the introduction dates of the 1963 models. All producers offered their new lines in the last week of September or the first week of October. In most years, the introductions were spread over several weeks.

The department store sales index during October dropped to 110 (1957-1959=100), seasonally adjusted, from record highs of 117 in March and September. The October index was the lowest since February of this year. Indications are that much of the decline resulted from generally warm weather during most of the month, which was believed to have discouraged the usual October shopping for fall and winter clothing.

The value of new construction put in place during the month was at an annual rate of \$62.6 billion (seasonally adjusted)--about the same level as in June, August, and September. For the first 10 months of this year, construction activity was at an annual rate of \$60.5 billion--6 percent ahead of the same period in 1961 in dollar volume, and 4 percent in physical volume. The gains in physical volume were nearly all in the private sector. Moderate gains in highways, sewers, and water systems, and conservation (largely dams) were mostly offset by a decline in military work.

Consumer credit outstanding rose by \$90 million in September to a total of \$59.2 billion, according to the Federal Reserve Board. The rise was considerably smaller than increases during the past several months, but consumer credit was about \$4.5 billion, or 8 percent, higher than a year ago; nearly two thirds of the increase was in automobile credit and personal loans.

## PRICES

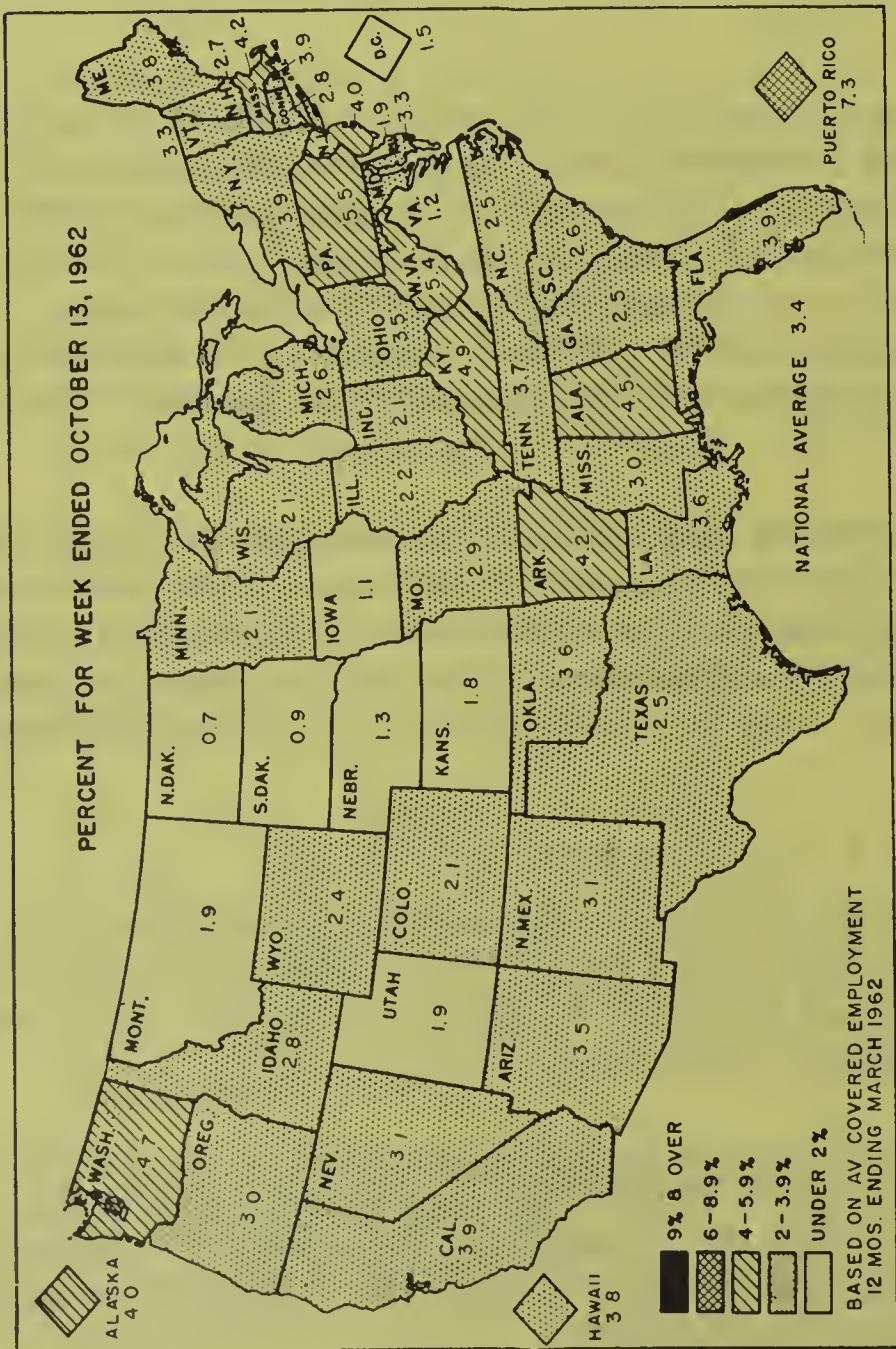
Consumer prices for goods and services increased in September, the index rising to 106.1 percent (1957-1959=100) from 105.5 percent in August. This was the sharpest monthly increase in over 4 years. The rise was largely due to higher prices for meat, clothing, and used cars.

The September monthly wholesale price index increased to a new high of 101.2 percent of the 1957-1959 base. The rise was partly due to the withholding of livestock from the markets. Industrial commodities edged up during September to 100.8--offsetting the drop in August. Since December 1958, this index has held between 100.6 and 101.7.

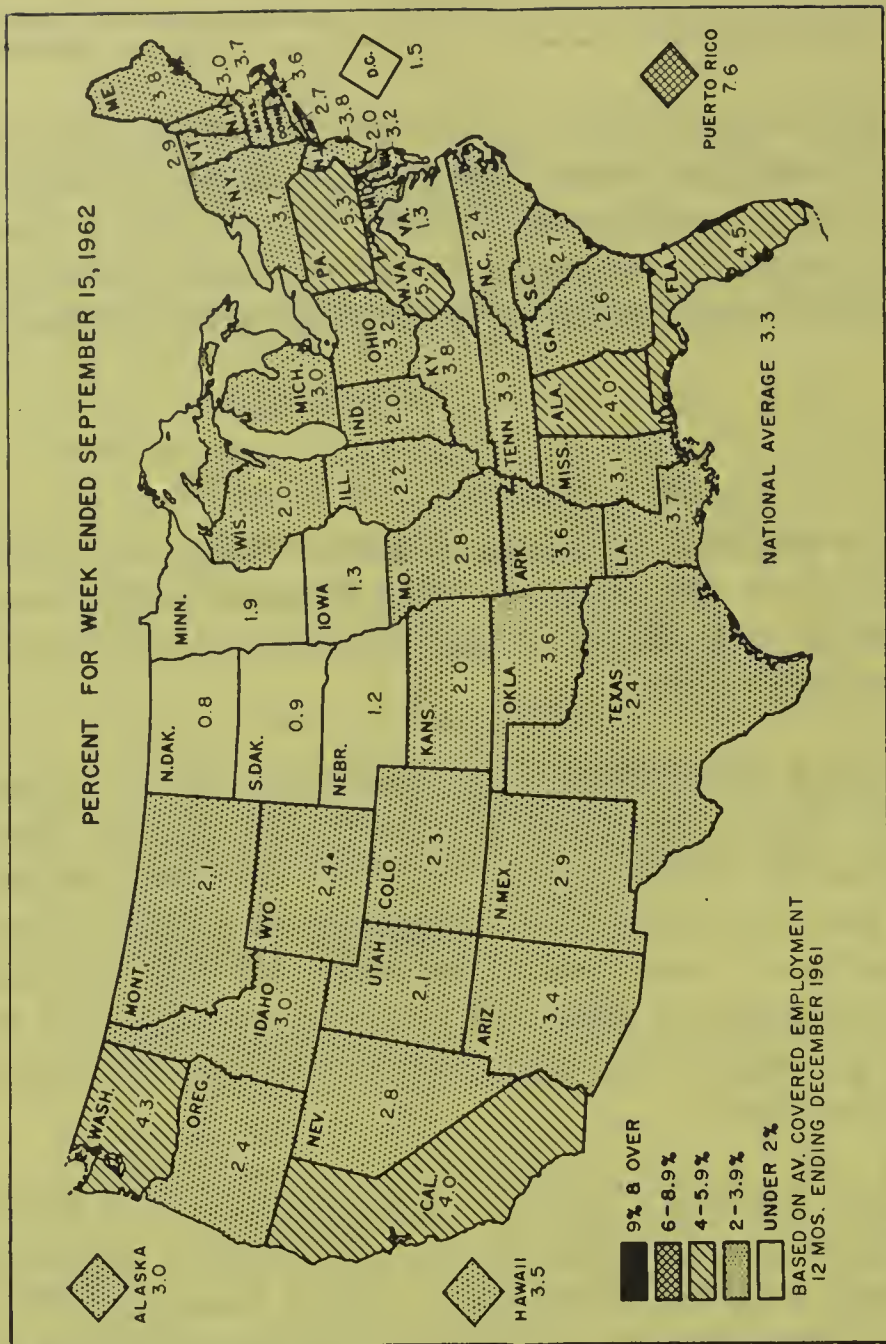


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

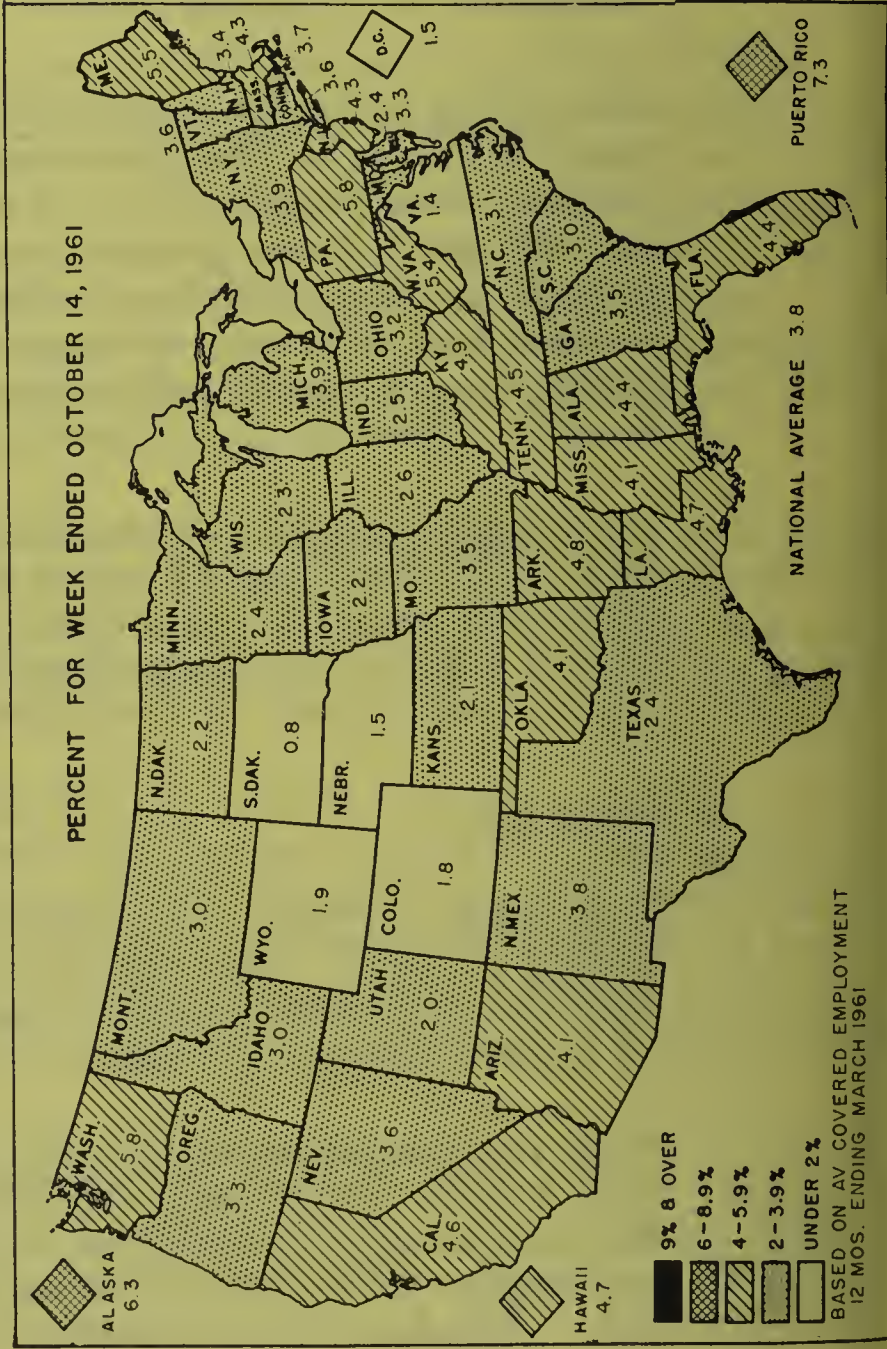
LATEST MONTH



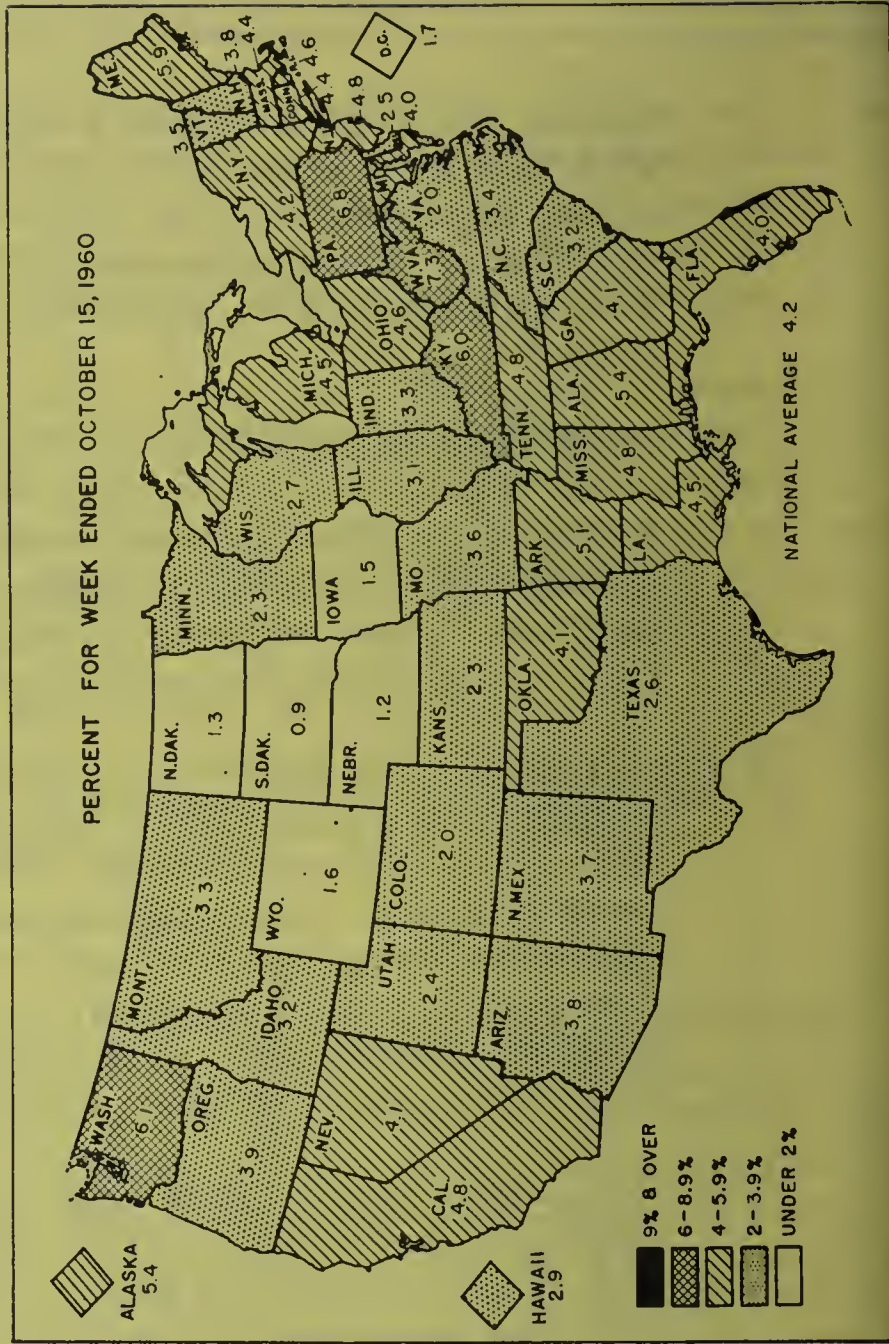
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## Unemployment Insurance Activities

# Insured Unemployment Shows Little Change in October

**I**NSURED unemployment under State programs, which normally shows little change at this time of year, edged up from 1,330,600 in September to an average of 1,374,600 during the first 4 weeks in October. Although the rise was small, the seasonally adjusted level rose from 1.8 to 1.9 million between the 2 months. The comparable figure for October 1961 was 2.1 million.

Under the two Federal programs, insured joblessness also showed small changes during the first 4 weeks in October. The number insured under the ex-servicemen's program (UCX) was down 200 over the month to 51,600, while the average under the Federal employee program rose by 1,300 to 26,700.

The rate of State insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) edged up from 3.3 percent in mid-September to 3.4 percent in mid-October. In October a year ago, it was 3.8 percent. Rates in

excess of 5.0 percent this October were reported by Puerto Rico (7.3), Pennsylvania (5.5), and West Virginia (5.4 percent), while those in Alabama, Kentucky, and Washington ranged from 4.5 to 4.9 percent. In addition to Pennsylvania, two other large States had rates well above the national average in mid-October--Massachusetts (4.2) and New Jersey (4.0 percent). On the other hand, rates in Illinois, Indiana, and Texas were 2.5 percent or less.

### Initial Claims Rise Seasonally

On the average, unemployed workers filed 274,700 initial claims per week in October compared with 234,800 in September. This over-the-month rise, which was in line with seasonal expectations, reflected in large measure scattered layoffs in construction, the usual at this time of year cutbacks in food processing and in some segments of apparel manufacturing,

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment <sup>1/</sup>	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
September 8	228,600	233,000	1,389,000	1,586,600
" 15	243,300	267,500	1,335,600	1,560,700
" 22	235,000	281,400	1,305,300	1,561,500
" 29	232,500	261,000	1,296,900	1,518,800
October 6	274,500	292,400	1,299,400	1,477,700
" 13	266,200	250,200	1,378,000	1,520,900
" 20	272,000	272,600	1,393,500	1,499,000
" 27	273,600	269,500	1,427,700	1,499,000
November 3	295,900	299,200	----	----
<u>Weekly averages</u>				
September	234,800	257,500	1,330,600	1,558,300
October	274,700	277,000	<sup>2/</sup> 1,374,600	1,501,600

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State program.

<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending October 27, 1962.



as well as the availability of a new quarter's wage credits.

Initial claims under the UCX program declined by 900 in October to a weekly average of 6,700. This was considerably above the 5,400 level in October 1961. New unemployment under the UCFE program, however, was up 500 over the month to an average of 3,000--about the same as a year earlier.

#### Insured Unemployment Up in 32 States

Altogether, 32 States reported rising insured joblessness between mid-September and mid-October. Most of the increases were small. The largest rise--11,300 in New York--largely reflected increased unemployment in construction and manufacturing, which more than offset lower jobless levels in the trade and public utilities industries. More than half of the rise in manufacturing in this State was among apparel workers; joblessness was also up among electrical machinery and transportation equipment workers. Four other States--Kentucky, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania--reported October increases ranging from 5,100 to 8,500. Both Ohio and Pennsylvania noted increased unemployment in the construction and primary metals industries, while seasonal unemployment in soft goods, particularly apparel, contributed to the larger volume in Massachusetts. Kentucky noted rising joblessness in mining.

The only sizable October declines in insured unemployment were reported by Michigan (6,500) and Florida (4,800). Most of the reduction in Michigan was among auto workers although joblessness in nonelectrical machinery plants also showed a decline. In Florida, seasonal hiring in citrus fruit processing plants and reduced joblessness in the trade and public utilities industries accounted for most of the decrease.

Compared with mid-October a year ago, insured unemployment was down in 38 States including California and Michigan, which led the Nation with reductions of about 24,000 each. In California, the volume was below a year earlier in all major industry divisions except service. Among the manufacturing industries showing sizable declines were food processing, textiles, machinery, and transportation equipment. About half of Michigan's over-the-year decline occurred in manufacturing (especially transportation equipment), with construction and trade also registering substantial decreases.

#### Overall Uptrend in Seasonally Adjusted Joblessness

Over the past 6 months the seasonally adjusted level of insured unemployment has moved upward. Nationally, the average rose about 12 percent between the April-June and July-September quarters. Increases in several of the large States

#### State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

Activity	Number or amount	September 1962		Jan - Sept (in thousands)	
		% change from Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961	1962	1961
Initial claims 2/.....	955,600	-20.2	-11.6	11,343	13,904
Weeks claimed 2/.....	5,555,300	-18.0	-15.8	71,961	97,528
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	1,330,600	-9.4	-14.6	1,845	2,501
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,173,700	-6.6	-14.6	1,593	2,207
Benefits paid 3/ .....	\$160,559,500	-18.7	-13.2	\$2,089,729	\$2,835,783
Claimant exhaustions .....	101,600	-15.6	-36.3	1,292	1,921

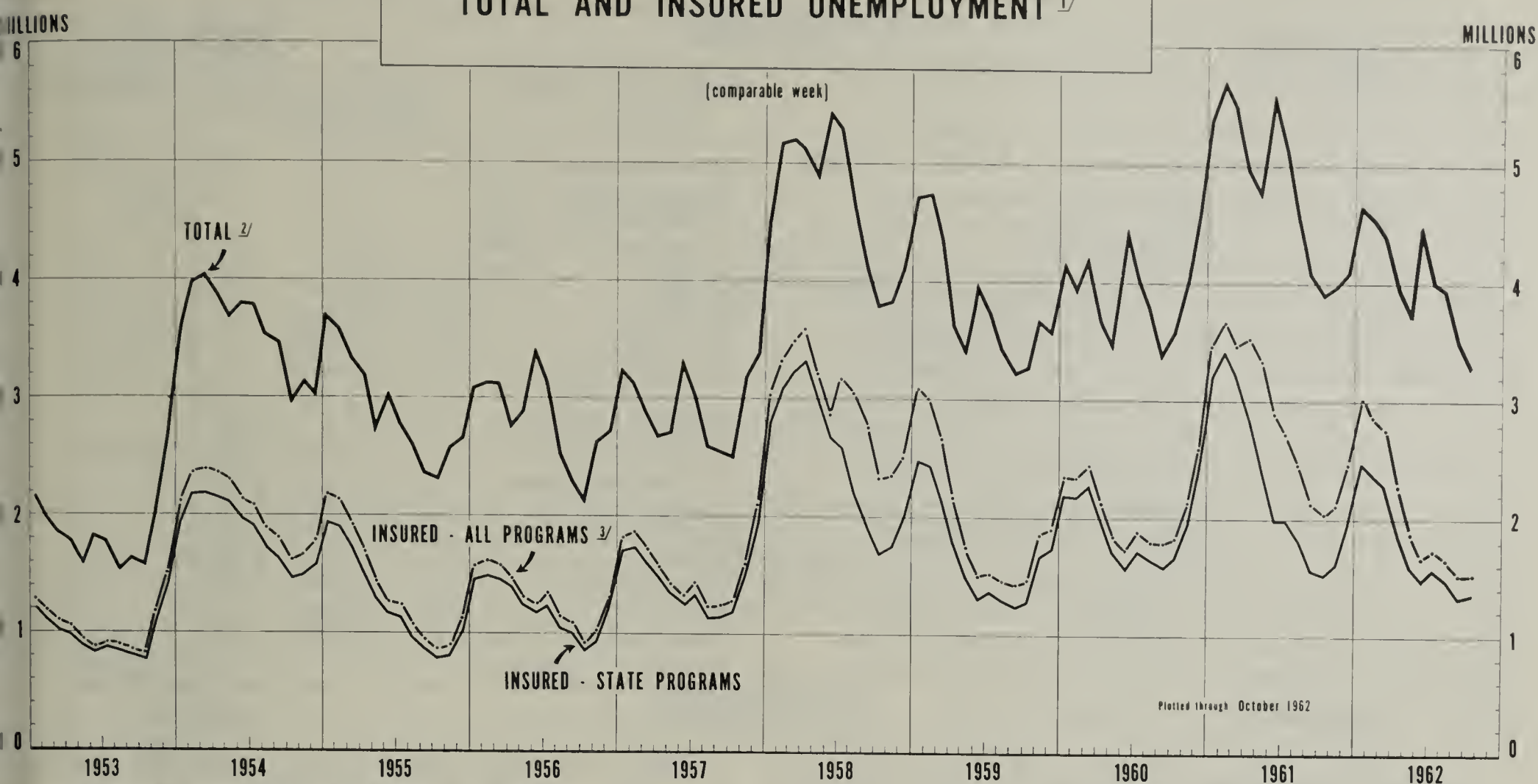
1/ Data relate to State programs only.

2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.



## TOTAL AND INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT <sup>1/</sup>



1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.

Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

(with more than one-million covered workers each) were much sharper, as shown below:

	Percent change		Percent change
United States ...	+12	Michigan .....	- 4
California .....	+10	New Jersey .....	+13
Illinois .....	+ 3	New York .....	+20
Indiana .....	+22	Ohio .....	+26
Massachusetts .....	+18	Pennsylvania .....	+13
		Texas .....	+23

Nationally, the adjusted volume was at a low point for 1962 in May, while in seven of these States the low was reached in April or May. The exceptions were California, which experienced its low point in January, and Illinois and Michigan where the lows were reached in June.

### Dropouts From State UI Rolls Show Usual October Decline

An estimated 1.0 million workers stopped filing for State unemployment benefits in October--somewhat fewer than in September. Preliminary data indicate that about 113,000, or about 11 percent, of those who had stopped filing in October had exhausted their benefits. The num-

ber of exhaustions this October compares with 101,600 in September and 155,300 in October 1961. The proportion of dropouts due to exhaustions has been fairly steady for the past several months although lower than during the corresponding months of last year.

### Jobless Benefits Drop Substantially in September

A total of \$181.1 million was paid in benefits to jobless workers under all unemployment insurance programs in September, compared with \$218.9 million in August. The September total included \$160.6 million under State programs, \$4.5 million under the UCX program, \$3.8 million under the UCFE program, and \$10.2 million under the railroad program.

For jobless workers totally unemployed, the average benefit check under State programs amounted to \$34.42 in September--some 13 cents more than in August, and \$1.30 more than the average check in September a year earlier.



## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

(continued from page 17)

except manufacturing and public utilities. Government, with 19,000 placements, experienced the sharpest rise--12 percent--while services, with 244,000, registered the largest numerical gain--14,000, or 6 percent. These gains compare with usual rises of 1 percent in government and 11 percent in services between August and September. Manufacturing, with 155,000 placements registered a contra-seasonal decline of 5 percent instead of the usual 2 percent increase for this time of year. Almost half of the manufacturing decline was in the apparel industry and was heavily concentrated in the large apparel producing States of New York, Pennsylvania, and California. Compared with a year ago, all industry divisions except government showed placement rises with the largest in trade and in services, with increases of 10 percent each.

All occupational groups except skilled and semiskilled recorded over-the-month placement gains. The professional and managerial category, with 22,000 placements, reported the largest percentage gain--7 percent--while the service group, with 201,000, showed the largest numerical rise--9,000 or 5 percent. These gains are seasonal. On the other hand, the skilled category, with 33,000 placements, dropped 10 percent over the month, twice the usual decrease for this time of year. The semiskilled group with 87,000 placements showed a 3 percent decline compared with a usual 1 percent drop between August and September.

Compared with a year ago all occupations, except the skilled, registered placement gains. The professional and

## Nonfarm Placements of Workers Age 45 Years and Over September 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all placements
Total .....	125,200	100.0	19.2
Construction.....	9,100	7.3	18.9
Manufacturing .....	19,300	15.4	12.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities..	4,200	3.4	17.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	22,200	17.7	15.0
Services .....	65,100	52.0	26.7
Government .....	3,400	2.7	18.2
All other.....	1,900	1.5	13.3
<b>Occupational group</b>			
Total.....	125,200	100.0	19.2
Professional and managerial.....	4,300	3.4	19.3
Clerical and sales.....	10,700	8.5	11.2
Service .....	54,700	43.8	27.3
Skilled.....	9,000	7.2	26.9
Semiskilled.....	9,900	7.9	11.4
Unskilled and other....	36,600	29.2	17.1

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

managerial recorded the largest percentage gain--21 percent--followed by the clerical and sales and the semiskilled categories with about 10 percent each.

## Placements in Large Metropolitan Areas Rise 15 Percent Over the Year

September nonfarm placements in the 55 largest metropolitan centers totaled 308,000, an increase of 15 percent over a year ago compared with a national gain of 7 percent. Over the month, placements in the 55 areas rose 6 percent compared with a 2 percent overall national gain. Forty-seven percent of the Nation's placements in September were made in the 55 metropolitan centers. The proportion was 45 percent in August and 44 percent a year ago.

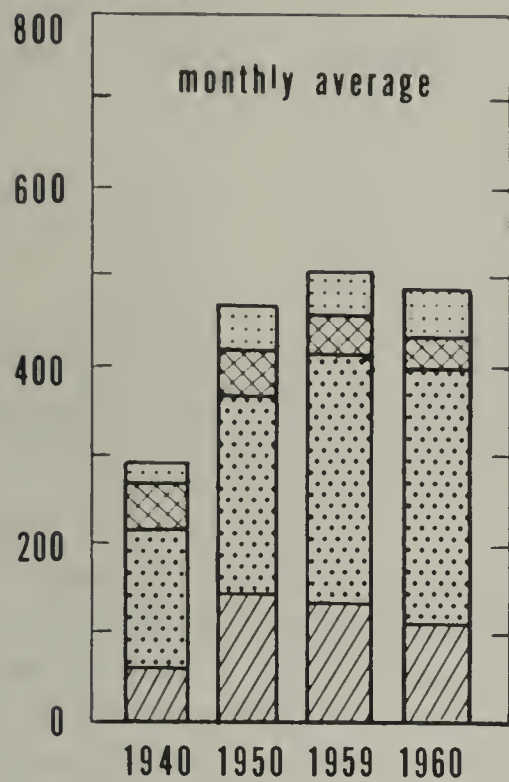
## Employment Service Activities

Activity	September 1962		Jan. -Sept. (in thousands)	
	Number	% change from		1961
		August 1962	Sept. 1961	
New applications .....	855,900	-2.6	+7.9	8,169
Counseling interviews--total .....	145,800	-2.0	+10.5	1,578
Initial counseling interviews.....	84,000	+2.8	+10.6	893
Individuals given tests .....	182,200	+10.4	+9.0	1,674
Placements--total .....	1,782,300	-4.4	+13.3	12,043
Nonfarm .....	652,000	+1.6	+7.3	5,114
Farm .....	1,130,300	-7.5	+17.0	6,929



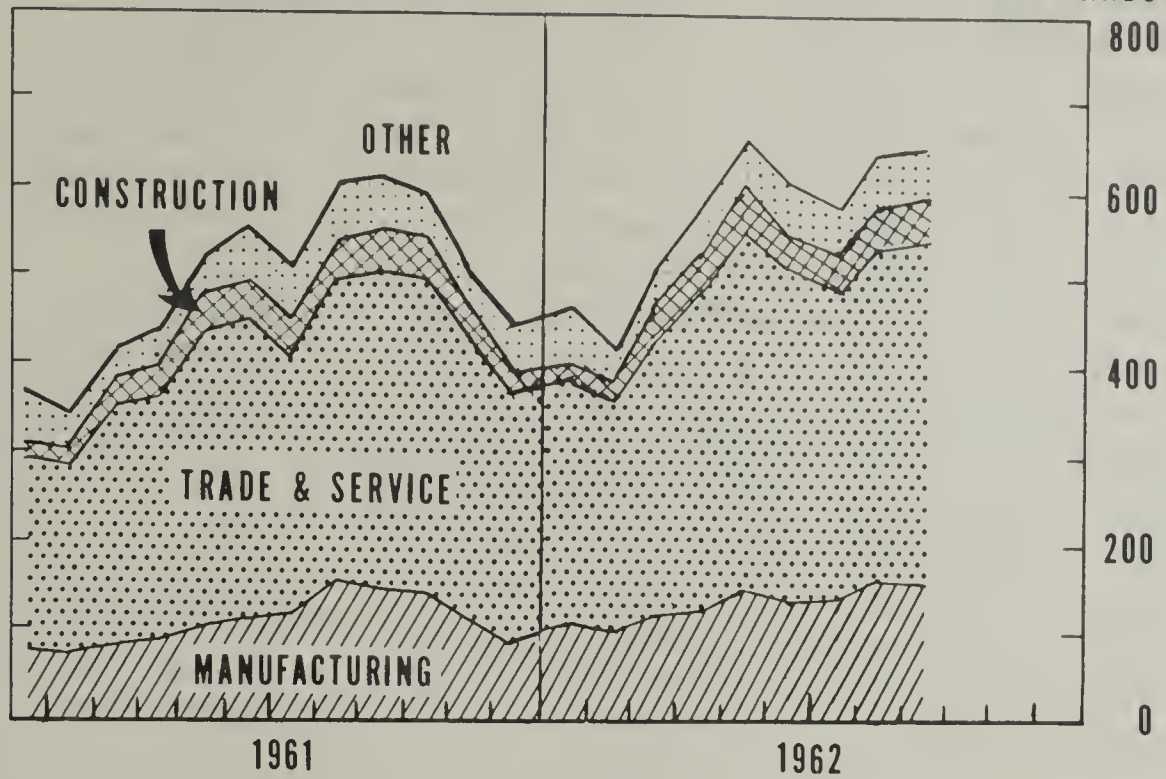
# NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

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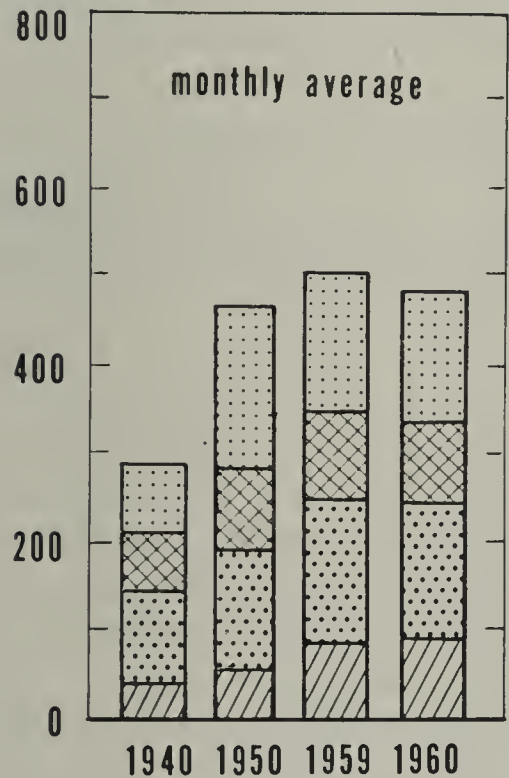


## INDUSTRY

THOUSANDS

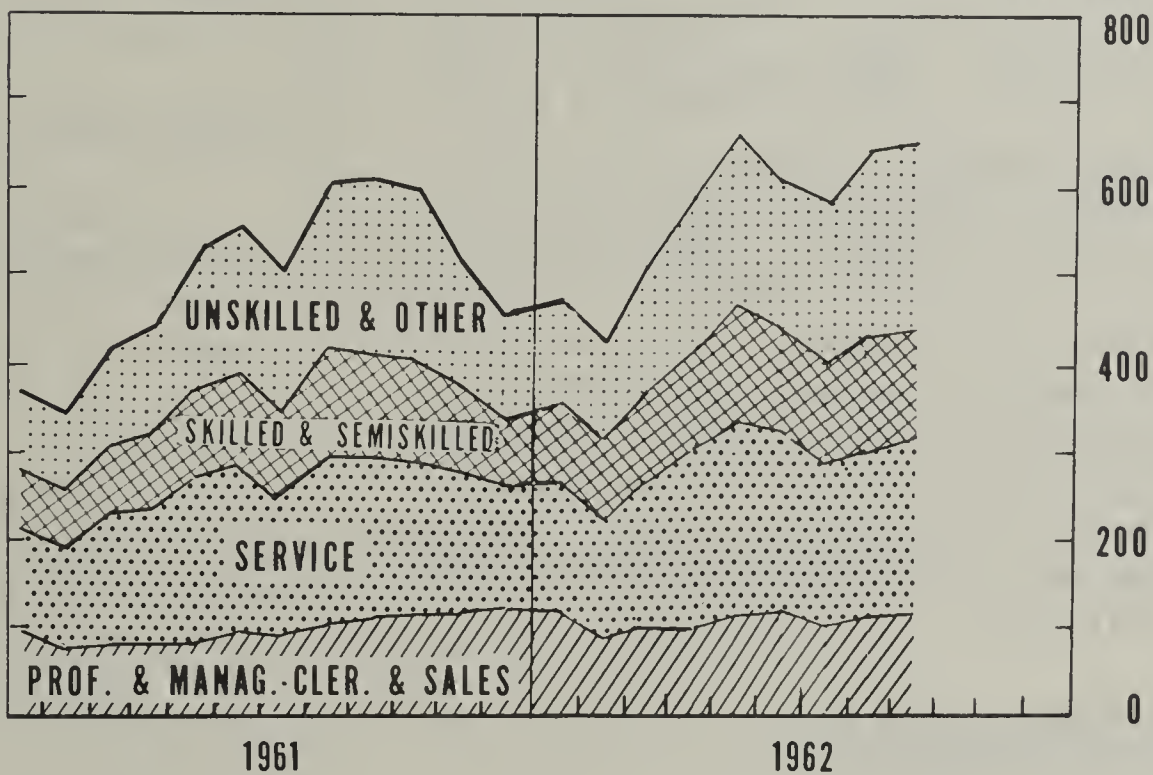


THOUSANDS

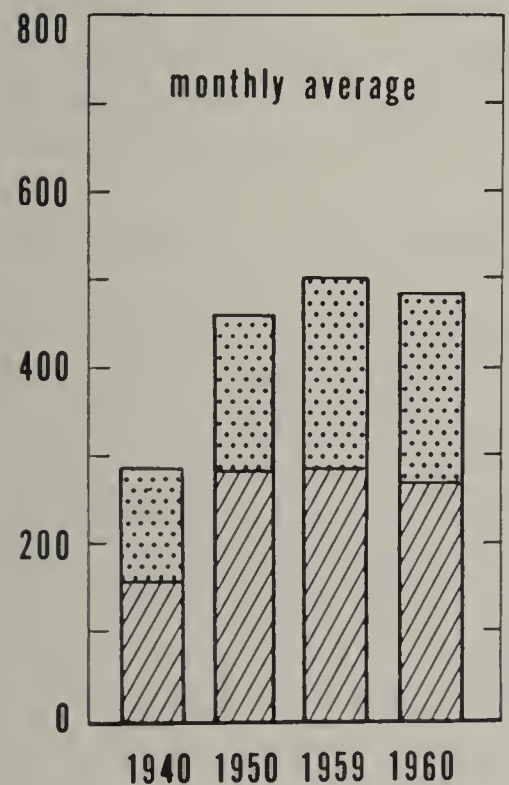


## OCCUPATION

THOUSANDS

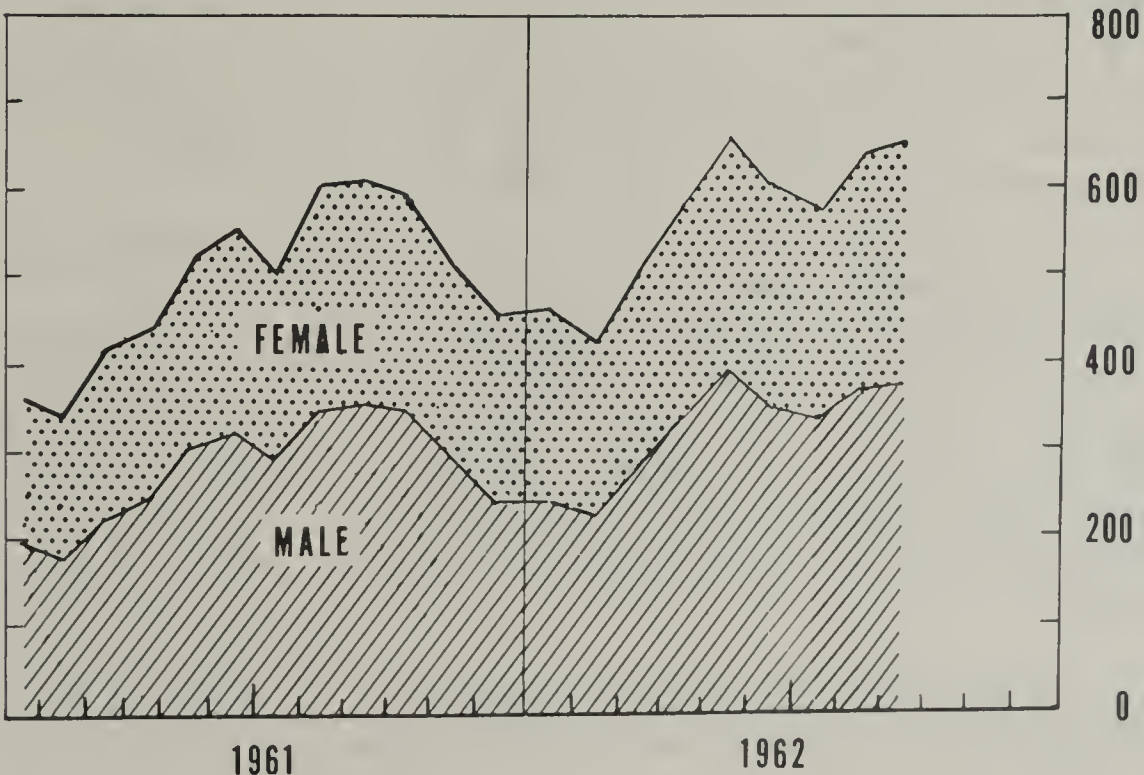


THOUSANDS



## SEX

THOUSANDS





## Nonfarm Promotional Activities

Nonfarm employer visits of 120,000 in September were 10 percent below the August level and 18 percent under the year-ago volume. Major market visits also dropped over the month but they comprised more than 50 percent of total visits compared with 49 percent last month and 44 percent a year ago. Telephone contacts totaled 157,000 in September, some 13 percent below last month's level and 7 percent below that of a year ago. The over-the-month drop in visits was fairly widespread, with only California showing a relatively large decrease--from 13,300 to 10,400. More than half of the decline in telephone contacts was accounted for by four States--Illinois (3,400), California (3,300), Massachusetts (3,200), and New York (3,100).

## Farm Placements Down 8 Percent

Farm placements in September totaled 1,130,000, about 8 percent below the August volume but 17 percent above the year-ago level. Nearly all of the over-the-month decrease was accounted for by a 154,000 drop in crew-type placements, more than offsetting a 96,000 rise in pool-type placements. In most years, there is a drop in farm placements between August and September. The 1962 cumulative total of agricultural placements through September was 6.9 million compared with 6.6 million for the same period last year.

## New Job Applications Continue to Decline

New job applications filed in local offices have continued to decline since the summer peak reached in June. New applications of 856,000 in September were 3 percent below the August level but 8 percent higher than a year ago. All of the over-the-month decline was accounted for in the age group 20 and over. In the central age group (20-44) new applications at 554,000 were down 16,000, while in the age 45 and over category they totaled 148,000, a drop of 7,000. On the other hand, new applications from youths under 20 remained at their August level of 155,000.

Some 14 percent of all new applications in September were filed by veterans.

## Nonfarm Placements of Workers Under 22 Years of Age by Occupational Group September 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	149,900	100.0	23.0
Professional and managerial.....	3,200	2.2	14.5
Clerical and sales...	37,900	25.3	40.0
Service .....	36,000	24.0	17.9
Skilled.....	3,700	2.5	11.0
Semiskilled .....	22,200	14.8	25.4
Unskilled and other..	47,000	31.2	22.0

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

This represents little change from the proportion of veterans in last month's total or that of a year ago. New applications from handicapped workers dropped 2,000 over the month to 37,000 with more than a third filed by applicants 45 years of age and over. Handicapped veterans filed 10,000 new applications--1,000 fewer than during the previous month.

## Counseling Edges Downward

The number of counseling interviews in September, at 146,000, was 2 percent below the previous month's volume but nearly 11 percent higher than a year ago. Initial (first time) counseling interviews, at 84,000, were also 11 percent above the year-ago level; over the month the gain was 3 percent. About 34 percent of initial interviews were held with teenagers, compared with 30 percent in August and 38 percent a year ago. Veterans having their first interviews comprised 12 percent of all initial interviews, the same proportion as a year ago but lower than the 14 percent registered in August. The level of initial counseling given to the handicapped, at 13,000, was the same as last year but 1,000 under the August level.

## Testing Activities Rise 10 Percent

Testing activities, at 182,000 in September, were 10 percent above the number in the previous month and 9 percent higher than a year ago. All of this month's increase was accounted for by a rise in general aptitude tests, from 41,000 in August to 58,000 in September. The resumption of testing with the beginning of the fall school session accounted for the upturn in general aptitude tests.



# SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SECURITY STATISTICS

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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the **LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Reports and Research.

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## Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, September 1962

State	Initial claims received 1/		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims 1/		New applications 5/	Counseling interviews	Placements
	All claimants 2/		All claimants		Number	Initial	Total
	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 3/		Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 3/
Total, 54 States.....	955591	-20.2	5555347	-18.0	855941	145763	1782267
Alabama.....	11495	-16.3	84384	-21.2	12262	1099	23437
Alaska.....	1081	33.5	4428	5.7	1371	331	1381
Arizona.....	6726	-25.9	34061	-14.0	10601	1567	79813
Arkansas.....	7565	4.0	40646	-20.0	12477	2343	45824
California.....	106999	-17.4	610024	-19.1	101027	11232	107892
Colorado.....	5871	-7.7	32816	-8.9	12057	596	10779
Connecticut.....	13890	-37.8	86145	-24.4	13954	2297	10131
Delaware.....	1875	-40.9	10796	-35.3	1179	96	1008
Dist. of Col.....	2381	-11.4	16427	-20.9	5265	1455	4053
Florida.....	21011	-13.4	158987	-18.6	22171	2205	22262
Georgia.....	12320	-30.2	76943	-22.8	14780	2223	32559
Guam.....						0	42
Hawaii.....	3146	4.6	23913	-6.1	3320	303	1008
Idaho.....	2394	-18.4	14843	-28.6	4258	645	15468
Illinois.....	36898	-18.1	228603	-31.2	30779	5622	29692
Indiana.....	19474	-31.6	103933	-18.0	20589	2182	16209
Iowa.....	4354	9.0	14322	-15.6	8251	1109	11991
Kansas.....	5402	-22.6	28764	-15.6	7642	1780	11310
Kentucky.....	1323	3.3	73019	-23.9	12371	2424	11624
Louisiana.....	13099	-5.4	29398	-8.6	11579	1634	44586
Maine.....	4306	-3.4	20072	-3.6	376	748	2611
Maryland.....	15400	-16.7	23398	-9.7	15172	1592	19555
Massachusetts.....	43099	-2.2	227351	-13.4	26219	4642	24915
Michigan.....	41265	-67.2	316307	-18.4	48606	7163	31091
Minnesota.....	8457	-13.9	54031	-24.6	17045	1619	16307
Mississippi.....	5441	-24.2	34133	-23.7	10744	2568	323669
Missouri.....	25106	-24.4	115402	-5.5	18154	3078	39800
Montana.....	3558	-21.6	10781	8	3903	1307	61266
Nebraska.....	2346	-7.0	11581	-20.2	5095	877	8799
Nevada.....	3427	-9.3	9538	-16.9	2800	331	4070
New Hampshire.....	40658	17.6	17332	-2.8	2554	572	3045
New Jersey.....	3451	-15.7	240648	-21.5	23230	3392	29850
New Mexico.....	158162	-8.1	17448	-28.8	47223	755	8283
New York.....	21539	-54	747147	-18.0	70366	15105	112214
North Carolina.....	364	-7.1	100914	-10.1	20481	276	17396
North Dakota.....	49569	-26.4	302649	-29.6	54210	11768	75125
Ohio.....	7766	-3.8	53328	-14.8	9820	2547	71225
Oklahoma.....	9196	-5.6	38611	-23.9	9332	13217	18962
Oregon.....	101094	-11.8	604117	-19.9	42773	13217	61620
Pennsylvania.....	8659	-7.9	80008	6.7	14369	2187	6154
Puerto Rico.....	7543	-13.1	26044	-26.8	4190	832	3141
Rhode Island.....	7486	-22.9	44977	-17.3	9889	643	3356
South Carolina.....	431	-25.6	2917	-26.3	2318	396	2804
South Dakota.....	12017	-26.1	103320	-17.7	12887	1684	101073
Tennessee.....	30720	-19.1	198391	-11.5	61188	1184	108458
Texas.....	3559	-18.1	15384	-11.2	4421	958	7860
Utah.....	1833	-7.3	9656	-14.7	2028	146	2331
Vermont.....	7151	-4.3	37975	-19.3	11983	2826	18476
Virginia.....	1	-	18	-	122	60	112
Virgin Islands.....	20417	-8.7	102909	-16.9	13215	2369	41833
Washington.....	8744	-29.6	69472	-18.1	916	369	4350
West Virginia.....	11861	-48.8	75702	-33.1	2671	3590	16030
Wisconsin.....	1100	-6	6466	-20.3	1439	224	1952
Wyoming.....							

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

The number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> September 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS <sup>2/</sup>				INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			
	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sup>3/</sup>	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANDI- CAPPED	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sup>3/</sup>	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANDI- CAPPED	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sup>3/</sup>	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANDI- CAPPED
TOTAL.....	116,062	-10.3	24.0	10,165	10,363	-11.9	20.2	3,720	110,316	.3	29.3	9,432
ALABAMA.....	1,551	11.3	24.6	63	91	-43.5	20.8	20	1,228	12.4	19.4	65
ALASKA.....	165	27.9	24.8	9	20	--	26.3	5	142	17.4	20.6	9
ARIZONA.....	2,363	1.1	36.9	264	176	46.7	31.2	62	2,118	6.2	36.6	249
ARKANSAS.....	1,381	-6.8	23.2	165	134	13.6	21.5	55	1,535	5.4	21.7	136
CALIFORNIA.....	14,344	-16.6	23.9	1,593	1,032	-25.6	22.2	330	17,860	-10.3	39.1	1,616
CONNECTICUT.....	1,834	-1.9	25.3	86	88	-1.1	27.7	17	2,599	.3	33.6	136
DELAWARE.....	1,712	-9.0	23.4	190	164	-43.6	17.2	68	1,310	6.4	24.6	159
DIST. OF COL.....	234	116.7	31.3	14	12	--	30.0	6	51	--	19.2	5
FLORIDA.....	522	-10.0	18.4	63	42	--	12.2	35	529	-2.6	28.3	96
GEORGIA.....	3,695	-12.2	32.0	433	185	-22.3	25.9	71	3,660	-8.9	33.2	282
ILLINOIS.....	1,650	-10.2	21.4	115	115	-28.6	16.2	38	1,749	-30.6	22.5	90
INDIANA.....	10	--	13.3	0	0	--	0	0	3	--	7.3	0
IOWA.....	360	-8.2	20.4	38	43	--	32.3	22	174	-22.7	27.8	19
KANSAS.....	528	-10.2	23.0	53	52	--	24.5	25	935	24.8	30.2	60
KENTUCKY.....	4,489	-15.1	24.8	438	387	-20.0	20.6	209	4,842	-1.7	37.5	251
LOUISIANA.....	3,038	-1.2	27.6	214	190	-4.0	22.9	85	1,530	-1.4	26.6	139
MAINE.....	1,005	-3.2	22.6	109	62	-23.5	13.5	15	1,905	-13.9	31.6	188
MARYLAND.....	1,066	-10.4	24.8	99	103	-7.2	18.5	38	1,923	35.4	25.2	110
MASSACHUSETTS.....	1,644	-16.9	22.3	117	129	34.4	15.7	64	1,153	6.3	27.8	87
MICHIGAN.....	1,862	-2.9	27.5	122	128	-12.3	20.0	51	1,283	-16.8	28.5	83
MINNESOTA.....	249	-7.1	16.5	8	33	--	14.1	12	279	-7.3	21.4	19
MISSISSIPPI.....	2,090	2.5	24.2	86	138	10.4	22.0	30	1,142	-1.3	26.8	30
MISSOURI.....	3,457	-5.4	24.6	235	429	-4.0	23.7	237	2,047	9.6	23.5	57
MONTANA.....	7,922	-31.0	25.8	377	745	-5	26.0	129	3,324	16.8	31.4	390
NEBRASKA.....	2,049	3.4	19.9	240	128	25.5	18.2	51	2,360	3.1	31.6	207
NEVADA.....	1,022	-23.7	18.5	66	106	43.2	12.2	30	1,231	-3.6	19.2	60
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,169	-18.1	21.1	161	163	-7.9	15.7	69	1,366	-14.1	26.1	114
NEW JERSEY.....	714	-14.7	30.2	76	107	23.0	37.5	42	938	-17.4	35.9	82
NEW MEXICO.....	611	12.9	21.6	54	53	-14.5	15.6	13	1,867	1.7	35.7	178
NEW YORK.....	628	-17.6	37.5	52	26	--	25.5	6	1,079	.7	55.7	37
NEW CAROLINA.....	402	-13.5	28.5	34	88	-48.2	28.5	10	234	21.2	22.7	35
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	3,270	-6.6	25.5	238	300	-5.7	20.6	154	1,145	6.1	18.2	82
NEW JERSEY.....	689	5.0	25.4	69	36	--	13.4	15	926	.5	28.7	82
NEW YORK.....	7,016	-13.2	19.2	406	738	-16.6	14.9	191	8,482	9.0	26.3	590
NEW CAROLINA.....	1,918	-2.0	20.5	246	164	5.8	20.9	65	2,053	-2.5	22.4	195
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	190	-6.4	17.0	21	13	--	15.3	6	540	-2.2	22.3	43
NEW JERSEY.....	9,026	6.1	26.9	548	827	9.4	21.2	267	4,955	6.3	33.5	466
NEW CAROLINA.....	1,327	-10.9	25.8	164	129	43.3	16.2	26	3,779	2.1	31.9	399
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,391	-15.1	28.4	201	165	-14.1	20.5	66	1,899	10.9	35.7	195
NEW JERSEY.....	6,950	-17.7	28.2	849	1,039	-25.0	22.2	380	2,651	.1	25.0	181
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	534	-9.2	5.5	24	30	--	7.3	7	263	14.8	6.3	4
NEW JERSEY.....	530	1.3	25.4	105	95	43.9	27.6	58	336	11.6	21.8	49
NEW CAROLINA.....	1,260	-3.7	26.0	104	43	--	18.7	27	986	-5.8	23.9	71
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	286	-6.5	22.1	30	27	--	18.4	15	722	-5.6	32.7	46
NEW JERSEY.....	1,376	-6.3	23.1	112	93	-13.9	18.3	36	2,255	21.5	33.8	363
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	9,117	-2.0	25.4	836	918	-1.3	26.1	340	10,637	7.5	30.5	1,152
NEW JERSEY.....	556	1.5	23.1	41	32	--	8.0	14	1,187	27.1	37.1	97
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	172	.6	14.8	21	18	--	34.6	10	328	136.0	22.5	19
NEW JERSEY.....	1,109	-1.9	18.9	66	127	-16.4	13.3	68	1,012	12.2	16.2	84
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	6	--	12.5	0	3	--	16.7	0	2	--	4.3	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,295	-10.5	17.9	142	67	-40.7	9.4	20	1,607	.1	25.7	149
NEW JERSEY.....	1,101	-15.6	27.5	155	49	--	11.9	23	463	-21.8	32.9	41
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,914	-5.1	21.7	195	266	3.9	15.4	82	1,213	-2.9	15.6	129
NEW JERSEY.....	263	-1.1	32.5	18	15	--	17.4	5	479	-8.4	39.9	6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 22 Years of Age <sup>1/</sup> September 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS		INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS		NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS	
	TOTAL	WOMEN	TOTAL	WOMEN	TOTAL	WOMEN
TOTAL.....	234,630	109,804	37,178	15,454	149,913	63,851
ALABAMA.....	3,498	1,861	312	120	2,958	1,302
ALASKA.....	309	172	73	40	201	83
ARIZONA.....	2,200	1,023	414	188	1,878	804
ARKANSAS.....	3,479	1,695	579	281	2,905	1,175
CALIFORNIA.....	24,733	10,512	2,665	795	19,076	7,827
COLORADO.....	3,890	1,761	189	44	2,814	865
CONNECTICUT.....	3,920	1,854	571	170	2,517	1,019
DELAWARE.....	270	104	25	1	113	41
DIST. OF COL.....	1,375	596	330	178	1,013	541
FLORIDA.....	4,639	2,577	569	272	3,887	1,817
GEORGIA.....	3,488	1,735	610	330	2,065	855
GUAM.....	15	5				
HAWAII.....	1,026	499	68	28	233	108
IDAHO.....	1,747	887	128	48	1,598	517
ILLINOIS.....	5,719	2,640	1,208	499	4,239	1,886
INDIANA.....	6,224	2,965	560	167	2,979	1,243
IOWA.....	2,803	1,316	315	99	2,852	1,074
KANSAS.....	2,728	1,184	498	211	2,827	714
KENTUCKY.....	2,787	1,639	756	286	1,922	804
LOUISIANA.....	3,040	1,388	438	160	1,562	748
MAINE.....	1,100	525	140	43	603	248
MARYLAND.....	3,638	1,570	381	133	1,774	721
MASSACHUSETTS.....	7,330	3,444	999	383	3,823	1,517
MICHIGAN.....	12,969	5,388	1,245	429	4,366	1,907
MINNESOTA.....	7,950	3,143	596	246	4,077	1,559
MISSISSIPPI.....	2,515	1,320	839	430	3,064	1,343
MISSOURI.....	5,940	2,552	894	365	2,585	1,183
MONTANA.....	1,090	513	217	132	1,008	390
NEBRASKA.....	2,319	1,142	288	99	1,569	476
NEVADA.....	372	175	70	48	355	168
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	653	308	117	32	619	261
NEW JERSEY.....	5,760	2,777	989	347	3,226	1,620
NEW MEXICO.....	1,400	665	252	97	974	434
NEW YORK.....	17,963	9,290	4,255	2,063	11,749	5,731
NORTH CAROLINA.....	5,858	3,273	601	300	4,111	2,127
NORTH DAKOTA.....	1,103	555	54	35	1,206	440
OHIO.....	15,748	6,779	2,433	967	5,520	2,475
OKLAHOMA.....	2,806	1,388	676	312	2,919	888
OREGON.....	3,205	1,625	858	374	2,214	935
PENNSYLVANIA.....	11,766	5,354	3,227	1,266	4,850	2,225
PUERTO RICO.....	3,008	1,421	561	370	1,156	532
RHODE ISLAND.....	1,132	579	175	43	977	410
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	2,936	1,528	165	62	1,979	990
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1,050	506	176	82	774	219
TENNESSEE.....	3,493	2,027	427	221	2,820	1,503
TEXAS.....	15,694	7,120	2,163	941	11,191	4,766
UTAH.....	1,589	856	309	113	1,783	759
VERMONT.....	573	223	30	18	687	173
VIRGINIA.....	3,828	1,987	788	321	2,488	1,068
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	48	23	35	22	41	14
WASHINGTON.....	3,888	1,788	733	281	2,301	914
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,512	594	286	122	689	374
WISCONSIN.....	6,036	2,725	1,809	801	4,409	1,965
WYOMING.....	468	228	82	39	373	93

<sup>1/</sup> Effective with September 1962 data, age group has been changed from "under 20 years" to "under 22 years".



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, September 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS			INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS			NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS		
	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN
TOTAL.....	147,899	133,571	61,016	12,062	10,651	4,777	125,195	120,149	55,636
ALABAMA.....	2,053	1,919	725	86	83	42	1,693	1,661	651
ALASKA.....	198	191	95	25	24	14	176	167	72
ARIZONA.....	2,082	1,975	794	118	112	32	1,621	1,580	730
ARKANSAS.....	2,073	1,905	971	176	157	66	2,059	1,972	630
CALIFORNIA.....	19,394	17,804	7,808	1,231	1,113	459	15,109	14,594	5,243
COLORADO.....	1,702	1,619	611	58	56	19	1,808	1,747	499
CONNECTICUT.....	2,823	2,348	1,422	241	221	109	1,770	1,661	945
DELAWARE.....	282	235	88	13	9	2	87	83	54
DIST. OF COL.....	806	741	380	156	141	46	670	657	329
FLORIDA.....	4,441	4,100	1,903	234	223	112	3,901	3,788	1,612
GEORGIA.....	1,641	1,519	779	156	127	64	1,622	1,561	704
GUAM.....	13	13	1				7	7	
HAWAII.....	472	441	151	17	16	7	124	117	30
IDAHO.....	633	583	280	55	49	24	873	821	372
ILLINOIS.....	5,648	5,056	2,415	412	390	156	3,622	3,459	1,393
INDIANA.....	3,271	2,884	1,533	135	124	53	1,535	1,443	733
IOWA.....	1,241	1,131	630	49	48	22	1,640	1,564	469
KANSAS.....	1,088	997	490	108	96	51	2,050	1,952	667
KENTUCKY.....	1,758	1,601	675	102	91	39	1,195	1,169	476
LOUISIANA.....	1,857	1,787	740	159	152	49	1,321	1,304	537
MAINE.....	519	457	254	92	72	43	316	291	143
MARYLAND.....	2,772	2,452	1,132	100	93	42	1,587	1,523	968
MASSACHUSETTS.....	6,195	5,064	2,899	704	556	237	2,813	2,678	1,541
MICHIGAN.....	8,959	8,208	2,793	518	511	153	3,170	3,100	1,071
MINNESOTA.....	2,198	1,966	923	77	76	29	2,155	2,036	883
MISSISSIPPI.....	950	888	444	61	57	38	1,590	1,542	704
MISSOURI.....	2,704	2,502	1,273	226	179	107	1,379	1,340	619
MONTANA.....	607	559	202	74	72	32	601	583	155
NEBRASKA.....	662	602	275	43	38	20	1,537	1,463	318
NEVADA.....	679	646	223	22	22	10	880	865	377
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	608	522	251	96	63	36	272	253	133
NEW JERSEY.....	5,130	4,276	2,140	451	356	164	2,599	2,507	1,749
NEW MEXICO.....	664	643	246	38	37	19	721	712	209
NEW YORK.....	14,731	13,098	6,838	1,736	1,491	944	21,477	20,315	14,492
NORTH CAROLINA...	2,213	2,052	1,147	163	157	63	1,923	1,845	876
NORTH DAKOTA.....	206	193	105	11	10	7	637	617	206
OHIO.....	7,620	6,876	2,741	838	704	304	5,062	4,923	1,697
OKLAHOMA.....	1,514	1,438	691	162	158	99	3,842	3,713	918
OREGON.....	1,636	1,499	785	157	146	58	1,551	1,509	476
PENNSYLVANIA.....	9,848	8,472	3,761	1,142	956	367	4,109	3,877	2,509
PUERTO RICO.....	1,543	1,461	216	48	41	23	1,243	1,218	235
RHODE ISLAND.....	1,117	934	596	133	109	49	585	549	346
SOUTH CAROLINA...	1,158	1,116	532	49	49	22	1,085	1,058	508
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	271	253	136	5	4	2	546	533	125
TENNESSEE.....	1,322	1,259	651	69	62	23	1,541	1,492	677
TEXAS.....	9,872	9,389	3,632	721	675	266	10,927	10,593	3,762
UTAH.....	561	526	258	45	41	23	730	700	280
VERMONT.....	331	275	131	16	15	5	343	296	112
VIRGINIA.....	1,439	1,350	687	210	185	83	1,629	1,569	709
VIRGIN ISLANDS...	2	2		1			16	16	3
WASHINGTON.....	2,400	2,115	1,026	89	88	53	1,805	1,719	696
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,111	1,046	362	53	51	22	849	808	571
WISCONSIN.....	2,647	2,366	1,081	365	333	62	2,426	2,256	1,354
WYOMING.....	234	217	94	16	12	6	366	343	68



# Nonagricultural Placements, September 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	6 520 14	4 811 11	1 551 27	1 482 31	2 436 86	1 274 52	5 685 9	2 592 0	2 756 52	1 959 21
Alabama .....	1 140 3	1 187	2 124	2 864	4 554	2 830	674	219	5 071	3 573
Alaska .....	1 140	71	194	179	341	165	355	48	450	184
Arizona .....	1 013 4	563	1 333	2 709	4 192	2 364	1 337	518	4 353	2 831
Arkansas .....	1 097 4	1 182	2 734	2 503	3 552	2 103	1 003	524	3 915	3 865
California .....	7 256 1	1 908	1 458 8	1 471 2	3 515 1	1 298 5	6 202	2 553	2 688 4	2 776 7
Colorado .....	1 077 9	1 155	1 924	2 913	2 725	1 125	2 062	235	3 034	3 814
Connecticut .....	9 528	583	3 097	2 574	2 723	1 505	551	601	4 196	1 855
Delaware .....	522	39	85	146	198	132	54	17	256	79
Dist. of Col. ....	4 053	55	122	1 051	2 175	1 662	650	217	2 185	1 383
Florida .....	2 012 6	2 649	2 222	5 478	8 110	4 657	1 667	707	9 095	4 509
Georgia .....	1 324 4	1 799	3 271	2 809	4 808	3 045	557	359	5 464	2 582
Guam .....	42	29	1	2	1	1	9	0	1	0
Hawaii .....	955	217	110	260	193	77	175	74	330	29
Idaho .....	4 776	319	1 098	1 360	1 457	795	542	191	1 676	1 293
Illinois .....	2 108 4	587	7 669	5 011	6 063	1 907	1 754	613	8 083	5 343
Indiana .....	1 023 0	474	3 927	2 595	2 470	1 493	764	412	4 484	1 743
Iowa .....	8 864	1 136	2 302	2 316	2 117	837	993	615	2 844	2 672
Kansas .....	1 035 4	1 233	1 377	2 216	4 011	1 601	1 517	340	2 714	4 232
Kentucky .....	6 861	404	1 445	1 390	2 966	1 074	656	240	2 719	1 421
Louisiana .....	7 459	974	1 077	2 095	2 439	1 672	874	253	2 962	2 354
Maine .....	2 059	440	591	501	370	131	157	56	755	181
Maryland .....	8 566	781	2 191	2 280	2 911	1 885	403	144	4 297	1 398
Massachusetts ...	1 636 4	818	5 291	4 326	5 114	1 408	815	241	7 654	2 145
Michigan .....	1 718 9	848	4 639	4 553	6 124	2 064	1 025	964	6 619	5 294
Minnesota .....	1 199 7	605	4 856	2 493	2 437	806	1 606	529	4 520	2 690
Mississippi .....	1 139 3	1 197	2 792	2 192	4 350	2 671	862	224	4 996	2 410
Missouri .....	9 008	425	2 801	2 425	2 397	992	960	363	3 782	2 242
Montana .....	3 763	693	555	913	970	416	632	249	1 147	735
Nebraska .....	6 647	1 338	1 129	1 905	1 200	414	1 075	472	1 416	1 733
Nevada .....	3 420	218	116	784	1 838	817	464	76	1 483	1 279
New Hampshire ..	1 802	195	769	411	284	49	143	103	769	16
New Jersey .....	1 472 9	503	5 214	2 304	6 189	4 219	519	374	8 434	3 455
New Mexico .....	4 877	563	357	1 246	2 075	1 144	636	184	1 655	1 854
New York .....	7 989 0	1 519	1 749 0	1 218 6	4 533 7	2 999 2	3 358	3 375	4 758 6	3 506 1
North Carolina ...	1 739 6	2 646	6 568	2 726	4 406	2 713	1 050	674	8 227	1 811
North Dakota ....	3 688	696	283	918	808	469	983	189	1 260	872
Ohio .....	2 379 3	1 664	6 671	7 241	6 752	3 726	1 465	927	9 008	8 338
Oklahoma .....	1 564 0	1 681	1 529	4 333	6 301	3 043	1 796	1 050	3 789	9 595
Oregon .....	7 987	556	2 636	1 773	2 044	1 051	978	449	2 664	1 743
Pennsylvania ....	2 153 0	1 167	6 612	5 018	7 869	3 913	864	958	1 092 4	6 046
Puerto Rico .....	5 782	623	1 340	397	505	324	2 917	84	1 621	126
Rhode Island .....	3 067	108	1 419	775	590	314	175	329	1 524	217
South Carolina ...	8 031	937	2 348	1 696	2 736	2 090	314	218	3 902	1 107
South Dakota .....	2 804	705	258	681	677	388	483	110	597	1 077
Tennessee .....	1 241 5	796	3 913	2 540	4 609	2 081	557	669	5 740	2 547
Texas .....	5 594 0	6 368	7 620	1 608 6	2 022 1	1 218 3	5 645	2 640	2 102 8	1 973 9
Utah .....	5 235	485	1 257	1 315	1 624	743	554	213	2 033	1 569
Vermont .....	1 982	249	274	355	988	159	116	72	521	312
Virginia .....	1 111 5	1 387	2 489	2 653	3 852	2 190	734	361	4 853	2 055
Virgin Islands ...	110	21	40	12	14	5	23	0	63	0
Washington .....	9 792	392	1 755	2 064	3 821	1 009	1 760	391	3 545	4 293
West Virginia .....	3 646	146	454	1 056	1 728	1 134	262	101	2 238	1 190
Wisconsin .....	1 372 3	391	8 060	2 560	1 901	670	811	365	5 942	801
Wyoming .....	1 545	386	110	330	398	209	321	30	344	461

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, September 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from August 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from August 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	4,694,773	4,268,743	\$34.42	4,260,300	9.1	1,173,693	-6.6	\$160,559,468	-18.7	101,625
Alabama.....	70,379	66,965	25.96	3,414	4.9	17,595	-9.3	1,795,633	-21.1	1,891
Alaska.....	3,361	3,176	34.17	185	5.5	840	-6.4	113,163	-20.9	100
Arizona.....	26,445	25,238	31.36	1,207	4.6	6,611	-6.7	818,220	-18.4	489
Arkansas.....	26,950	24,721	23.01	2,229	8.3	6,738	-11.4	602,331	-21.8	724
California.....	511,956	475,587	42.31	363,699	7.1	127,989	-12.4	26,252,429	-20.9	12,963
Colorado.....	29,616	27,658	42.94	1,958	6.6	7,404	-1.1	1,243,500	-12.8	526
Connecticut.....	72,380	68,459	35.47	3,921	5.4	18,095	-9.7	2,498,662	-20.8	1,898
Delaware.....	11,434	10,417	39.22	1,017	8.9	2,859	-22.9	432,088	-36.7	258
Dist. of Col.....	15,344	14,903	33.67	441	2.9	3,836	-6.0	513,589	-15.6	297
Florida.....	126,628	120,939	26.73	5,689	4.5	31,657	-2.0	3,328,016	-15.5	3,632
Georgia.....	61,914	53,256	27.73	8,658	14.0	15,479	-4.6	1,594,405	-15.4	2,161
Hawaii.....	20,146	17,869	38.73	2,277	11.3	5,037	8.7	734,794	-6.7	303
Idaho.....	12,248	10,317	32.88	1,931	15.8	3,062	-18.7	382,542	-26.4	80
Illinois.....	198,408	184,310	36.75	14,098	7.1	49,602	-10.4	7,083,265	-22.9	5,867
Indiana.....	83,316	72,746	31.64	10,570	12.7	20,829	-28.1	2,476,996	-39.9	2,952
Iowa.....	18,785	16,190	30.08	2,595	13.8	4,696	-6.5	523,890	-17.0	573
Kansas.....	24,176	22,216	35.77	1,960	8.1	6,044	5.0	841,318	-6.6	494
Kentucky.....	52,708	47,925	30.93	4,783	9.1	13,177	-4.2	1,550,344	-14.8	1,309
Louisiana.....	76,680	69,760	29.82	6,920	9.0	19,170	7.0	2,203,917	-7.3	2,178
Maine.....	23,747	20,827	22.33	2,920	12.3	5,937	1.6	518,715	-11.9	0
Maryland.....	86,675	80,996	31.82	5,679	6.6	21,669	-5.0	2,688,992	-17.1	1,562
Massachusetts.....	200,756	166,646	36.43	34,110	17.0	50,189	-9	6,727,686	-15.1	4,270
Michigan.....	248,407	235,099	37.18	13,308	5.4	62,102	1.4	9,000,396	-11.8	4,493
Minnesota.....	44,786	41,817	28.92	2,969	6.6	11,197	-14.1	1,263,598	-23.1	1,260
Mississippi.....	25,559	23,247	23.13	2,312	9.0	6,390	-15.2	574,867	-26.8	657
Missouri.....	87,207	72,524	32.56	14,683	16.8	21,802	15.0	2,598,624	3	1,654
Montana.....	7,796	7,796	30.67	0	-	1,949	-1.8	242,318	-13.3	201
Nebraska.....	11,429	10,952	29.92	477	4.2	2,857	-1.5	334,875	-13.5	244
Nevada.....	8,557	8,077	37.86	480	5.6	2,139	2	317,195	-12.4	174
New Hampshire.....	14,372	12,162	29.39	2,210	15.4	3,593	7.3	389,992	-8.0	452
New Jersey.....	222,746	198,010	38.52	24,736	11.1	55,687	-7.9	8,227,599	-20.4	4,515
New Mexico.....	15,741	14,635	29.74	1,106	7.0	3,935	-10.3	456,704	-21.6	330
New York.....	680,113	600,980	37.57	79,133	11.6	170,028	-6.7	24,061,607	-19.0	10,320
North Carolina.....	79,775	71,570	23.67	8,205	10.3	19,944	-13.7	1,817,044	-23.1	1,519
North Dakota.....	1,841	1,417	27.58	424	23.0	460	-37.7	510,222	-44.5	38
Ohio.....	264,714	248,413	41.24	16,301	6.2	66,179	-4.2	10,683,716	-16.3	4,506
Oklahoma.....	45,274	42,964	26.24	2,310	5.1	11,319	7.9	1,162,950	-5.6	1,119
Oregon.....	29,367	26,777	33.98	2,590	8.8	7,342	-17.0	970,696	-26.9	776
Pennsylvania.....	533,845	474,758	32.41	59,087	11.1	133,461	-9.9	16,387,684	-21.6	8,178
Puerto Rico.....	54,551	53,661	14.13	890	1.6	13,638	18.2	765,276	2.2	2,341
Rhode Island.....	32,260	29,075	29.82	3,185	9.9	8,065	-14.0	913,867	-24.7	651
South Carolina.....	36,715	34,859	25.72	1,856	5.1	9,179	-5.3	926,745	-17.0	1,078
South Dakota.....	3,004	2,738	28.42	266	8.9	751	-14.5	81,770	-24.1	74
Tennessee.....	79,426	73,968	24.31	5,458	6.9	19,857	-3.3	1,894,212	-14.8	2,664
Texas.....	154,784	145,008	29.37	9,776	6.3	38,696	7.8	4,452,960	-5.4	5,269
Utah.....	10,927	10,155	33.99	772	7.1	2,732	-24.2	362,843	-34.3	220
Vermont.....	7,210	6,309	28.70	901	12.5	1,803	-2.8	195,613	-14.6	131
Virginia.....	27,958	25,745	25.17	2,213	7.9	6,990	-15.6	678,421	-26.6	1,317
Washington.....	84,775	80,942	31.72	3,833	4.5	21,194	-2.1	2,660,569	-13.4	1
West Virginia.....	55,465	51,731	23.05	3,734	6.7	13,866	-10.1	1,250,507	-23.1	1,026
Wisconsin.....	66,043	56,453	41.25	9,590	14.5	16,511	-7.4	2,653,591	-20.3	1,745
Wyoming.....	6,074	5,780	42.88	294	4.8	1,519	-21.5	257,712	-33.3	145

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$5,065,026 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in two States: California \$5,064,784, Idaho \$242.
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> September 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	24,501	49,972	\$10,473,031	\$3,797,044	\$6,549,063	26,167	5,796	20,371	4,903.
Alabama.....	803	1,279	248,393	95,358	150,399	842	187	655	126
Alaska.....	156	38	27,197	20,952	5,269	47	39	8	15
Arizona.....	228	366	77,931	29,526	47,003	202	59	143	39
Arkansas.....	207	589	90,204	20,591	66,810	362	57	305	38
California.....	4,181	4,982	1,828,231	988,531	804,169	2,945	996	1,949	663
Colorado.....	260	384	100,348	43,948	55,841	179	44	135	32
Connecticut.....	142	300	62,468	21,724	38,441	177	26	151	30
Delaware.....	17	63	11,425	2,697	8,327	41	6	35	3
Dist. of Col.....	997	220	186,341	153,915	29,654	333	250	83	80
Florida.....	477	1,277	217,481	57,856	157,643	805	194	611	100
Georgia.....	438	751	153,244	54,974	97,554	432	131	301	111
Hawaii.....	399	209	101,819	70,071	29,336	143	87	56	38
Idaho.....	73	80	20,699	10,155	10,236	72	33	39	3
Illinois.....	1,131	1,592	374,735	158,041	214,264	893	265	628	238
Indiana.....	222	894	138,800	25,670	110,642	386	42	344	72
Iowa.....	52	213	31,321	5,372	25,658	136	18	118	20
Kansas.....	182	270	65,084	26,762	36,862	157	43	114	35
Kentucky.....	351	1,458	236,311	46,051	189,090	887	94	793	126
Louisiana.....	313	1,039	183,101	36,480	141,263	463	63	400	95
Maine.....	101	180	32,906	9,865	21,748	84	9	75	0
Maryland.....	497	800	175,741	68,457	104,125	428	118	310	85
Massachusetts.....	1,095	1,215	352,675	174,565	173,709	397	113	284	191
Michigan.....	406	3,699	487,022	53,668	433,354	1,467	82	1,385	344
Minnesota.....	234	805	143,367	27,348	108,685	297	39	258	89
Mississippi.....	170	392	60,657	15,355	44,190	256	63	193	38
Missouri.....	350	893	157,247	43,621	110,899	431	73	358	80
Montana.....	58	105	20,717	7,580	12,832	54	18	36	14
Nebraska.....	80	73	19,002	9,699	9,096	51	21	30	14
Nevada.....	46	53	15,486	7,209	7,836	50	15	35	10
New Hampshire.....	122	86	30,058	16,869	12,612	49	12	37	26
New Jersey.....	591	1,314	291,265	100,635	189,942	712	133	579	89
New Mexico.....	208	262	60,814	27,058	32,578	109	28	81	29
New York.....	1,855	2,848	684,741	308,653	372,393	1,781	426	1,355	238
North Carolina.....	301	701	122,325	30,800	88,666	353	105	248	70
North Dakota.....	30	32	7,986	3,695	4,018	23	10	13	9
Ohio.....	1,010	3,162	584,362	158,883	424,729	1,638	387	1,251	238
Oklahoma.....	368	729	124,257	38,640	84,261	317	67	250	59
Oregon.....	156	337	63,165	21,174	41,724	192	42	150	31
Pennsylvania.....	1,668	5,839	992,014	215,364	753,347	2,256	187	2,069	382
Puerto Rico.....	238	1,260	190,032	27,205	162,827	240	55	185	108
Rhode Island.....	269	259	71,730	39,146	32,584	190	63	127	39
South Carolina.....	174	468	80,056	20,528	57,910	276	46	230	49
South Dakota.....	46	37	10,316	5,486	4,628	35	14	21	9
Tennessee.....	363	1,356	196,027	39,766	152,873	490	77	413	167
Texas.....	1,305	2,538	504,548	168,123	328,443	1,448	329	1,119	400
Utah.....	299	194	41,519	4,122	25,809	261	149	112	24
Vermont.....	25	59	11,376	3,543	7,671	34	2	32	5
Virginia.....	233	495	88,796	27,170	59,949	292	93	199	72
Virgin Islands.....	8	4	1,348	818	530	10	7	3	0
Washington.....	1,261	938	319,202	178,774	132,062	722	264	458	0
West Virginia.....	130	1,389	163,036	10,809	148,070	592	47	545	95
Wisconsin.....	135	1,402	196,988	18,584	178,404	1,090	52	1,038	31
Wyoming.....	47	52	17,117	8,059	8,098	40	16	24	4

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes \$293,904 in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in two States: California \$293,861, Idaho \$43.
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment, by Month, 1961-1962

State	1961					1962							
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Total, 52 States..	1,558,301	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084	2,414,624	2,218,087	1,830,509	1,569,730	1,469,101	1,542,930	1,469,367	1,330,565
Rate: 2/ Actual.....	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3
Seas. adj. ...	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Alabama .....	2,479	2,298	2,587	2,873	3,484	3,064	2,809	2,533	2,291	2,215	2,497	2,274	2,083
Alaska .....	1,753	2,663	3,954	4,927	6,167	6,240	5,927	5,303	3,492	2,039	1,288	931	1,015
Arizona .....	8,620	9,225	9,736	11,480	13,148	12,887	11,375	8,938	7,594	7,785	8,317	8,758	8,419
Arkansas .....	1,296	1,231	1,507	2,091	2,920	2,528	2,133	1,856	1,364	1,184	1,153	1,077	1,015
California .....	173,458	169,470	193,543	224,059	253,267	286,067	271,917	218,895	208,245	204,192	178,663	161,581	151,435
Colorado .....	5,715	5,929	8,169	10,971	14,439	15,500	13,620	10,269	8,569	7,965	7,949	8,141	8,298
Connecticut.....	2,586	2,542	2,624	2,897	3,659	3,586	3,290	2,710	2,308	2,159	2,219	2,456	2,045
Delaware.....	3,413	3,058	3,332	4,074	7,282	8,160	6,456	3,964	3,326	2,644	2,631	3,655	2,560
Dist. of Col.....	4,047	3,922	4,134	5,053	6,701	7,495	6,673	5,122	4,182	3,871	4,471	4,471	4,101
Florida.....	43,100	38,775	34,679	33,517	37,290	35,782	33,189	29,394	28,274	28,975	41,725	42,183	38,472
Georgia .....	27,604	26,345	26,310	28,969	37,640	32,315	28,862	26,959	23,116	23,018	24,218	21,570	19,126
Hawaii .....	6,334	7,903	8,530	8,382	8,066	7,808	7,861	7,544	6,148	4,849	4,912	5,421	6,209
Idaho .....	3,608	3,859	6,765	10,318	10,943	9,964	7,880	4,828	3,313	3,198	4,375	4,409	3,528
Illinois .....	71,612	69,518	78,370	93,179	126,087	125,941	115,178	88,617	73,191	65,560	66,930	62,015	56,751
Indiana .....	27,589	27,341	30,772	37,358	50,481	51,107	44,300	32,740	25,840	24,579	32,445	30,669	21,674
Iowa .....	10,161	9,501	11,875	16,476	20,935	20,923	19,507	13,142	8,010	6,574	6,476	5,767	5,541
Kansas .....	7,133	7,414	9,403	13,577	18,301	16,576	13,607	9,051	6,484	5,910	6,446	7,673	6,871
Kentucky .....	27,125	20,943	22,147	25,288	33,074	33,044	31,092	27,908	23,039	20,513	21,485	20,203	18,038
Louisiana .....	12,380	24,610	25,785	29,061	38,022	34,478	30,419	28,517	26,110	23,215	22,324	20,525	19,393
Maine .....	1,238	1,087	1,134	1,301	1,427	1,373	1,309	1,492	1,137	7,338	7,252	7,049	7,357
Maryland .....	23,185	22,973	25,597	30,035	41,835	43,316	39,110	31,064	26,672	24,631	25,217	24,083	22,164
Massachusetts ..	6,455	6,162	6,735	7,901	9,863	9,603	8,975	7,636	6,508	5,799	6,573	5,652	5,750
Michigan .....	7,755	6,745	6,706	8,366	10,794	11,470	10,889	8,258	6,077	5,654	6,034	5,446	5,175
Minnesota .....	17,750	17,732	24,019	36,362	49,002	48,812	46,623	39,641	34,228	1,825	1,627	1,546	1,366
Mississippi .....	12,313	11,456	13,108	17,516	22,996	20,337	17,043	14,351	11,963	1,084	1,060	964	8,325
Missouri .....	3,369	3,401	3,867	4,694	6,275	5,826	5,165	4,073	3,085	2,723	2,687	2,845	2,744
Montana .....	2,869	3,414	5,610	8,287	11,059	10,808	10,024	6,264	3,442	2,506	2,465	2,373	2,290
Nebraska .....	3,203	3,209	4,394	7,791	11,633	12,025	11,024	6,306	3,493	2,886	2,837	2,889	2,448
Nevada .....	2,766	2,987	3,898	4,660	5,213	5,417	4,996	3,733	2,985	2,672	2,529	2,470	2,428
New Hampshire ..	5,981	4,931	4,853	5,599	6,283	5,924	6,494	6,496	5,526	4,178	4,687	4,038	4,365
New Jersey .....	6,590	6,454	7,128	9,100	11,451	10,459	9,507	8,114	7,302	6,544	6,981	6,509	5,968
New Mexico.....	5,813	5,890	6,820	8,109	9,837	9,475	8,390	6,967	5,278	5,061	5,260	4,787	4,369
New York.....	20,418	19,154	20,908	27,080	32,464	29,605	27,613	23,824	22,560	22,314	22,084	19,620	18,468
North Carolina...	2,830	2,828	3,384	4,080	5,261	4,716	4,453	3,785	3,273	3,051	3,073	2,381	2,207
North Dakota....	1,355	1,621	3,424	5,753	7,667	7,855	7,441	5,418	2,438	1,495	1,066	795	532
Ohio .....	78,414	76,690	87,521	104,573	130,790	128,973	117,634	94,048	79,224	76,918	84,841	81,618	75,869
Oklahoma.....	1,561	1,486	1,665	1,961	2,294	2,146	1,939	1,774	1,502	1,442	1,415	1,363	1,316
Oregon.....	1,148	1,408	2,090	2,774	3,389	3,181	2,996	2,520	1,674	1,390	1,313	1,067	958
Pennsylvania.....	17,506	16,984	17,704	20,357	23,480	21,924	20,266	17,469	15,400	15,374	17,245	15,796	15,326
Puerto Rico.....	1,709	1,590	1,504	1,588	1,539	1,369	1,318	1,370	1,340	1,367	1,607	1,755	1,765
Rhode Island.....	9,147	8,436	8,601	12,255	16,086	15,256	14,517	12,012	9,861	8,961	11,915	10,113	8,823
South Carolina...	1,360	1,302	1,369	1,490	1,807	1,597	1,491	1,325	1,159	1,105	1,300	1,151	1,133
South Dakota....	602	651	1,480	2,831	4,536	4,674	4,256	2,539	1,014	724	911	857	721
Tennessee.....	3,027	2,982	3,329	3,809	5,385	4,657	4,119	3,653	3,043	2,750	2,974	2,690	2,523
Texas .....	4,464	4,192	4,684	5,121	5,868	5,727	5,371	5,026	4,508	4,337	4,737	4,517	4,364
Utah .....	5,116	3,682	4,796	7,006	9,998	11,180	9,212	6,169	4,360	3,903	4,134	3,874	3,820
Vermont.....	2,552	2,686	3,308	4,560	5,326	5,428	5,418	4,377	3,061	2,248	2,317	2,173	2,206
Virginia.....	12,431	9,818	10,523	12,893	22,510	23,382	23,993	16,257	12,722	11,884	11,651	10,239	8,912
Washington .....	3,156	3,516	4,479	5,408	6,021	5,187	4,437	3,151	2,431	2,179	2,655	2,652	2,588
West Virginia...	1,786	1,722	1,844	2,258	2,835	2,738	2,590	2,143	1,883	1,737	1,886	1,812	1,737
Wisconsin .....	2,305	2,204	2,829	3,679	4,363	4,016	3,524	2,543	1,755	1,529	1,855	2,536	1,719
Wyoming .....	1,272	1,379	2,399	3,967	5,235	5,517	5,273	3,740	2,354	1,939	1,929	1,873	1,625

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, September 1962

State	Insured unemployment				
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 4/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/			
Total .....	1,330,565	3.3	25,364	51,815	1,432,224
Alabama .....	20,834	4.0	841	1,475	23,150
Alaska .....	1,015	3.1	126	40	1,181
Arizona .....	8,419	3.4	277	391	9,087
Arkansas .....	10,159	3.7	232	646	11,037
California .....	151,435	3.9	4,094	4,638	184,647
Colorado .....	8,298	2.3	253	442	8,993
Connecticut .....	20,456	2.7	142	318	20,916
Delaware .....	2,560	2.1	40	82	2,682
Dist. of Col. ....	4,101	1.6	794	233	5,128
Florida .....	38,472	4.2	565	1,251	40,288
Georgia .....	19,126	2.6	549	815	20,490
Hawaii .....	6,209	3.6	331	203	6,743
Idaho .....	3,528	2.9	64	75	3,667
Illinois .....	56,751	2.2	1,205	1,623	59,579
Indiana .....	21,674	2.0	215	883	22,772
Iowa .....	5,541	1.3	52	232	5,825
Kansas .....	6,871	2.0	189	273	7,333
Kentucky .....	18,038	4.1	408	1,661	20,107
Louisiana .....	19,393	3.6	363	992	20,748
Maine .....	7,357	3.9	102	182	7,641
Maryland .....	22,164	3.2	522	690	23,376
Massachusetts .....	57,506	3.8	917	1,063	59,486
Michigan .....	51,752	3.0	377	3,397	55,526
Minnesota .....	13,662	1.9	239	775	14,676
Mississippi .....	8,325	3.1	210	425	8,960
Missouri .....	27,441	2.9	361	833	28,635
Montana .....	2,290	2.1	59	95	2,444
Nebraska .....	2,948	1.3	65	63	3,076
Nevada .....	2,428	2.8	54	51	2,533
New Hampshire .....	4,365	2.8	96	83	4,544
New Jersey .....	59,688	3.8	760	1,322	61,770
New Mexico .....	4,369	2.8	179	268	4,816
New York .....	184,683	3.7	2,122	3,168	189,973
North Carolina .....	22,072	2.4	333	678	23,083
North Dakota .....	532	.8	33	31	596
Ohio .....	75,869	3.3	723	3,698	80,290
Oklahoma .....	13,162	3.5	382	702	14,246
Oregon .....	9,587	2.4	181	350	10,118
Pennsylvania .....	153,262	5.3	2,038	6,719	162,019
Puerto Rico .....	17,658	7.4	269	1,252	19,179
Rhode Island .....	8,823	3.7	234	250	9,307
South Carolina .....	11,135	2.6	210	532	11,877
South Dakota .....	721	.9	44	36	801
Tennessee .....	25,234	3.8	513	1,443	27,190
Texas .....	43,642	2.5	1,246	2,410	47,298
Utah .....	3,820	2.0	367	230	4,417
Vermont .....	2,206	3.1	26	59	2,291
Virginia .....	8,912	1.3	289	542	9,743
Virgin Islands .....	(5/)	—	8	9	5/17
Washington .....	25,882	4.3	1,264	1,064	28,210
West Virginia .....	17,376	5.5	190	1,591	19,157
Wisconsin .....	17,198	1.9	176	1,494	18,868
Wyoming .....	1,625	2.4	44	46	1,715

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending December 1961.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Includes 24,480 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of California's regular State unemployment insurance law (ED).

5/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 5 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> September 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	3 741 4	1 019 2	2 722 2	3 197 8	1 025 6	2 172 2	771 79
Alabama.....	939	302	637	9,338	3,382	5,956	2,316
Alaska.....	65	41	24	747	556	191	166
Arizona.....	418	130	288	2,707	1,130	1,577	668
Arkansas.....	365	75	290	3,733	988	2,745	878
California.....	3,950	1,284	2,666	35,322	16,388	18,934	8,732
Colorado.....	384	120	264	2,773	996	1,777	695
Connecticut.....	284	45	239	1,970	592	1,378	460
Delaware.....	76	15	61	482	142	340	122
Dist. of Col.....	392	257	135	4,101	3,161	940	1,027
Florida.....	1,210	305	905	7,423	2,322	5,101	1,816
Georgia.....	686	263	423	5,406	2,143	3,263	1,364
Hawaii.....	206	106	100	2,166	1,301	865	534
Idaho.....	114	43	71	604	257	347	139
Illinois.....	1,411	420	991	11,590	4,891	6,699	2,828
Indiana.....	697	102	595	5,353	1,045	4,308	1,098
Iowa.....	174	24	150	1,106	204	902	284
Kansas.....	287	85	202	1,919	759	1,160	462
Kentucky.....	757	168	589	8,313	1,569	6,744	2,069
Louisiana.....	614	112	502	6,708	1,594	5,114	1,355
Maine.....	176	38	138	1,216	437	779	284
Maryland.....	870	273	597	5,251	2,226	3,025	1,212
Massachusetts.....	750	233	517	8,173	3,715	4,458	1,980
Michigan.....	1,856	214	1,642	17,914	1,782	16,132	3,774
Minnesota.....	449	90	359	4,257	964	3,293	1,014
Mississippi.....	317	94	223	2,653	863	1,790	635
Missouri.....	683	211	472	4,859	1,431	3,428	1,194
Montana.....	128	42	86	727	256	471	154
Nebraska.....	87	29	58	489	223	266	128
Nevada.....	99	32	67	374	210	164	105
New Hampshire.....	115	43	72	757	399	358	179
New Jersey.....	1,124	363	761	8,223	2,953	5,270	2,082
New Mexico.....	268	85	183	1,817	734	1,083	447
New York.....	2,892	982	1,910	21,456	8,450	13,006	5,290
North Carolina.....	639	190	449	4,463	1,309	3,154	1,011
North Dakota.....	37	16	21	350	160	190	64
Ohio.....	1,853	256	1,597	17,723	2,655	15,068	4,421
Oklahoma.....	422	129	293	4,364	1,539	2,825	1,084
Oregon.....	380	107	273	2,214	710	1,504	531
Pennsylvania.....	3,192	648	2,544	34,338	7,971	26,367	8,757
Puerto Rico.....	345	91	254	6,585	1,099	5,486	1,521
Rhode Island.....	229	54	175	2,023	971	1,052	484
South Carolina.....	402	110	292	2,977	830	2,147	742
South Dakota.....	47	21	26	323	185	138	80
Tennessee.....	783	268	515	7,935	2,053	5,877	1,956
Texas.....	2,157	524	1,633	16,488	5,616	10,872	3,656
Utah.....	263	140	123	2,360	1,426	934	597
Vermont.....	73	13	60	440	127	313	85
Virginia.....	523	196	327	3,610	1,276	2,334	831
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	0	66	32	34	17
Washington.....	1,489	536	953	9,100	4,985	4,115	2,328
West Virginia.....	737	68	669	7,172	752	6,420	1,781
Wisconsin.....	957	180	777	6,960	625	6,335	1,670
Wyoming.....	42	18	24	370	175	195	90

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, September 30, 1962 and September 30, 1961

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/ September 30, 1961		For 12 months ending September 1962 percent of	
	September 30, 1962	September 30, 1961	September 30, 1962	September 30, 1961	September 30, 1962	September 30, 1961	September 30, 1962	September 30, 1961	September 30, 1962	Benefits to taxable wages 2/ wages 2/	Reserves to taxable wages 2/ wages 2/	Collections and interest to taxable wages 2/ wages 2/
Total, 52 States 3/.	1/554 1435	1/564 2382	\$93 3870	\$757983	1/267 6644	1/355 3956	\$3053597	\$2591819	\$624 2425	22	51	25
Alabama .....	6123	5820	11165	8088	25939	32232	31985	22028	51714	18	36	22
Alaska .....	454	778	2068	2153	6891	7147	7480	8219	5/5022	32	23	25
Arizona .....	2559	2728	3541	3067	11613	13037	13363	12016	61672	15	80	17
Arkansas .....	2050	2883	3262	2871	12893	16365	11746	10213	30179	18	42	16
California .....	1/94442	145628	145628	81124	1/423696	485410	44382	316544	611380	29	42	31
Colorado .....	3992	2765	4622	3751	18432	18517	16484	12283	55808	17	51	15
Connecticut .....	8534	12522	16020	15268	43431	75071	53776	51636	16123	19	70	23
Delaware .....	1506	1823	3218	2094	1/8336	1/10172	9738	9016	11619	20	28	23
Dist. of Col. ....	1619	1380	2411	1702	6151	6709	8906	7955	64463	9	92	19
Florida .....	10628	12693	14918	11780	33936	43681	51245	40124	116747	13	43	16
Georgia .....	5400	8196	8791	7592	26513	40734	32998	30757	141189	13	69	14
Hawaii .....	2089	1988	1479	1386	11390	7075	5830	6139	18860	27	46	18
Idaho .....	1239	1145	2796	2398	1/9591	1/10812	9737	7741	26366	27	76	28
Illinois .....	25182	34359	58151	53242	1/148984	1/189940	187100	174156	382328	19	48	23
Indiana .....	9544	11997	14596	11352	45791	77755	47798	42059	136740	14	42	14
Iowa .....	1799	3553	3362	2614	16094	18566	12976	11917	104303	13	83	10
Kansas .....	2472	3370	4006	3332	15684	20812	14404	12960	63539	16	63	14
Kentucky .....	5333	7361	8789	7823	26466	40832	30734	28948	97876	21	78	24
Louisiana .....	7031	9479	8353	6886	35697	45685	29695	26631	98690	23	65	20
Maine .....	1612	2937	3259	2787	10719	16046	11336	10131	24069	20	44	21
Maryland .....	9090	9939	20937	18220	44900	58593	68970	59195	935541	23	47	35
Massachusetts .....	22595	26668	39896	25894	116046	141966	124876	89078	195541	23	44	28
Michigan .....	25110	39626	52935	50111	120238	225121	163806	149506	5/204251	22	38	31
Minnesota .....	4487	6373	8027	5849	37104	46664	10816	14006	38681	19	19	15
Mississippi .....	2127	3349	4397	3926	12653	17967	15411	14258	31976	18	45	12
Missouri .....	7539	9761	13272	12441	45048	52901	47780	43193	197501	16	72	17
Montana .....	750	1007	1675	2704	7823	11828	6030	9454	21868	24	67	19
Nebraska .....	1075	1207	2486	2199	9022	9148	9554	8851	39382	13	59	14
Nevada .....	1047	1407	2631	2177	6304	8411	9322	7531	16916	18	57	27
New Hampshire .....	1214	1674	2168	2047	5955	8859	7677	7455	24313	14	67	30
New Jersey .....	28240	28238	43832	39739	139851	152650	146525	137322	325955	29	79	15
New Mexico .....	1636	22535	1856	1715	9079	11815	7238	7149	36863	26	79	15
New York .....	84492	28235	158443	131054	397953	497705	535112	435342	1080390	15	75	18
North Carolina .....	6934	9142	11113	10109	36244	47204	43709	44097	186708	17	70	24
North Dakota .....	237	363	1386	1251	4964	5063	4536	4144	5793	15	31	18
Ohio .....	41512	41512	50672	33158	169377	293330	146737	107152	140109	23	19	20
Oklahoma .....	3449	4603	6289	4259	16834	22250	19770	14748	35233	16	33	18
Oregon .....	3711	4654	11789	11385	29504	41004	38556	37433	50993	22	38	28
Pennsylvania .....	55160	68441	88935	85270	254712	357317	277527	258330	5/162522	30	19	33
Puerto Rico, .....	2016	2020	3795	3182	6550	6/4869	14513	6/9888	7/41422	14	87	30
Rhode Island .....	3174	3539	6088	5732	14977	20627	20864	9880	376228	21	52	29
South Carolina .....	3073	3451	3817	3596	13623	17044	15553	14862	75818	12	65	13
South Dakota .....	286	188	931	931	2780	2705	3617	2457	13577	12	55	15
Tennessee .....	6382	8447	9964	9164	32727	43787	34455	32858	66170	13	36	19
Texas .....	13642	13132	15217	14322	53814	66031	57747	53746	245626	10	48	11
Utah .....	11296	1536	2575	2404	8305	9965	9366	8808	10030	15	70	17
Vermont .....	635	877	1119	930	1/4839	1/6487	3754	3359	10999	23	48	14
Virginia .....	2557	3739	8300	6299	14610	22743	28559	24006	102239	7	10	18
Washington .....	7720	9292	16537	16118	22067	28423	55180	56155	201842	27	3	14
West Virginia .....	4049	4471	9511	7879	18541	68665	27996	25205	43366	20	47	28
Wisconsin .....	7971	12220	11941	12055	45316	69881	43698	43615	198175	18	78	30
Wyoming .....	965	767	1968	852	6633	6358	3428	3262	6304	33	31	17

/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending March 1962.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1959; Michigan \$113,000,000 in September 1958; Pennsylvania \$96,440,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January - September 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1962.

7/ Includes funds deposited by Puerto Rico into the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund when it became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act of 1965.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation, <sup>1/</sup> September 1962

State	Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments <sup>2/</sup>	
	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States .....	\$3 714 2	\$770.96 6.50 3	131	2.76 5.81 6	181	1.75 3.74 2
Alabama .....	9	1 0,01 2,37 1	0	5 4,69 2	0	3 9,32 4
Alaska .....	0	1 4,71 2,90	0	4,76 0	0	2,20 9
Arizona .....	2 79	2,54 4,65 7	0	1 1,53 6	0	5,89 3
Arkansas .....	0	3,39 5,92 6	0	1 9,85 4	0	1 1,94 9
California .....	-2,20 0	1 0,94 1,12 9	3 4	3 0,61 1,0	1 9	1 6,77 3,7
Colorado .....	0	2,51 7,95 0	0	8,19 7	0	5,76 3
Connecticut .....	1 5	1 3,50 3,45 8	0	3 6,63 6	0	2 9,33 6
Delaware .....	0	2,05 7,27 4	0	7,65 8	0	4,47 7
Dist. of Col. ....	2 6	2,23 5,60 1	0	9,33 9	0	6,19 4
Florida .....	6 49	1 1,51 5,51 6	5	5 5,91 2	2	3 7,57 6
Georgia .....	2 59	1 2,83 8,73 9	1	6 5,10 6	0	4 5,39 4
Hawaii .....	2 12	2,23 8,66 2	0	7,45 7	0	3,03 0
Idaho .....	8 0	1,53 8,27 3	1	7,62 1	0	3,43 7
Illinois .....	5,55 0	5 2,72 0,59 5	7	1 8,11 2,4	2 8	1 1,99 8,4
Indiana .....	4 6	1 9,76 7,19 2	0	9 3,84 5	9	6 0,42 2
Iowa .....	6 8	3,90 2,27 0	0	1 8,67 4	0	1 1,35 3
Kansas .....	1 96	4,34 2,70 1	0	1 5,56 5	0	9,27 8
Kentucky .....	4 69	1 1,98 1,46 5	3	4 4,69 8	0	3 0,14 0
Louisiana .....	6 48	1 1,44 7,05 4	0	3 1,68 8	0	3 2,31 4
Maine .....	0	2,09 5,23 1	0	1 0,71 1	0	5,56 6
Maryland .....	6 9	1 2,66 5,16 8	0	4 0,52 4	0	2 3,60 2
Massachusetts .....	1,17 4	2 3,96 2,78 6	0	9 3,37 9	3	5 9,78 6
Michigan .....	4,85 4	5 5,92 2,41 4	1 4	1 8,48 3,2	1 7	1 2,47 9,1
Minnesota .....	2 15	9,32 3,48 6	0	3 7,18 2	0	2 0,92 4
Mississippi .....	2 39	4,25 4,11 7	1	2 1,50 7	1	1 3,85 0
Missouri .....	2 31	1 2,51 1,53 0	0	4 8,62 0	0	3 1,30 3
Montana .....	0	1,97 8,07 9	0	8,45 7	0	4,51 8
Nebraska .....	0	1,64 3,04 3	0	7,35 1	0	4,60 7
Nevada .....	2 7	1,40 8,49 8	0	5,28 8	0	2,54 1
New Hampshire .....	4 0	1,31 8,59 7	0	5,34 2	0	3,17 0
New Jersey .....	1,06 6	3 9,13 5,96 4	2	1 2,90 4,2	3	8 5,40 1
New Mexico .....	1 92	1,63 8,06 0	1	6,94 6	0	4,60 4
New York .....	4,33 7	9 6,48 5,86 1	9	2 8,13 4,5	0	1 4,41 4,6
North Carolina .....	4 73	1 1,01 3,59 7	0	5 1,78 1	1	2 8,76 5
North Dakota .....	0	7 3,14 2,7	0	2,94 4	0	1,47 5
Ohio .....	1,95 0	7 7,92 2,39 2	6	1 7,84 0,6	6	1 1,51 0,9
Oklahoma .....	5,44 0	4 1,45 0,27	1 7	2 1,29 3	1 7	1 5,19 0
Oregon .....	1 6	7,32 8,66 2	0	2 4,60 4	0	1 4,33 7
Pennsylvania .....	7,25 0	5 4,41 6,25 8	1 6	2 1,82 4,6	1 7	1 5,19 5,9
Puerto Rico .....	1 97	3,64 9,09 8	0	3 2,11 7	1	2 1,47 0
Rhode Island .....	8 6	4,57 3,71 5	1	1 7,22 4	2	1 0,89 7
South Carolina .....	2 2	5,28 9,37 2	0	2 7,94 4	0	1 9,96 8
South Dakota .....	0	4 4,52 2,9	0	2,53 6	0	1,48 8
Tennessee .....	3 79	1 4,24 3,78 7	1	6 1,44 8	5	4 1,79 3
Texas .....	2 82	1 7,30 3,59 8	0	9 8,27 4	2	6 4,55 8
Utah .....	0	1,51 2,99 4	0	7,73 4	0	4,92 2
Vermont .....	2 8	9 3,08 9,2	0	4,18 0	0	2,04 8
Virginia .....	3 06	5,37 9,39 9	0	3 4,49 6	0	2 4,70 5
Virgin Islands .....	0	1,04 9	0	8	0	6
Washington .....	3 06	1 0,06 8,76 6	4	4 7,93 7	0	2 5,33 4
West Virginia .....	1 89	7,04 6,18 7	1	3 2,98 8	0	1 9,28 3
Wisconsin .....	1,46 8	8,50 3,99 4	7	3 6,62 8	4 8	3 3,57 7
Wyoming .....	0	1,14 6,10 3	0	4,03 0	0	2,23 9

<sup>1/</sup> Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. This program terminated June 30, 1962. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, August 1962

State and type of plan	August 1962			Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California: State plan: Basic benefits..... Additional hospital benefits..... Private plan.....	38, 537  2/22, 816 8, 349	229, 571  3/164, 308 (4/)	1/\$11, 191, 293 1/ \$1, 971, 696 (4/)	306, 718  2/176, 405 75, 977	1, 745, 078  3/1, 291, 188 (4/)	\$84, 660, 399  15, 494, 256 (4/)	\$75, 766, 007  13, 971, 852 (4/)
New Jersey: State plan..... Private plan.....	7, 857 (4/)	52, 474 (4/)	5/ \$1, 921, 559 (4/)	62, 211 (4/)	386, 173 (4/)	\$14, 199, 692 (4/)	\$8, 945, 758 (4/)
Rhode Island: State plan.....	2, 629	25, 756	\$779, 071	22, 568	196, 378	\$5, 678, 383	\$5, 452, 706
Railroad: Sickness..... Maternity.....	11, 618 161	6/ 67, 950 7/ 1, 855	\$4, 973, 187 261, 309	119, 516 1, 521	458, 514 13, 325	\$29, 978, 406 1, 859, 105	\$31, 212, 448 2, 128, 267

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Office of Program and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

- 1/ Total benefits of \$13, 162, 989 were distributed as follows: \$10, 872, 264 to disabled employed workers, and \$2, 290, 725 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.
- 2/ Represents the number of payments made.
- 3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.
- 4/ Data not available.
- 5/ Total benefits of \$1, 921, 559 were distributed as follows: \$1, 417, 892 to disabled employed workers, and \$503, 667 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.
- 6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 135, 900 compensated weeks of sickness in August.
- 7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 3, 710 weeks of maternity benefits in August.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Hartford, 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA.....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City 5
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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DECEMBER 1962

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# LABOR MARKET

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**Employment  
Security**

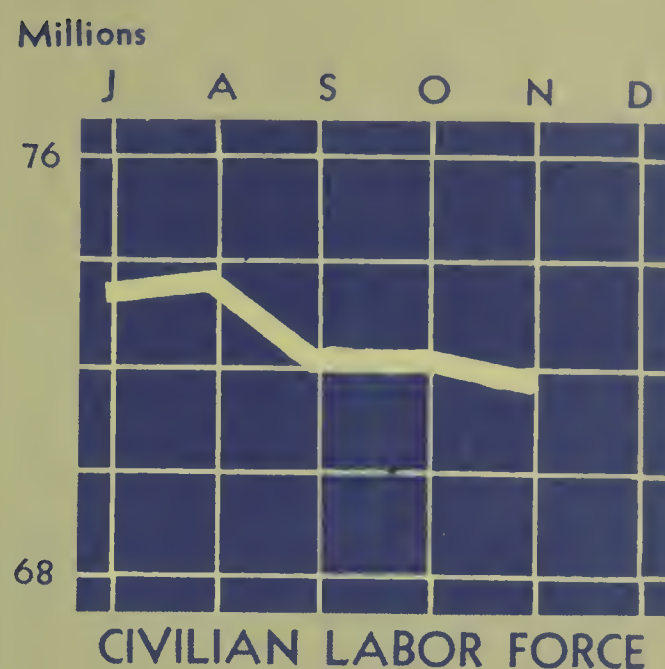
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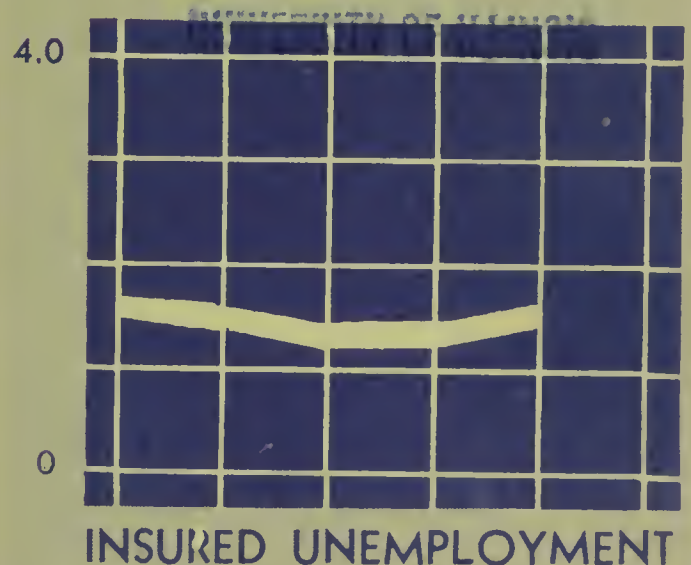
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Robert C. Goodwin, *Administrator*

## LABOR FORCE TRENDS



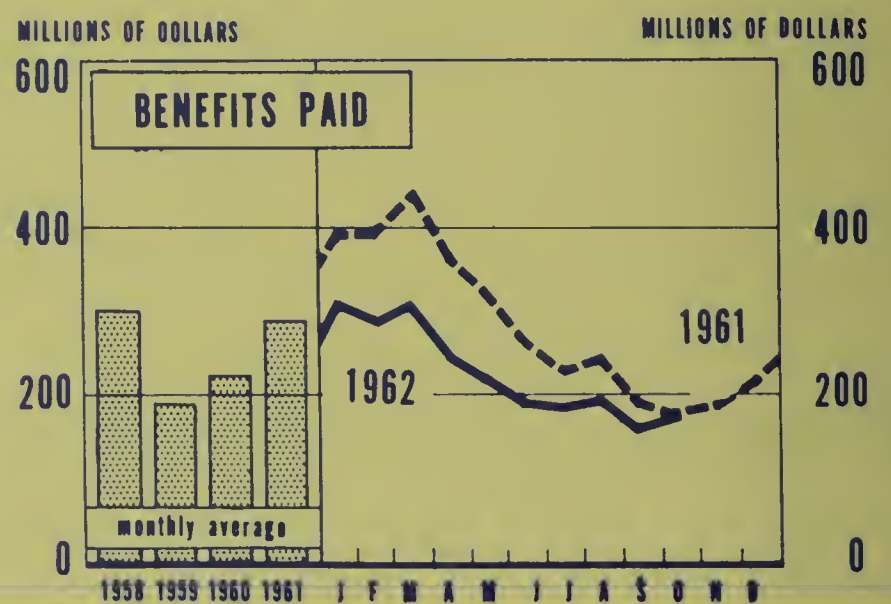
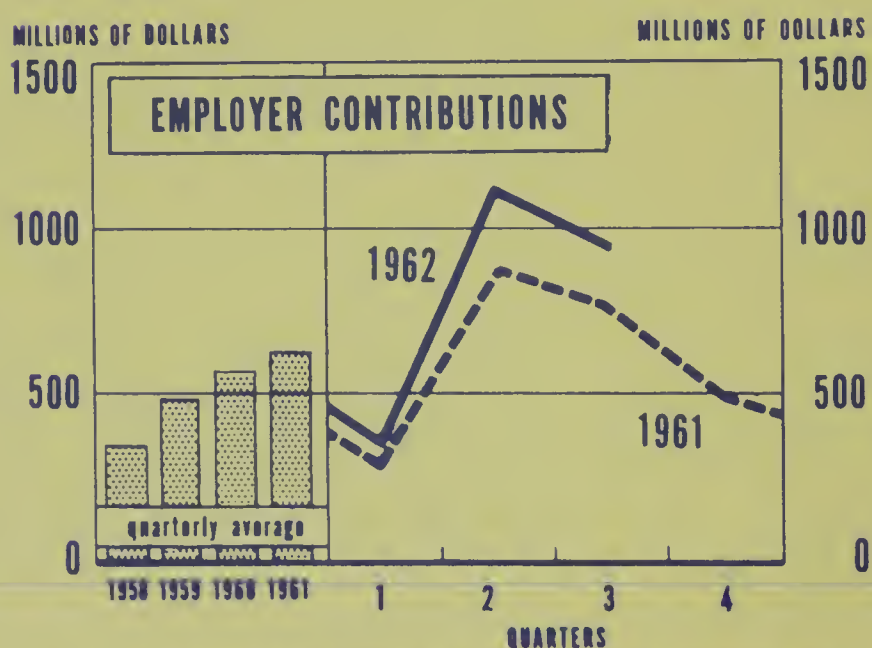
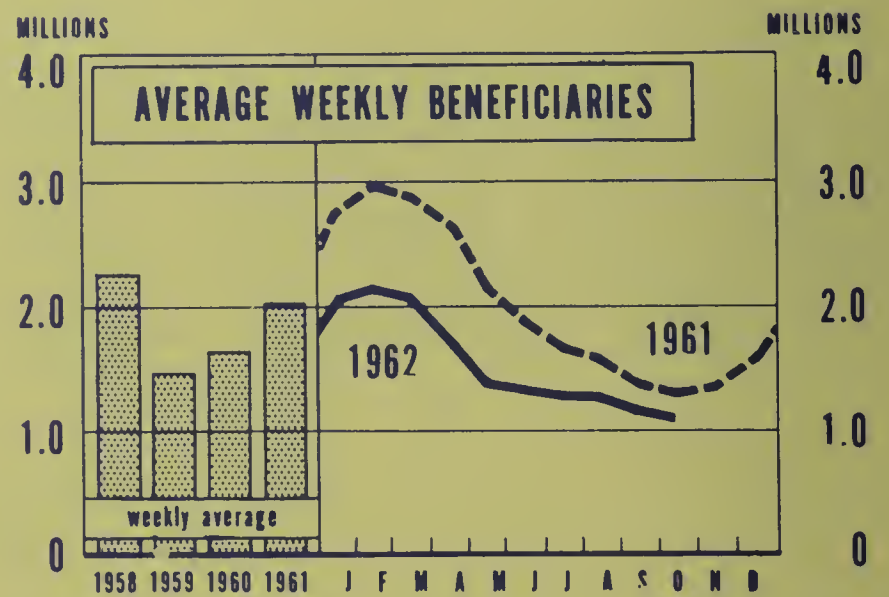
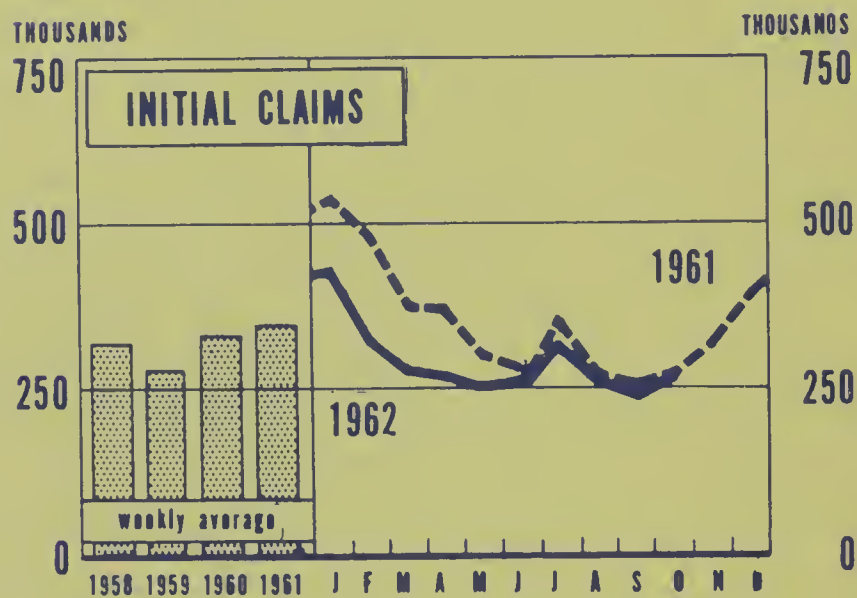
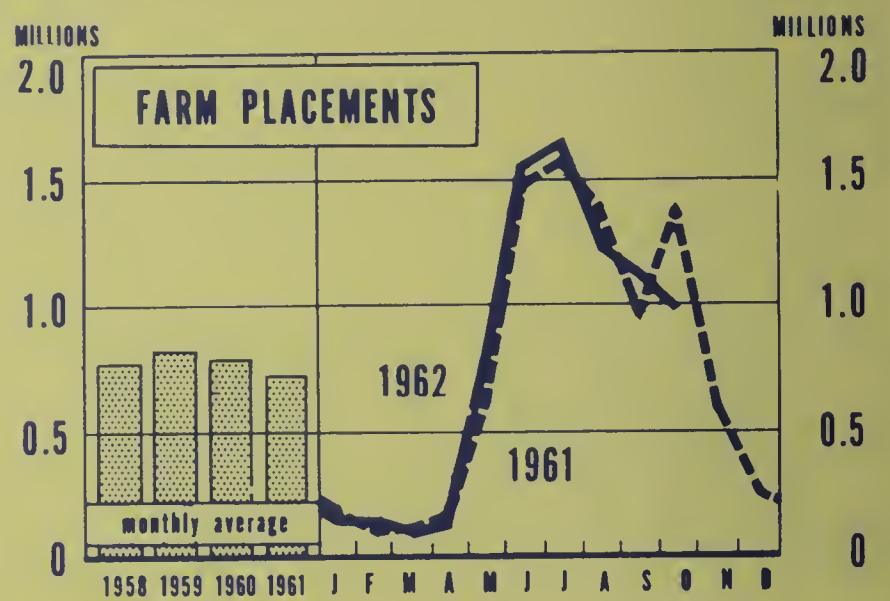
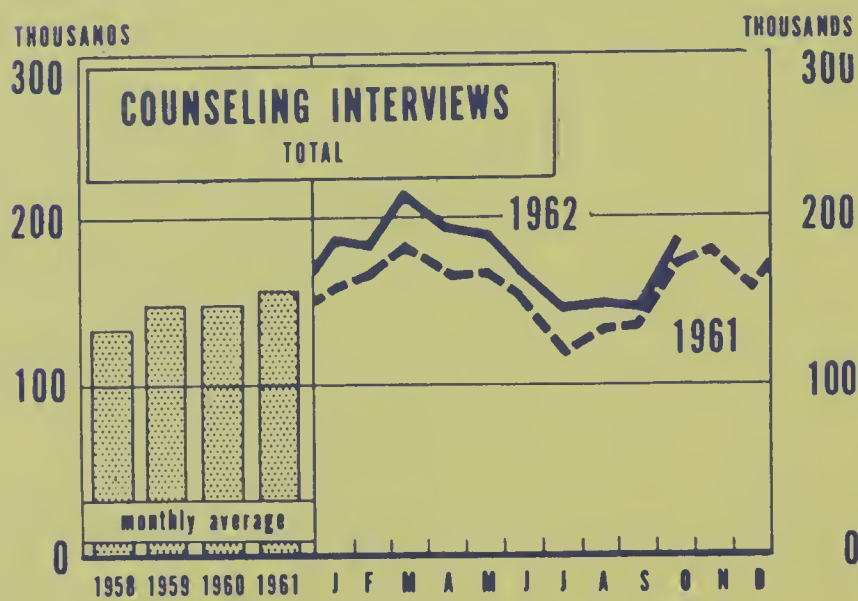
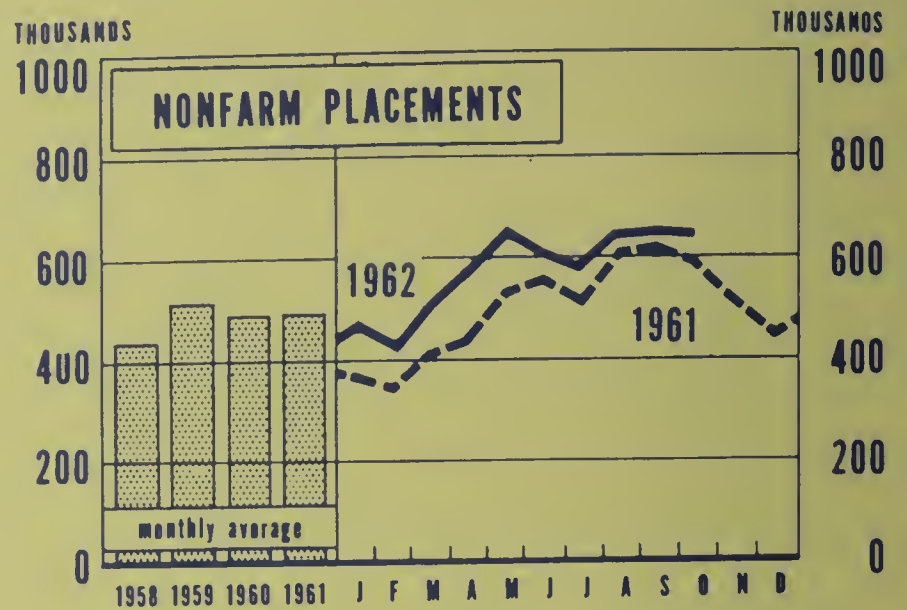
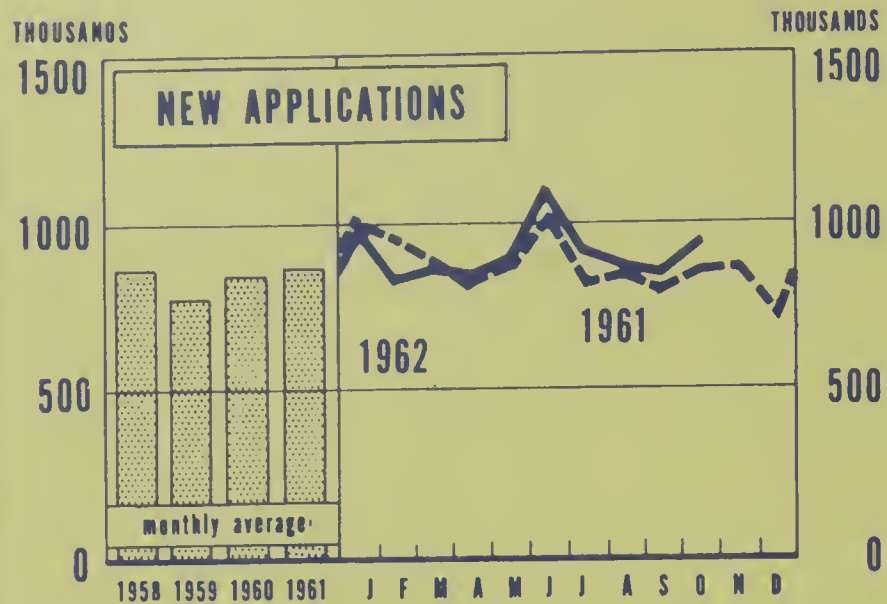
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## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES



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THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions (excluding Canada and Mexico) are \$4.00.

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# *New Thresholds in Employment Security\**

By  
Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator  
Bureau of Employment Security

IN many ways, the current period is critical for all of us engaged in employment security work. Certainly the current interest in manpower problems is without parallel in any nonemergency period in our Nation's history. We have experienced critical manpower problems before, in depression and war, but the present situation is in many ways unique. One of the important differences is that emergency-type problems have a definite life span--they generally disappear when the emergency comes to an end. We are now confronted by a critical situation that has been building up over a long period of time. The critical period in which we find ourselves today has far-reaching implications for both the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance. And that's what I want to talk about today.

In the efforts to develop our human resources, it is clear that the Federal-State employment security system has a vital role to play. We are on the threshold of a new era in Government responsibility for manpower development and utilization. And employment security must carry much of the load.

We are just entering a long transitional period whose end no one can now clearly foresee. The social and economic forces that have been at work since the end of World War II are still unfolding and the new problems are too difficult and too widespread to permit quick and easy solutions.

As you know, the United States has been undergoing a gigantic industrial

transformation, and a scientific revolution in agriculture. These changes reflect a very rapid increase in economic growth, in populations, and in the number of younger and older workers; the introduction of important new production techniques; widespread shifts in geographic location of industry and in the occupational structure; and an accelerated movement of population from rural to urban areas.

While these changes were taking place during the 1950's, their full implications, in terms of the developing manpower problems, were largely obscured until the beginning of the current decade. Although new records in production and employment were being regularly made and broken throughout the decade, serious manpower problems were slowly gathering momentum. By 1960, they were causing some general uneasiness. In the last 18 months, they have become matters of primary national interest.

We are all aware of the employment dislocations and human problems resulting from technological change and progress. They are not new. What is new, however, is the rate at which these changes are taking place and the magnitude of the problems they have left in their wake. Also highlighted has been the lack of adequate means to deal effectively with the labor market impact of these changes.

While there has been a large expansion in the economy during the postwar years, this general upward trend has been marred by four recessions. These have been relatively short and shallow, but,

\*Excerpts from an address before the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies held in Portland, Oreg., on October 1, 1962.



when added to the rapidly increasing population, have helped to reduce the per capita rate of growth to about 2 percent a year. This has meant that each recession has left a steadily growing residual of unemployment. With each setback, industry has been pressed to apply cost-cutting techniques and to adopt the newest in automated equipment. The result: higher levels of production with smaller manpower needs.

We are now in the midst of this kind of economic development. Eighteen months after the recession touched bottom in the first part of 1961, the gross national product had risen by over 7 percent, while nonfarm employment had increased by only 4 percent. The contrast is even more striking in manufacturing where production rose by 17 percent while employment increased less than 6 percent. The rate of unemployment is persisting close to the 6 percent level, nearly a point above its prerecession low.

While the most obvious effect of automation and mechanization has been the displacement of unskilled workers, the new technology is spreading into many new fields of work and affecting workers in a wide variety of occupations. In addition, the pace of technological change continues to increase, with no limitations in sight.

Evidence of these changes is the growing importance of the quality of our labor force, as reflected in more rigid hiring specifications--especially with respect to education and skill.

This demand for new skills, higher skills, and more education is having, and will continue to have, its greatest impact on the two fastest growing segments of our labor force--young workers and older workers whose skills are no longer in demand. This also carries growing implications for veterans--many of whom are now entering the ranks of older workers.

I am sure that all of you here are intimately familiar with the special attention our program is giving to the special problems of these groups.

Another significant development is the changes that have been taking place in

our sense of values. We are not content to be judged by materialistic standards alone. As a Nation we are increasingly concerned with the dignity of human beings and the quality of human life. This is the democratic ideal. And I am proud of the employment security record in giving meaning to this ideal.

As a practical demonstration of this idealism at work, I need only mention the new Trade Expansion Bill. If this bill had been passed 10 years ago--or even 5 years ago--I am certain that it would not have contained training provisions and relocation allowances of any kind.

For many years, we have largely taken our labor supply for granted. It was assumed--and with a solid basis in experience--that as industry and jobs developed, the needed manpower would come, across the country or half way around the world if need be.

With a trust in providence and a reliance on the fundamental American character, we naively and almost casually assumed that whatever was needed would be supplied at crucial times. And fortunately for us, it always was supplied, particularly during periods of stress such as wartime. We got the workers we needed--sometimes through formalized training, sometimes by trial and error--but we got them. Workers found jobs and developed the needed skills. Although we have gotten by, we have, at times, paid a high price in unemployment and mal-utilization of our human resources.

We are on notice, however, that we cannot entrust to chance the meeting of our future labor requirements. Now, for the first time in our history, we must set out to supply job opportunities and develop needed skills by design rather than by chance. The mobility and flexibility of our labor force are almost legendary, but by themselves they are not enough to keep pace with these new forces that continuously upset the delicate balance between manpower supply and demand.

We are taking some tentative, first steps toward the goal of increasing both the geographical and occupational mobility of our labor force. The Trade Expansion Act is an excellent illustration. It



introduces some new concepts in this area. Under this act, workers displaced or adversely affected by our foreign trade policy will be provided unemployment allowances and training courses. In addition, relocation allowances will be provided to eligible workers who are heads of families to help them relocate in other communities if they cannot find local employment, and if they have a bona fide job offer. These provisions should increase the mobility of such workers.

#### Strengthening the Employment Service

In preparation for handling these and other new responsibilities, it was imperative that President Kennedy's recommendation for strengthening and improving the Employment Service be acted upon with a sense of urgency.

Improvement of the Employment Service was an essential first step if we were to help put into effect subsequent measures designed to deal with specific aspects of various manpower problems. Strengthening and improving the Employment Service were also necessary steps toward a central objective. This objective was implied in the President's recommendations that the Employment Service take on expanded responsibilities in the manpower field. This means that the Employment Service shall operate not merely as a system of labor exchanges, but shall also serve as a manpower agency--concerned with the development and utilization of manpower--and that the public employment office in each labor market area must serve as a community manpower center.

A major improvement in the Employment Service, and in the effectiveness of both the Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service, was, in my opinion, the decision to separate unemployment compensation and employment service functions--particularly in the large metropolitan areas. It has become evident that the local employment office cannot function well when identified in the public mind as an "unemployment office"--processing unemployment insurance claims rather than serving as a job-finding, job-development, and area manpower agency. The bulk of the additional funds provided for the Employment Service was used to offset the previous inade-

quate financing of the operations in the largest metropolitan areas. In these areas the labor markets are so large and so complex as to become almost unmanageable, and call for a complete reorientation and a new approach.

We realize there is a cost problem in separating the two functions in smaller communities. There is not so much improvement, the volume considerations are not the same as in larger areas, and the cost is proportionately greater. These facts, of course, must all be weighed. But in terms of improvement of both the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Service, physical separation, separate identification, and separate direction of the two are desirable. My convictions as to the advisability of separation were greatly strengthened by recent conversations with employment security officials in Sweden, Belgium, and England. It was my observation in these three countries that the best results were obtained where there was a maximum opportunity to concentrate specifically on each program's prime objectives.

#### New Skills for Old

We have now had 17 months' experience under the Area Redevelopment Act. This act recognizes a new principle--that there is a national concern for localized, high-level, persistent unemployment. It emphasizes the need for cooperation and self-help on the part of the local communities, but for the first time provides Federal assistance in bringing about the economic rehabilitation of these depressed areas--including the introduction of occupational training and retraining. With the rapid obsolescence of traditional skills and the emergency of new skill requirements in our economy, occupational training and retraining increasingly hold the key to the necessary "re-engineering" of the work force.

Passage of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 marked a major extension of this approach. Under this act there is no limitation as to locality, and the 52 weeks permit training for a broader scope of occupations than the 16 weeks under ARA. As I mentioned earlier, the Trade Expansion Act also recognizes that there will be disruption of some industries and dislocation of



workers in such industries while the long-term adjustments are taking place.

This approach to manpower problems embodies another important new principle--that there shall be a close relationship between training and the conditions of the labor market. Training is to be undertaken only for occupations in which there is a reasonable prospect of employment. The objective is not training, but jobs.

With this new emphasis, the importance of vocational education is assuming large dimensions. While we have had vocational education for many years in this country, it has not always been geared to the needs of the labor market in terms of curriculum, course content, quality of instruction, or in the selection of students for training.

As the Employment Service gains in knowledge and experience in carrying out its new responsibilities, it should make a greater contribution in some of these problem areas, and in opening some new vistas in the whole field of education and training. This will be particularly true with respect to MDTA, which will open up the opportunity to develop new types of training.

Another measure which will bring new responsibilities to the Employment Security system is the Public Works Acceleration Act. This act, as you know, provides \$900 million in Federal funds plus matching State funds to create some 75,000 new jobs.

For the job that lies ahead, the Employment Service cannot be content merely to do more of what it has always done. We confront new manpower problems and we must find new answers.

#### Unemployment Insurance Also Changing

Recent drastic changes in our economy are also testing the flexibility of the unemployment insurance program. The fundamental changes, of which I have been speaking, emphasize the inadequacy of our old, simplified concepts. Today, unemployment insurance is being reshaped by consideration for workers with strong labor-force attachments, who--even in a period of high-level economic

activity--will face great difficulty in finding employment because automation has made their skills obsolete.

The first recognition of change was the simple extension of the duration of unemployment insurance payments under regular State programs. The changes in the economy, however, necessitated further remedial measures such as the TUC program in 1958 and the TEUC program in 1961-62. As you know, 2,800,000 workers, who had exhausted their regular benefits, received \$769 million in benefits under the TEUC program.

Another recognition of change was the revision of State unemployment compensation laws, which permits unemployed individuals to receive benefits while undergoing training. This training qualifies them for more effective participation in the job market. The training allowances under ARA, MDTA, and the worker-assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act are designed to achieve this same objective.

Defense expenditures, although a bulwark to the economy as a whole, have contributed their share to local and regional dislocations, thus having implications for both the Unemployment Insurance Service and the Employment Service. Unpredictable cancellation of contracts and shifts in program-emphasis have caused high turnover and unemployment as well as considerable and often rapid changes in labor requirements. On a broader scale, changes in the tempo of the cold war have been, and will continue to be, instrumental in causing fluctuations in national defense expenditures. Reflecting the effects of other international developments--such as the European Common Market--manpower adjustments will be needed to meet the changes in our own foreign trade policies.

These new programs, however, do not remedy any of the inadequacies or solve any of the problems which still exist in connection with the unemployment insurance program. I shall take time to mention only four of the problem areas in unemployment insurance.

We must continue to examine the adequacy of benefits, the present limitations on coverage, the duration of benefits, and

(continued on page 31)



# Experience Rating--

## 1961 Annual Summary

THE effect of two factors--the relatively high benefit-cost experience in recent years and the necessity to build up reserve fund balances in many States to more adequate levels--caused the average employer tax rate to increase from 1.88 percent in 1960 to 2.03 percent in 1961. This was the highest average rate since 1943. Three-fourths of the States had higher average tax rates in 1961 than in 1960. The increase in tax yield was the result not only of the provisions in State laws that automatically brought into play higher tax schedules because of unfavorable unemployment experience--it was also the result of State legislative action that increased tax rates above those called for by previous laws. The legislative measures enacted included changes in tax rate schedules and increases in the standard and maximum tax rates. The \$2.5 billion in employer taxes realized in 1961 was 7 percent more than the previous year's receipts. The increase was due almost entirely to the higher average tax rate; aggregate taxable wages increased only slightly over the previous year.

One of several measures used to protect solvency of State funds is provided by setting the maximum tax rate sufficiently high to permit a schedule of rates that would be related more closely to the most experience of individual employers. In 1961, a total of 25 States had their maximum statutory tax rate set above .7 percent, and of these 17 were currently taxing some employers at the maximum rate; 15 of the 16 States with maximum statutory rates of 4.0 percent or above had these rates in effect.

On the other hand, low minimum rates, and even a zero rate, were in effect in some States. Eight States had a

zero contribution rate in effect. Minimum rates above zero ranged from 0.1 percent of taxable wages in 10 States to 2.0 percent in 1 State.

### 1961 Average Tax Rates

At the beginning of 1961, four States--Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and West Virginia--made inoperative their experience rating provisions by suspending reduced rates, and taxed all employers at the standard rate of 2.7 percent. Only Puerto Rico, which became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961, does not provide for an experience-rating system.

The average employer tax rate for the Nation as a whole rose from 1.88 percent of taxable wages in 1960 to 2.03 in 1961. (See tables 1 and 2.) For individual States the 1961 average rate varied from 0.64 in Iowa to 3.23 percent in Pennsylvania. Less than one-half of the States (23) had average rates of less than 1.5 percent, compared with about a half the year before; over one-third had rates of more than 2.0 percent, as against less than a third in 1960.

The general rise in tax rates since 1958 is indicative of the necessity to build up State reserve funds that have experienced substantial declines since the onset of the 1957-58 recession. The increase in the 1961 nationwide average tax rate was shared by three-fifths of the States; several States showed practically no change; and one-fourth experienced declines.

The effect of existing experience rating provisions in State laws that provide for an automatic shift to higher tax schedules is indicated in figures for the States



Table 1. Selected Experience-Rating Data, by Type of Plan <sup>1/</sup>  
Rate Years Beginning in 1959-1961

Type of Plan and State <sup>1/</sup>	Maximum rate <sup>1/</sup> (percent)	Minimum rate <sup>1/</sup> (percent)	Average employer contribution rate <sup>2/</sup> (percent)			Reduction in revenues <sup>2/ 3/</sup> (percent)		
			1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Total, 51 States.....	--	--	1.71	1.88	2.02	37	30	25
Total, 51 States with experience rating <sup>4/</sup>	--	--	1.71	1.88	2.02	37	30	25
<u>Reserve-ratio plan:</u>								
Arizona <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.2	1.26	1.33	1.34	53	51	50
Arkansas <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	.1	1.29	1.29	1.37	52	52	49
California.....	3.0	0.3	2.04	1.96	1.88	24	30	37
Colorado <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.0	.45	.54	1.13	83	80	58
Dist. of Col.....	2.7	0.1	.82	.86	.85	70	68	68
Georgia.....	2.7	0.25	1.38	1.36	1.33	49	50	51
Hawaii <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.0	1.06	1.19	1.21	61	56	55
Idaho.....	3.375	1.625	1.49	1.66	2.36	45	39	12
Indiana <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.1	1.32	1.23	1.12	51	54	58
Iowa <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.0	.83	.61	.64	69	77	76
Kansas <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.00	1.06	1.06	1.07	61	61	60
Kentucky <sup>5/</sup> .....	4.0	0.6	2.35	2.20	2.12	13	19	21
Louisiana.....	2.7	.3	1.16	1.56	1.56	57	42	42
Maine <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	1.0	1.58	1.63	1.78	41	40	34
Massachusetts.....	2.7	1.0	1.81	1.88	2.15	33	30	20
Michigan <sup>5/ 6/</sup> .....	4.5	0.5	2.57	2.88	2.90	5	+7	+7
Missouri <sup>5/</sup> .....	3.6	0.0	1.09	1.05	1.48	60	61	45
Nebraska <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	.1	1.13	1.05	1.15	58	61	57
Nevada.....	2.7	.1	2.15	2.16	2.38	20	20	12
New Hampshire.....	2.7	.5	1.60	1.65	1.60	41	39	41
New Jersey <sup>5/</sup> .....	3.9	0.7	2.00	2.20	2.43	26	21	13
New Mexico.....	2.7	.1	1.28	1.25	1.24	52	54	54
North Carolina <sup>5/</sup> .....	3.7	0.3	1.61	1.60	1.49	40	41	45
North Dakota <sup>5/</sup> .....	<sup>7/</sup> 3.7	0.7	1.44	1.98	2.18	47	46	41
Ohio <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.1	1.39	1.48	1.43	48	45	47
Oregon <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	( <sup>4/</sup> )	2.65	2.70	2.70	2	(8/)	(8/)
Rhode Island.....	2.7	( <sup>4/</sup> )	2.70	2.70	2.70	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
South Carolina <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.25	1.06	1.13	1.12	61	58	58
South Dakota <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.0	1.05	.81	.99	61	70	63
Tennessee.....	3.5	0.75	1.72	1.71	1.72	36	37	36
West Virginia <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	( <sup>4/</sup> )	2.00	2.70	2.70	26	(8/)	(8/)
Wisconsin <sup>5/</sup> .....	4.0	0.0	1.07	1.41	1.47	60	48	45
<u>Benefit-wage-ratio plan:</u>								
Alabama.....	2.7	0.50	1.02	1.18	1.53	62	56	43
Delaware.....	4.5	1.6	1.82	2.42	1.98	32	10	27
Illinois.....	4.0	0.1	1.06	2.05	2.07	61	24	23
Oklahoma.....	2.7	0.2	.98	1.20	1.33	64	56	51
Texas.....	2.7	0.1	.75	.90	.92	82	67	66
Virginia.....	2.7	0.1	1.30	.87	1.10	52	68	59
<u>Benefit-ratio plan:</u>								
Florida.....	2.9	0.8	1.49	1.15	1.53	45	57	43
Maryland.....	4.2	1.8	2.15	2.64	3.07	20	2	+14
Minnesota <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.30	1.21	1.13	1.08	55	58	60
Pennsylvania <sup>5/ 9/</sup> .....	4.0	2.0	2.70	2.96	3.23	(8/)	26	19
Vermont.....	2.7	0.8	1.25	1.29	1.52	54	52	44
Wyoming <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.0	1.25	1.31	1.34	54	51	50
<u>Payroll variation plan:</u>								
Alaska.....	4.0	1.5	2.70	2.91	2.91	(8/)	(10/)	27
Mississippi.....	2.7	1.0	2.01	1.96	1.98	25	27	27
Utah.....	2.7	1.2	1.25	1.45	1.43	54	46	47
Washington.....	2.7	( <sup>4/</sup> )	2.70	2.70	2.70	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
<u>Compensable-separation plan:</u>								
Connecticut.....	2.7	1.5	1.85	2.08	2.08	31	23	23
<u>Payroll variation and reserve ratio:</u>								
New York <sup>5/</sup> .....	3.5	1.5	1.99	2.25	2.89	26	17	+7
<u>Payroll variation and benefit ratio:</u>								
Montana <sup>5/</sup> .....	2.7	0.5	1.27	2.20	2.37	53	19	12

- <sup>1/</sup> States classified by types of plan in effect at end of 1961. Minimum and maximum rates as shown are the latest effective rates assigned employers during 1961.
- <sup>2/</sup> Computed on calendar-year basis; average rates for 1961 are preliminary. Includes effect of voluntary contributions collected from employers during the year. See footnote <sup>5/</sup>. Alaska resumed their experience-rating provision as of October 1, 1960.
- <sup>3/</sup> Percent shown for States represents difference of the estimated yields at the average rate from the standard rate as a percent of the estimated yield at the standard rate.
- <sup>4/</sup> Reduced rates for employers were not assigned in Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and West Virginia.
- <sup>5/</sup> State law provided for voluntary contributions during 1961 rate year.
- <sup>6/</sup> The standard rate in Michigan is 2.7 percent for all nonseasonal employers and 3.0 percent for seasonal employers.
- <sup>7/</sup> Rate of contributions for employment covered by an election is 7.0 percent, unless the employer qualifies for a rate of contribution of less than the standard rate.
- <sup>8/</sup> No reduction in revenue since all employers were assigned the standard rate of 2.7 percent.
- <sup>9/</sup> Effective January 1, 1960, Pennsylvania changed from reserve-ratio plan to one based essentially on a benefit-ratio plan.
- <sup>10/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent increase in revenue.



Table 2. Average Employer Contribution Rate, 1/, by Type of Experience-Rating Plan, 1944-61  
(rates expressed as percent of taxable wages)

Year	Rate all States	All experience-rating States		Reserve ratio plan		Benefit-wage ratio plan		Benefit ratio plan		Payroll variation plan		Other plan <u>2/</u>	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1944	1.79	42	1.59	26	1.89	8	1.16	7	1.38	--	--	1	2.12
1945	1.60	45	1.56	27	1.69	8	1.05	6	1.65	1	1.99	3	2.05
1946	1.41	45	1.37	28	1.45	8	.97	5	1.34	1	1.81	3	1.98
1947	1.41	50	1.40	28	1.41	8	.98	6	1.44	4	1.97	4	2.00
1948	1.24	51	1.24	28	1.28	8	1.00	6	1.52	5	1.73	4	1.24
1949	1.31	51	1.31	29	1.19	7	1.07	6	1.39	5	2.09	4	1.76
1950	1.49	51	1.49	30	1.38	7	1.03	6	1.12	5	2.30	3	2.50
1951	1.58	51	1.58	30	1.41	7	1.34	6	1.30	5	1.92	3	2.57
1952	1.45	51	1.45	31	1.39	6	.91	6	1.25	5	1.84	3	2.28
1953	1.30	51	1.30	31	1.25	6	.77	6	1.21	5	1.82	3	1.94
1954	1.12	51	1.12	31	1.14	6	.56	6	1.00	5	1.93	3	1.51
1955	1.18	50	1.18	32	1.23	6	.66	5	.79	4	1.89	3	1.45
1956	1.32	50	1.32	32	1.39	6	.91	5	.91	4	2.01	3	1.45
1957	1.31	50	1.31	32	1.35	6	.84	5	.84	4	2.04	3	1.69
1958	1.32	50	1.32	32	1.42	6	.69	5	.88	4	2.28	3	1.53
1959	1.71	50	1.71	32	1.80	6	1.01	5	1.58	4	2.38	3	1.96
1960	1.88	51	1.88	32	1.76	6	1.49	6	2.34	4	2.36	3	2.23
1961	<u>a/</u> 2.03	51	2.02	32	1.80	6	1.55	6	2.59	4	2.36	3	2.78

Excludes war-risk contributions which were collected 1943-1946.

In 1961 includes Connecticut (compensable separations), Montana (combined payroll variation and benefit ratio), and New York (combined payroll variation and reserve ratio).

Includes Puerto Rico which has no experience rating plan.

that experienced the largest increase in average rates. These States were Colorado (+100 percent), Idaho (+40 percent), Missouri (+40 percent), Florida (+30 percent), Alabama (+30 percent), and Virginia (+26 percent). Idaho, in addition, took legislative action to increase rates further by adding a surtax of 25 percent to the basic schedule of rates for 1961 and 1962.

Delaware, with the largest decrease in average tax rate in 1961, revised its tax structure and terminated the solvency emergency tax of 1.5 percent in the second quarter of 1961 after being in effect for 8 consecutive calendar quarters. The next two States with the largest relative decrease--North Carolina and Indiana--had lower tax yields because of improved employer reserve balances.

### 1961 Legislative Developments

The necessity to build up the low unemployment insurance reserves in many States, resulting from the heavy benefit payments of the 1957-58 and 1960-61 recession periods, and to provide more adequate reserves to meet the benefit payments in a possible future recession was reflected in the measures enacted in the 1961 legislative sessions. While recent economic conditions have had a decided impact on the unemployment insurance program, necessitating urgent legislative action, the financial difficulties are actually the result of failure to pursue sound financing policies over a number of years. 1/

1/ For an analysis of the financial problems of the unemployment insurance program see "Unemployment Insurance Financing," Employment Security Review, August 1962.



Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Taxable Wages of Rated Accounts, by Contribution Rate and Type of Experience-rating Plan 1/, Rate Year Beginning in 1961

Type of plan and State 1/	Amount of taxable wages of rated accounts 2/ (in thousands)	Percentage distribution of taxable wages by employer contribution rate											
		Total	0.0	0.1	0.2-0.5	0.6-0.9	1.0-1.8	1.9-2.6	2.7	2.71-3.1	3.2-3.5	3.6-3.9	4.0 and over
Total 47 States 3/.....	\$104,137,179	100.0	1.5	2.8	9.5	10.6	26.7	17.4	9.7	6.8	5.2	2.2	7.8
Reserve-ratio plan 3/.....	57,513,536	100.0	2.7	2.6	9.1	13.5	33.6	14.0	10.3	6.5	.6	2.3	4.8
Arizona 4/ 5/.....	634,131	100.0	--	--	13.5	20.6	56.4	3.0	6.5	--	--	--	--
Arkansas 5/.....	650,897	100.0	--	13.2	12.8	19.5	25.8	10.1	18.6	--	--	--	--
California.....	10,577,187	100.0	--	--	1.8	15.1	44.8	13.2	1.9	23.2	--	--	--
Colorado 5/.....	925,604	100.0	10.7	--	17.1	41.0	16.4	--	14.9	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.....	606,650	100.0	--	49.1	13.8	--	25.8	3.6	7.7	--	--	--	--
Georgia 4/.....	1,940,775	100.0	--	--	20.1	15.5	43.4	9.6	11.4	--	--	--	--
Hawaii 5/.....	393,839	100.0	30.5	--	17.0	18.1	15.5	3.0	15.8	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	256,291	100.0	--	--	--	--	35.0	50.0	--	10.0	5.0	--	--
Indiana 5/.....	3,152,928	100.0	--	22.3	26.6	--	30.5	6.0	14.6	--	--	--	--
Iowa 5/.....	1,172,981	100.0	31.7	--	45.3	13.1	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--
Kansas 5/.....	943,156	100.0	2.4	.7	15.7	58.8	10.0	2.9	9.4	--	--	--	--
Kentucky 5/.....	1,113,991	100.0	--	--	--	25.8	22.0	--	40.7	--	--	--	11.5
Louisiana.....	1,424,144	100.0	--	--	17.1	24.3	24.4	7.5	26.7	--	--	--	--
Maine 5/.....	501,961	100.0	--	--	--	--	52.7	28.2	19.1	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	4,217,844	100.0	--	--	--	--	46.6	20.6	32.8	--	--	--	--
Michigan 5/.....	5,539,130	100.0	--	--	(6/)	(6/)	35.3	9.1	1.9	2.7	2.1	4.0	44.9
Missouri 5/.....	2,606,388	100.0	12.7	.8	1.7	6.5	50.8	14.3	8.4	2.6	.2	1.8	--
Nebraska 5/.....	627,967	100.0	--	13.3	39.6	--	25.7	9.3	12.2	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	223,965	100.0	--	.3	.1	.5	22.4	35.1	41.6	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	400,635	100.0	--	--	10.0	29.4	20.7	17.8	22.1	--	--	--	--
New Jersey 5/.....	4,284,786	100.0	--	--	--	4.3	23.2	29.4	--	20.0	--	22.9	--
New Mexico.....	374,621	100.0	--	16.2	16.1	34.6	21.7	4.0	7.3	--	--	--	--
North Carolina 5/.....	2,314,313	100.0	--	--	20.6	21.2	27.8	16.2	8.7	1.6	.7	3.2	--
North Dakota 5/.....	175,544	100.0	--	--	--	9.5	38.8	23.9	11.4	1.8	--	13.7	7/.9
Ohio 5/.....	7,176,555	100.0	--	3.1	11.3	28.0	24.2	19.4	14.1	--	--	--	--
Oregon 3/ 5/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island 3/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina 4/ 5/.....	1,052,575	100.0	--	--	25.0	27.4	29.3	7.1	11.1	--	--	--	--
South Dakota 5/.....	166,784	100.0	68.0	--	16.4	--	7.8	4.0	3.9	--	--	--	--
Tennessee.....	1,624,872	100.0	--	--	--	26.2	45.1	8.6	9.8	2.4	7.8	--	--
West Virginia 3/ 5/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin 5/.....	2,437,972	100.0	19.2	--	17.6	--	26.7	23.2	--	4.8	3.0	--	5.6
Benefit-wage-ratio plan.....	17,086,279	100.0	--	8.1	18.6	14.0	22.3	12.0	12.8	1.8	1.0	1.2	8.3
Alabama 4/.....	1,368,121	100.0	--	--	14.4	10.6	33.7	11.7	29.5	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	375,926	100.0	--	--	--	--	34.2	36.8	1.8	5.6	2.6	1.4	17.6
Illinois.....	7,716,856	100.0	--	5.6	9.3	8.2	22.1	16.5	12.5	3.8	2.0	2.5	17.6
Oklahoma.....	991,165	100.0	--	--	18.9	26.1	30.1	7.8	17.1	--	--	--	--
Texas 4/.....	4,824,729	100.0	--	15.1	35.6	18.0	16.1	5.4	9.8	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	1,809,482	100.0	--	12.8	19.9	27.0	23.8	7.3	9.2	--	--	--	--
Benefit-ratio plan.....	14,406,276	100.0	.2	--	9.7	5.5	10.3	22.6	6.5	7.6	5.5	4.6	27.5
Florida 4/.....	2,296,037	100.0	--	--	--	29.1	49.5	9.3	.6	11.5	--	--	--
Maryland.....	1,847,683	100.0	--	--	--	--	10.2	14.3	15.1	10.4	6.3	8.3	35.5
Minnesota 5/.....	1,826,711	100.0	--	--	74.1	3.1	1.2	.9	20.7	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania 5/.....	8,073,745	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	33.7	2.8	7.9	8.4	6.2	41.0
Vermont.....	194,801	100.0	--	--	--	20.9	56.7	13.4	9.1	--	--	--	--
Wyoming 5/.....	167,299	100.0	14.9	--	25.9	13.4	18.6	11.2	15.9	--	--	--	--
Payroll variation plan 3/....	1,320,794	100.0	--	--	--	--	57.7	30.7	2.4	1.5	3.0	3.1	1.6
Alaska.....	209,931	100.0	--	--	--	--	19.1	23.4	--	9.1	19.0	19.5	9.9
Mississippi.....	636,877	100.0	--	--	--	--	41.1	54.0	5.0	--	--	--	--
Utah.....	473,986	100.0	--	--	--	--	97.1	2.8	.1	--	--	--	--
Washington 3/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensable-separation plan..	2,175,993	100.0	--	--	--	--	31.5	61.3	7.2	--	--	--	--
Connecticut.....	2,175,993	100.0	--	--	--	--	31.5	61.3	7.2	--	--	--	--
Payroll variation and reserve plan.....	11,337,861	100.0	--	--	--	--	15.0	25.6	6.4	16.9	36.2	--	--
New York 5/.....	11,337,861	100.0	--	--	--	--	15.0	25.6	6.4	16.9	36.2	--	--
Payroll variation and benefit ratio plan.....	291,440	100.0	--	--	20.1	17.9	26.5	.8	34.7	--	--	--	--
Montana 5/.....	291,440	100.0	--	--	20.1	17.9	26.5	.8	34.7	--	--	--	--

1/ Classified by type of plan in effect at end of 1961.

2/ All rated accounts; excludes accounts newly subject after State cut-off dates for preparation of reports.

3/ National totals and totals for reserve-ratio plan exclude data for Oregon, Rhode Island and West Virginia, totals for payroll variation plan exclude data for Washington, which did not assign employers any reduced rates for 1961 rate year.

4/ For Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas, data exclude newly qualified employers assigned reduced rates after computation date.

5/ Includes effects of voluntary contributions made toward credit for 1961 rates.

6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

7/ Represents the special rate of 7.0 percent for firms which elected coverage and are not eligible for any experience rating.



Virtually all States legislatures met in 1961, and laws relating to the financing and experience-rating provisions were enacted in 24 States. In some States, the legislative enactments involved newer approaches to benefit financing arrangements and fund solvency measures. One of these involved the application of above-standard tax rates for different levels of negative employer balances in reserve-ratio States. This is one method of increasing the tax yield by making employers with high cost experience (the deficit account employers) pay a larger share of their benefit costs. In Massachusetts the maximum contribution rate was increased from 2.7 to 4.1 percent, by substituting eight tax schedules for the previous two, and adding above-standard rates ranging from 2.9 to 4.1 percent for negative balances. South Carolina increased the maximum rate from 2.7 to 4.1 percent by providing four above-standard rates, the lowest at 3.05 percent and the highest at 4.10 percent for negative balances within the range of 5.0 to 20.0 percent or more of taxable wages.

Another legislative change provided for the crediting to a solvency or to a balancing account part of each employer's reserve balance or contributions. Massachusetts changed the amount to be charged to high-ratio employers' accounts and credits to the solvency account from that which exceeds 15 percent of the employer's reserve ratio to that which exceeds 13 percent. The solvency account is charged with the amount of an employer's negative balance which exceeds 3 percent of his taxable wages. West Virginia added a provision to credit to the balancing account each employer's contributions amounting to the first 0.7 percent of his taxable wages; previously all contributions were credited to employer accounts.

A third change was the use of the total wage ratio (rather than taxable wage ratio) as an indicator of reserve fund adequacy for signaling the suspension of reduced rates. Nevada enacted this measure (effective January 1, 1963) by changing the fund balance requirement for reduced rates from 6.0 percent of taxable wages for the last year to one and one-half times the highest 12-month benefit cost rate during the last 10-year period (computed by dividing total benefit payments by total wages).

And finally, an additional measure to protect solvency of State funds was the adoption of higher standard rates in three States--from 2.7 to 2.8 percent in New Jersey, from 3.7 to 4.2 percent in North Dakota, and from 2.7 to 3.6 percent in South Dakota.

The 1961 legislative changes in other States indicate a continuation of trends that were evident in earlier years. Three States--Hawaii, Massachusetts, and West Virginia--increased their taxable wage base for years after 1961 to \$3,600, and one State--California--increased its tax base from \$3,600 to \$3,800. Altogether, nine States now have a tax base above the \$3,000 limit provided in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Other measures enacted include changes in rate schedules (California, Iowa, New Mexico, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), earlier reduced rates for newly covered employers (South Dakota), and raising maximum possible tax rates. Twenty-five States now provide rates above 2.7, and in 16 of these, the maximum tax rate ranges from 4.0 to 4.5 percent.

#### Distribution of Taxable Wages by Assigned Rates

For the Nation as a whole, the proportion of employers' payrolls taxed at rates above 2.7 percent was 22.0 percent in 1961, compared with 16.2 percent in 1960 (see table 3). Sixteen States, out of a total of 25, taxed some employers at rates above the 2.7 level. In four States, the share of employers taxable wages taxed at the 2.7 percent rate or higher rose substantially between 1960 and 1961--from 0 to 15.0 percent in Idaho, from 54.6 to 63.5 percent in Pennsylvania, from 49.7 to 60.5 percent in Maryland, and from 28.6 to 53.1 percent in New York. In three other States having a substantial portion of wages taxed at rates above 2.7 percent, the proportion declined somewhat between 1960 and 1961 in two States--from 60.1 to 57.5 percent in Alaska, and from 55.0 to 53.7 percent in Michigan, while it advanced slightly in New Jersey--from 39.7 percent to 42.9 percent. Of the remaining nine States with some employer tax rates in effect at levels above 2.7 percent, the 1961 proportion of payrolls that were so taxed ranged



Table 4. Average Employer Contribution Rate of Rated Accounts, by Size of Taxable Payroll, 1958-1961 (rates expressed as percent of taxable wages)

Size of annual taxable payroll	Estimated average assigned employer tax rate (percent)			
	1961	1960	1959	1958
All <u>rated</u> employers	1.93	1.79	1.54	1.22
Less than \$10,000.....	1.89	1.72	1.66	1.30
\$10,000 - \$24,999.....	1.69	1.55	1.45	1.20
25,000 - 49,999.....	1.74	1.59	1.44	1.18
50,000 - 99,999.....	1.85	1.70	1.52	1.23
100,000 - 249,999.....	1.97	1.82	1.60	1.30
250,000 - 499,999.....	2.03	1.87	1.61	1.33
500,000 - 999,999.....	2.00	1.86	1.58	1.30
1,000,000 - 2,499,999.....	1.93	1.80	1.52	1.23
2,500,000 - 4,999,999.....	1.86	1.74	1.46	1.13
5,000,000 - 9,999,999.....	1.85	1.76	1.45	1.12
10,000,000 - 24,999,999.....	1.85	1.73	1.43	1.03
25,000,000 and over.....	2.21	2.10	1.67	1.24
Number of States rated <u>1/</u> .....	47	47	47	48

1/ In 1961, excludes Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia.

from 4.6 percent in Missouri to 27.2 percent in Delaware.

The overall increase in tax rates in 1961 is reflected also in the proportion of taxable wages that received a zero rate. This rate was assigned to 1.5 percent of taxable payrolls in 1961 compared with 2.2 percent in 1960. Over the past several years the trend has been for a declining proportion of wages assigned a zero tax rate. While only eight States had a zero rate in effect in 1961, some of these had a substantial amount of taxable wages falling in this rate class: South Dakota, 68.0 percent; Iowa, 31.7 percent; Hawaii, 30.5 percent; and Wisconsin, 19.2 percent. Under South Dakota's tax structure, which has provided for one schedule of reduced rates for nearly a decade, close to 2,500 employers who were ineligible for experience rating because of insufficient experience, had \$25 million in taxable wages, and paid about \$689,000 in taxes. On the other hand, employers with \$114 million in taxable

wages were assigned the zero rate. These were employers who had a reserve ratio of at least 2.25 percent for the experience rating period.

A substantial decline in the proportion of taxable wages taxed at the zero rate occurred in Colorado, from 74.0 percent in 1960 to 10.7 percent in 1961. That State's declining reserve has caused a shift from the most favorable of eight tax schedules to the next higher one, which has six rates ranging from zero and 0.3 to 2.7 percent in place of the previous three rates of zero, 0.5, and 2.7 percent. Under the prior tax schedule, employers with a reserve ratio of 2.0 percent or more received a zero rate; in 1961 a reserve ratio of at least 8.0 percent was required for such rate.

Only two of the eight States with zero rates in effect in 1961 had maximum rates higher than 2.7 percent. Missouri's top rate was 3.6 percent and Wisconsin's was 4.0 percent.



Table 5. Noncharged Benefits During 12 Months Preceding Computation Date for 1961 Rate Year, by Experience-rating Plan and State

Type of plan and State 1/	Date 1961 rate-year began	Computation date	Benefits paid in 12 months preceding computation date 2/ (amount in thousands)		
			Total Amount	Non-charged	
				Amount	Percent of total
<u>Reserve-ratio plan:</u>					
Arizona.....	January 1	July 1, 1960	\$ 9,154	\$ 2,976	32.5
Arkansas.....	April 1	December 31, 1960	12,730	2,261	17.8
California.....	January 1	June 30, 1960	250,925	44,512	17.7
Colorado.....	...do...	July 1, 1960	12,561	333	2.7
Dist. of Col.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	4,904	63	1.3
Georgia.....	...do...	.....do.....	26,687	3,227	12.1
Hawaii.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	3,970	1,337	33.7
Idaho.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	7,386	1,620	21.9
Indiana.....	...do...	.....do.....	42,642	0	--
Iowa.....	...do...	October 1, 1960	13,520	2,140	15.8
Kansas.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	19,382	2,189	11.3
Kentucky.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	31,762	10,559	33.2
Louisiana.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	34,861	607	1.7
Maine.....	July 1	December 31, 1960	12,922	3,266	25.3
Massachusetts.....	January 1	September 30, 1960	108,686	18,242	16.8
Michigan.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	134,897	924	.7
Missouri.....	...do...	.....do.....	36,934	3,289	8.9
Nebraska.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	7,448	1,660	22.3
Nevada.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	5,668	1,106	19.5
New Hampshire.....	July 1	December 31, 1960	6,910	545	7.9
New Jersey.....	...do...	.....do.....	117,428	20	(3/)
New Mexico.....	January 1	June 30, 1960	7,058	1,306	18.5
North Carolina.....	...do...	August 1, 1960	30,550	3,996	13.1
North Dakota.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	4,883	421	8.6
Ohio.....	...do...	July 1, 1960	142,137	1,050	.7
Oregon.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	22,812	1,674	7.3
Rhode Island 4/.....	...do...	September 30, 1960	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	...do...	July 1, 1960	10,337	3,970	38.4
South Dakota.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	2,461	339	13.8
Tennessee.....	July 1	.....do.....	34,508	4,020	11.6
West Virginia.....	January 1	June 30, 1960	24,356	3,606	14.8
Wisconsin.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	44,566	9,529	21.4
<u>Benefit-wage ratio plan: 2/</u>					
Alabama.....	April 1	.....do.....	184,109	10,026	5.4
Delaware.....	January 1	October 1, 1960	48,173	5,538	11.5
Illinois.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	608,868	0	--
Oklahoma.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	90,069	13,494	15.0
Texas.....	...do...	October 1, 1960	386,510	87,917	22.7
Virginia.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	72,838	11,805	16.2
<u>Benefit-ratio plan:</u>					
Florida.....	...do...	.....do.....	31,740	4,254	13.4
Maryland.....	July 1	March 31, 1960	56,744	15,301	27.0
Minnesota.....	January 1	July 1, 1960	33,442	8,534	25.5
Pennsylvania.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	237,519	10,968	4.6
Vermont.....	...do...	December 31, 1960	4,072	635	15.6
Wyoming.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	3,859	863	22.4
<u>Payroll variation plan:</u>					
Alaska 5/.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	--	--	--
Mississippi 5/.....	January 1	June 30, 1960	--	--	--
Utah 5/.....	...do...	January 1, 1960	--	--	--
Washington 5/.....	June 30	.....do.....	--	--	--
<u>Compensable-separation plan:</u>					
Connecticut 5/.....	January 1	June 30, 1960	--	--	--
<u>Payroll variation and reserve ratio:</u>					
New York.....	...do...	July 1, 1960	391,978	4,879	1.2
<u>Payroll variation and benefit ratio:</u>					
Montana.....	...do...	June 30, 1960	11,877	4,674	39.4

1/ Classified by type of plan in effect at end of 1961.

2/ For experience rating purposes; benefit wages (all wages used as a basis for drawing benefits) used in the six benefit wage-ratio States, benefit payments used in others.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

4/ Benefits were not charged for this period.

5/ Charging of benefits not applicable.



Minimum and maximum rates have relevancy to some fundamental concepts of unemployment insurance. A low maximum rate can create ineffective charges since benefit charges against employers who are already paying the maximum rate cannot be reflected in an increased rate. This would operate to a lesser degree as the maximum rate is increased. The result of ineffective charges is that there is a common sharing of benefit costs unless there are other sources of income to the reserve fund, like interest on invested funds, that are not credited to employer accounts.

#### Tax Rate Variation by Size of Firm

The pattern in average tax rates by size of firms over the year has been for the middle-size firms generally to have higher tax rates than the smaller and the larger firms. The lowest 1961 average tax rate of 1.69 percent was experienced by firms with taxable payrolls in the \$25,000 - \$49,999 range, the highest of 2.21 percent by the largest firms--with taxable payrolls of \$25 million and over. Some of the small firms, however, had higher average tax rates than did the large firms. For the Nation as a whole, estimates of the 1961 average tax rates of rated accounts by size of firm are compared with figures for the 2 previous years (see table 4).

Variations in average tax rates by size of firm reflect, to a large extent, the types of industry (and size of their component parts in terms of number of employees and size of payrolls) within the various size of firm groups. Thus, for example, the relatively high-cost contract construction industry is generally comprised of small size firms. This is shown by the fact that for the Nation as a whole, in the first quarter of 1961, four-fifths of the covered firms in the construction industry had fewer than 10 employees, compared with two-fifths of the firms engaged in manufacturing. Data on average employer contribution rates by industry for 1961 indicate rates of 2.66 percent in contract construction and 2.20 percent in manufacturing.

#### Noncharging of Benefits

The noncharging of certain types of benefit payments under the experience

rating process rests on the rationale that certain types of compensable unemployment are clearly not attributable to the action of an individual employer and therefore should not be charged against him. This results in the allocation of cost of these benefit payments to the entire system, not to any individual employer. Most States provide for noncharging of certain types of benefits against individual employers.

Noncharging of benefits to individual employers have implications for financing of the unemployment insurance programs, particularly when there is a substantially large volume of noncharges. These benefit costs must be met if the system is to remain solvent. Since all States now have pooled funds, there are ways in which noncharges can be financed, for example, by a solvency protective device that effects higher tax-rate schedules when the State's reserve balance drops to a certain level. Like all financial arrangements, how effectively noncharges are met depends on the type of taxing provisions in effect.

States vary considerably in their noncharging provisions. A summary of these provisions is included in Comparison of State Unemployment Laws as of January 1, 1962, page 32, table 11. Among the types of benefits which are not charged are those which are paid on the strength of previous short-term employment, for unemployment in excess of a specified period of time, and benefits paid following a period of disqualification or a potentially disqualifying act involving a voluntary quit, misconduct, or refusal to accept suitable work.

As in 1960, Montana led the Nation in the proportion of benefits not charged to individual employers--39.4 percent as against 44.7 percent--and Indiana reported no noncharged benefit payments. (See table 5.) This State, along with New Jersey, which had virtually no noncharges (less than 0.05 percent), provides for omission of charges for benefits only where payments are made on the basis of an early determination in an appealed case and the determination is finally reversed. Eight States in 1961, compared with seven States the year before, reported more than 25 percent of their benefits as noncharged.



Most of the 75,000 apple pickers in October were in Washington, Michigan, New York, and Virginia.



Photo courtesy U.S. Department of Agriculture

## Farm Labor Market Developments

# Seasonal Pattern of Farm Employment Changes Radically

FOR the first time on record<sup>1</sup> the annual peak of seasonal-hired-worker employment occurred in the early summer instead of the early fall. In previous years, employment reached a minor peak in June or July at the height of the season for cotton cultivation and the early fruit harvest, but expansion during the cotton harvest had always caused employment to rise to its annual peak in late September or mid-October. By mid-October of this year, the usual autumn decline which follows the peak of the cotton harvest had already set in without employment ever having returned to the 1,250,000 level reached on June 30, 1962. This compares with the 1961 peak of 1,305,000 on September 30 of that year.

By mid-October 1962, employment of seasonal hired workers had dropped to 1,102,000 in major agricultural areas reporting to the Bureau of Employment Security. A decline of 86,000 from the mid-September level resulted from the

usual seasonal downtrend in employment in the vegetable, fruit, and tobacco harvests. After the end of September, cotton-harvest employment was also declining.

Since the peak of activity was earlier this year, not only for cotton harvesting but also for many of the major fruit harvests, the employment level was 192,000 below that of mid-October 1961. Radical changes in the seasonal pattern of employment in cotton activities this year have caused total seasonal employment to be higher than a year earlier in some periods and lower in others. However, for the first 10 months of this year, seasonal-worker employment has averaged 5 percent less than in 1961. Most of this decline can be traced to technological changes which have curtailed labor requirements.

### Cotton Harvest Passes Peak

Seasonal-worker employment in the cotton harvest rose from 353,000 in mid-

<sup>1</sup> Since 1953, when data first became available.



September to its 1962 peak of 437,000 by the end of September and then eased down to 418,000 in the middle of October, with the season's production half completed. Offsetting trends were evident during the first half of October. Employment continued its seasonal uptrend in the Western States and Texas, leveled off in some of the Delta States, and dropped sharply in most of the Eastern States.

The increased importance of machines in the harvest which began in 1962 is indicated by the fact that 30 percent more cotton had been harvested by mid-October of this year than last year with 4 percent fewer man-weeks of seasonal hired labor. However, the different pattern of seasonality was of greater importance in the October-to-October reduction. Some 574,000 workers were employed in mid-October 1961 when the harvest was at peak; about 155,000 fewer were employed in mid-October of this year with the season 2 weeks past its peak. A difference of 137,000 between the two annual peaks is related to less overlap of employment between the eastern and western harvests. Most of the Eastern cotton States had reached their peaks at least 2 weeks earlier than last year, while the Western States and the large cotton-producing areas of West Texas were operating well behind last year's schedule.

#### Potato Harvest Near Peak

Declining work in tomatoes and beans was chiefly responsible for the 41,000 net decline from September in vegetable harvest work, although potato employment was advancing toward its usual fall peak. About half of the 93,000 potato workers employed in October were on the Eastern Seaboard and over a fourth were in West-

ern States. The introduction of more potato combines made slight inroads in employment, particularly in Idaho and Colorado.

Most of the 49,000 persons who were still harvesting tomatoes were in California. Exceptional yields continued to hold employment above corresponding 1961 levels.

Vegetable cultivation work was rising seasonally in Florida, southern Texas, and other Deep South areas of the United States, totaling nearly 33,000 in October.

#### Apples Are in Season for Fruit Workers

Although apple-harvest employment was rising, the trend in most other major fruit harvests was downward, leaving October employment 35,000 smaller than it was the month before. Most of the 137,000 fruit-harvest workers in October were in the Atlantic or Pacific Coast States or in the Great Lakes States. The chief employing States for the 75,000 apple workers were Washington, Michigan, New York, and Virginia. Most of those picking grapes and other fruits were in California. Work was being finished earlier than last year in most fruit harvests, causing the total to number 8,000 fewer than last year.

#### Other Crops

Seasonal-worker employment in the grain harvest remained at 39,000 for the third successive month. October employment was slightly lower than a year earlier because of the lateness of the Texas sorghum harvest. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1962

This article is based on semimonthly reports collected by the Bureau of Employment Security through its affiliated State employment security agencies and on information from other sources. The reports provide data on estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture by crop activity and geographic origin of workers. Semimonthly reports are required from each of the 272 agricultural reporting areas that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) 500 or more seasonal hired workers employed, (2) shortage or surplus of 100 or more seasonal hired workers, (3) any foreign workers employed.

More detailed farm labor market information is issued by the Bureau each month during the active agricultural season in Farm Labor Market Developments. Detailed data on agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, by State, are issued monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.



wheat production is expected to be down 11 percent from 1961. Production of field corn and oats will remain about the same, while barley output is expected to rise 11 percent and sorghum grain 2 percent.

Tobacco employment fell off seasonally to 26,000 but was double the October 1961 level, because favorable weather in North Carolina accelerated the preparation of tobacco for the market.

Among the other agricultural activities requiring significant numbers of seasonal workers were livestock care and the harvesting of hay, nuts, and sugar beets.

### Regional Highlights

A strong seasonal uptrend in cotton harvesting in West Texas lifted seasonal-worker employment in the South Central States 52,000 above the September level. Cotton harvesting accounted for nearly three-fourths of the 412,000 workers employed in mid-October including 116,000 in Texas, 62,000 in Arkansas, and 42,000 in Mississippi. Changes in the timing of the cotton harvests accounted for a regionwide decline of 117,000 from the preceding October.

At 291,000 in mid-October, seasonal farm employment in the Western States was 58,000 below the mid-September level with seasonal declines in every major activity except cotton. Nearly two-thirds of October employment was in California where the harvests of tomatoes and grapes were still active. Minor concentrations of workers were evident in the Washington apple and Idaho potato harvests. Increased machine harvesting of cotton and potatoes contributed to the regionwide employment decline of 47,000 from the preceding October.

Employment of seasonal hired workers declined to 284,000 along the Eastern Seaboard in mid-October, 14 percent lower than the mid-September number. Cotton-harvest employment in this region was sustained at its 1962 peak of 105,000 from the middle until the end of September and then dropped to 73,000 by mid-October. Virtually all of the cotton pickers in the region in mid-October were in Georgia and the Carolinas. Other employment concentrations were in the po-

Estimated Employment of  
Seasonal Hired Farmworkers  
by Geographic Origin and Crop Activity <sup>1/</sup>  
October 15, 1962

Type of worker:	Number employed	Percent
Total.....	1,102,400	100.0
Domestic .....	989,900	89.8
Local .....	782,700	71.0
Migrant .....	207,200	18.8
Intrastate .....	100,500	9.1
Interstate .....	106,700	9.7
Foreign.....	112,500	10.2
Mexico.....	101,400	9.2
British West Indies.....	7,000	0.6
Japan.....	1,300	0.1
Canada.....	2,800	0.3
<u>Crop activity:</u>		
Total agriculture .....	1,102,400	100.0
General.....	60,400	5.5
Cultivating.....	57,500	5.2
Vegetables.....	32,500	2.9
Other crops.....	25,000	2.3
Harvesting.....	900,300	81.7
Cotton .....	418,900	38.0
Vegetables.....	218,300	19.8
Potatoes .....	92,800	8.4
Tomatoes.....	49,200	4.5
Other vegetables.....	76,300	6.9
Fruits.....	136,600	12.4
Apples.....	74,500	6.8
Grapes.....	35,800	3.2
Other fruits .....	26,300	2.4
Hay and grain.....	54,300	4.9
Tobacco.....	25,600	2.3
Other crops .....	46,600	4.3
Activity unspecified.....	84,200	7.6

<sup>1/</sup> Based on reports from 224 of the 272 agricultural reporting areas delineated by the Bureau of Employment Security.

tato harvest of Maine and North Carolina and the apple harvests of New York and Virginia. An over-the-year drop of 12,000 in the region's employment was due largely to an earlier peak for cotton harvesting and to the substitution of cotton-harvest machines for hand labor.

A further decline in the harvests of more fruits and vegetables brought employment down to 116,000 in the North Central States in mid-October. Meanwhile, Missouri had 24,000 picking cotton; Michigan and Ohio still had a sizable number gathering apples and potatoes. Consistently favorable weather for fall



harvesting accounted for early completion of activities and an employment drop of 15,000 from October 1961.

#### Migrants Attracted by Cotton and Potatoes

Employment of migratory farmworkers continued to decline seasonally, but stood at 207,000 in mid-October as the harvesting of cotton and potatoes was intensified in many areas. Interstate workers totaled 107,000 in October compared with 147,000 in September.

The apple and potato harvests of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania engaged the major portion of the 41,000 interstate migrants on the Eastern Seaboard. Most of these workers were residents of Florida, Georgia, and other Southeastern States. About 5,000 Puerto Rican contract workers were still in the region, primarily working in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Some 37,000 interstate workers in the Western States were mainly concentrated in California, Washington, and Idaho, harvesting apples, potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables. A few were picking dry beans in Colorado. Many of these workers were residents of the Southwestern States.

In the North Central States well over one-third of the 22,000 interstate workers were harvesting apples and vegetables in Michigan. Texas, Louisiana, and other South Central States supplied most of these migrants.

Approximately 100,000 intrastate migrant workers were employed in October. Nearly half of them were picking cotton in northern and western Texas. California employed about 22,000 who worked mainly in the cotton, grape, and apple harvests.

#### Lowest Foreign-Worker Peak in 12 Years

Employment of foreign workers on U.S. farms reached a 1962 high of 127,000 on September 30. This was far below the 1961 peak of 221,000 in mid-October, and the lowest annual peak for any year since 1950. Mexican and Canadian employment reached their peaks on the same date. The peak of Mexican workers was 111,000, the lowest in the entire history of Public Law 78 which was enacted in 1951; the peak last year was 209,000. Peak Canadian employment was 8,700, slightly higher than the previous record high of 8,600 in 1961.

By October 15, 1962, foreign-worker employment was down to 113,000, including 101,000 Mexicans, 7,000 British West Indians, 2,800 Canadians, and 1,300 Japanese. California had 56 percent of all the foreign workers in the country. Thirty-eight thousand of them were harvesting tomatoes, 10,000 were picking other vegetables, and 9,000 were gathering fruits. Eight thousand Mexicans in other Western States were busy with the cultivation and harvest of fruits and vegetables. Three-fourths of the 24,000 Mexicans in Texas and all of the 7,000 in Arkansas were harvesting cotton. Nearly 10,000 foreign workers on the Eastern

#### FARMLAND IS DIMINISHING

Agricultural land is being converted to other uses at the rate of about 2 million acres a year.<sup>1/</sup> About half the converted acres go into areas such as highways, roads, and airports; the other half is used for special purposes such as parks, wildlife refuges, national defense areas, water supply facilities, and flood control areas. Of the land which is converted about 40 percent comes from cropland and grassland pasture, 40 percent from forest, and the remaining 20 percent from idle land.

The 50 States of the Union include 2,271 million acres of land which is distributed as follows: Cropland, 20 percent; grassland pasture and range, 28 percent; forest and woodland, 33 percent; urban, built-up, and special use, 7 percent; miscellaneous and wasteland, 12 percent.

<sup>1/</sup> The Farm Index, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, October 1962.



Seaboard included Canadian potato workers and British West Indians who were harvesting apples, citrus fruits, tobacco, and sugar cane.

Of the 108,000 reduction in foreign-worker employment between mid-October 1961 and mid-October 1962, 80,000 occurred in Texas. The Secretary of Labor's adverse effect determination, raising the hourly equivalent of piece rates paid to Mexican workers, resulted in a general wage rise which was an important element in this change. The substitution of cotton-harvest machines for hand labor in Texas had a greater impact on the employment of foreign workers than domestic workers. In fact, more domestic workers were reported to be employed in the Edwards Plateau area this October than last.

In Arkansas, Mexican employment dropped 14,000 from the preceding year, because of an earlier cotton harvest and more machinery. Reductions of 6,000 each in Arizona and New Mexico resulted from the fact that the lateness of the season and greater mechanization had virtually eliminated Mexicans from the cotton harvest. California's foreign-worker employment was about the same as a year earlier, with higher tomato-harvest requirements in the northern areas offsetting reductions in the southern areas, due to reduced lettuce acreage, a late cotton harvest, and a poor citrus crop.

#### Little Seasonal Worker Unemployment

Owing to the high level of cotton-harvest activity, the number of seasonal agricultural workers reported to be seeking employment was relatively small in October. About three-fourths of the 21,000 job seekers were in Louisiana and Georgia, where cotton harvesting ended unusually early this year. Though few expressed a desire to move to other areas, efforts were being made to recruit them for winter fruit and vegetable work in Florida.

A shortage of 12,000 workers not met by the use of foreign labor consisted largely of unfilled needs for fruit and vegetable workers on the east and west coasts and for cotton pickers in the Southwestern States.

#### Employment Down Sharply at End of October

During the last half of October, employment of seasonal hired farm workers dropped 304,000, to 798,000, with the cotton harvest 63 percent completed. Due largely to the slower pace of the cotton harvest, employment was 277,000 below the level of October 31, 1961. Foreign workers numbered 73,000, some 125,000 less than a year earlier.

Nearly 5.4 million bales of cotton remained to be harvested after November 1, about 5 percent less than was harvested after the same date in 1961. Over two-thirds of the cotton expected to be harvested during the balance of the 1962 season was in Texas and California.

#### Weather and Machines Cut Total Farm Employment

The effect of increased machine use in the cotton harvest and a severe cold wave over much of the Nation in the October survey week combined to reduce total farm employment 5 percent from the level of October 1961, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Some 7,629,000 persons were engaged in farm work this October, including 5,427,000 family workers and 2,202,000 hired workers (regular and seasonal). A 5-percent decrease in the number of family workers reflected declines in every geographic region except the Mountain region. Hired-worker employment was 7 percent under the preceding October with decreases in all regions except the West North Central. The largest decline, 9 percent, occurred in the Southern States in association with increased cotton-harvest mechanization.

#### Uptrend in Wage Rates Slackens in October

October findings continued to show the preponderance of increases over declines which has characterized the wage picture in areas and activities of Mexican contract-worker employment throughout all of 1962. However, the strength of the uptrend this month was not as great as had been noted in the May to September period, and more closely resembled the trend in the first 4 months of the year during the period prior to the full impact of the Secretary's adverse effect determina-



# Labor Force Statistics on Farm and Nonfarm Labor

Item	1962		1961	Annual Average
	October	September	October	
Employment (thousands of workers)				
Total 1/ 2/.....	68,893	68,668	67,824	66,796
Agriculture, total.....	5,475	5,564	5,964	5,463
Wage and salary.....	1,993	2,025	2,174	1,733
Self employed.....	2,523	2,543	2,712	2,744
Unpaid family.....	959	996	1,078	985
Nonagricultural industries.....	63,418	63,103	61,860	61,333
Farm employment, total 3/.....	7,629	8,471	8,072	6,990
Hired.....	2,202	2,689	2,365	1,886
Family.....	5,427	5,782	5,707	5,104
Seasonal hired farmworkers, total 4/.....	1,102	1,189	1,294	769
Domestic.....	990	1,075	1,073	663
Foreign.....	113	114	221	106
Unemployment rate 1/ 2/ (percent)				
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	3.6	4.6	6.1	9.3
All workers.....	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.7
Long-term 5/ unemployment 1/ 2/ as percent of total unemployment				
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	INA	INA	7.0	INA
All workers.....	13.6	13.6	18.4	INA
Part-time employment for economic reason 6/ as percent of total employment in category				
Agriculture.....	5.0	7/ 5.1	7/ 9.8	1/ 6.0
Nonagricultural industries 1/.....	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.6
Hours 7/ average per week 8/				
All agricultural workers.....	45.9	45.1	46.3	44.8
Wage and salary workers.....	39.5	38.9	40.7	40.6
Self-employed workers.....	54.5	53.1	54.3	50.4
Unpaid family workers.....	37.2	37.6	38.2	37.3
Nonagricultural workers.....	39.9	40.6	40.3	40.1
Wage rates (dollars)				
Farmworkers 3/				
Composite hourly rate.....	0.868	0.868	0.843	0.834
Hourly rate without room or board.....	.95	.95	.93	.99
Factory production workers gross average hourly earnings 1/.....	2.40	2.40	2.34	2.32

1/ Monthly Report on the Labor Force, U.S. Department of Labor.

2/ 1961 and 1962 figures are not strictly comparable.

3/ Farm Labor, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

4/ In season farm labor reports received by the Bureau of Employment Security for major agricultural areas.

5/ 27 or more weeks of unemployment.

6/ Could find only part-time work or temporarily on part time due to slack work.

7/ Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor.

8/ Excluding persons with a job but not at work.

INA: Information not available.



tions. In large measure, the smaller percentage of increases reflected the relative stability of wage rates in Texas and California, the two States accounting for more than half of the findings analyzed during the month.

Twenty-eight percent of the findings for which comparable year-ago data were available were at levels higher than those prevailing in 1961, while 69 percent were unchanged and only 3 percent declined. In comparison, about 41 percent of the cases analyzed during the previous 5 months showed increases, with 54 percent unchanged and 5 percent declining. The uptrend this month, however, was substantially greater than in October 1961, when about 85 percent of the findings were unchanged from 1960 levels, with increases occurring in only about 10 percent of the cases and the remaining 5 percent declining.

Trends in Prevailing Wages a/  
October: 1962 Over Year Ago, and 1961 Over 1960

Comparison with preceding year	1962		1961	
	Number of cases	Percent of cases	Number of cases	Percent of cases
Increased.....	28	28.0	15	9.9
Remained same..	69	69.0	129	85.4
Decreased.....	3	3.0	7	4.7
Total.....	100	100.0	151	100.0

a/ Prevailing-wage finding or lower limit of range finding.

Approximately 35 percent of the findings analyzed for the first 10 months of 1962 increased over prior-year levels as compared to about 16 percent in the same period of 1961. Rates declined in 5 percent of the cases examined thus far in 1962, while in 1961 declines accounted for nearly 9 percent. The proportion of findings which were unchanged dropped sharply from 75 percent in 1961 to 60 percent in 1962.

Virtually all of the wage findings analyzed for Texas were in rates for pulling cotton and, in most instances, showed no change from the 1961 levels. In several areas, increases of 5 to 20 cents were noted, resulting in rates ranging from \$1.55 to \$1.75 per cwt. The lower of these rates is the minimum contract rate for Mexican nationals in cotton pulling. However, in some areas, the prevailing

rate continued to be as low as \$1.50 per cwt., largely reflecting the payment of this rate by non-users of Mexican contract workers. Increases of 20 to 45 cents also were noted in the rates for picking cotton in the Trans-Pecos area of the State, where the prevailing rate for first picking had been \$2.05 per cwt. in 1961. In this area, it has been determined that a rate of \$2.25 per cwt. is the minimum necessary to yield earnings commensurate with the statewide standard of \$0.70 per hour.

Wage rates in California continued to show little change from last year. In one activity, the rate rose to \$1.10 per hour, 10 cents higher than both last year's rate and the statewide standard, while in two areas, the nonscheduled rate for first picking cannery tomatoes rose 2 to 3 cents per 50 lb. box from 1961 levels as low as 15 cents. Declines were also noted in the piece rates for two activities (pea harvest in the Santa Clara-San Benito Area and dry fig harvest in Fresno County). In one instance, the decline resulted from higher yields, while, in the other, it was associated with the timing of the survey, with the 1961 survey occurring later in the season after there had been an in-season rise in the rate. In both activities, foreign employment was minimal in both 1961 and 1962. In five of the nine areas in Arkansas where Mexican nationals are employed in the cotton harvest, the rate for picking rose to \$3 per cwt. from the \$2.50 level prevailing in 1961, while in the other four areas, the rate remained unchanged at \$2.50. Effective October 15, the minimum rate to be paid by users was raised to \$3. The increase was based upon an adverse effect determination issued in 1961 providing for such an increase after 55 percent of the total expected harvest in the State had been accomplished.

Increases also were noted in the rates for a number of activities in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, New Mexico, and Utah. In most cases, these increases resulted in raising the level of hourly rates to the statewide standard, or represented adjustments in piece rates designed to yield earnings commensurate with the standard. In Oregon, where rates for harvesting pears were generally unchanged from 1961, a decline occurred in the rate for picking the Comice variety.



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# *Recent Appeals Decisions on Unemployment Benefits*

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## DEGREES AND SERIOUSNESS OF MISCONDUCT

HARRY, a guard in a bronze statuary museum, thoughtlessly lit a cigarette he really didn't want. He walked a step or two down the museum hallway made of marble, and was about ready to put the cigarette down when he looked up to meet the scornful gaze of the chief curator who had been working late. The "no smoking" rule had always seemed a little foolish to Harry, since nothing in the building would burn, but it was too late to get rid of the cigarette and he was fired for violating the rule with regard to smoking. Just the day before, the director of personnel had met with the guards and reminded them again of the "no smoking" rule, indicating that although the building was almost fireproof, the insurance company insisted on strict adherence to this rule.

In almost any State where this fictitious incident might have occurred, Harry would be disqualified, to some extent, when he filed his unemployment insurance claim. The policy in most States would result in a finding that he was discharged for misconduct in connection with his work. In the extent of his disqualification, however, it might make a great deal of difference where his claim was filed. Some States provide the same disqualification for all claimants who lose their jobs, but others provide different disqualifications for different levels or degrees of misconduct. One theory of disqualification views it as a penalty or punishment. Twenty-one States have special provisions for what may be called "aggravated misconduct" or "gross misconduct," and 26 States, including some of those that

specify a qualification for "aggravated misconduct" have a variable disqualification for misconduct into which such categories as "gross misconduct" are included by interpretation. Some States make a further effort to separate categories of misconduct by designating acts of dishonesty and felonies as gross misconduct. Unemployment insurance staff are confronted, therefore, not only with the problem of determining whether misconduct exists but also the degree or level of misconduct represented by the claimant's act for which he was discharged.

In Texas, there is no legal provision relating to "gross" misconduct. The disqualification for discharge is variable, and, as a matter of interpretation, the higher levels of this disqualification are reserved for what has been called "gross" misconduct. A carpenter at an oil refinery in Texas was discharged because his foreman found him smoking at a catalyst unit of the refinery where smoking was prohibited. The initial determination of the claim disqualified the claimant for a period of 12 weeks, based on a finding that he was discharged for misconduct connected with his work. In further appeal, the matter was considered by the Texas Employment Commission (Commission Appeal No. 7907-CA-61, August 11, 1961). The Commission decision stated in part:

\*\*\* After a careful review of the entire record, the Commission finds that the claimant was smoking in an area where smoking was extremely dangerous and prohibited by the employer's rules.



Such smoking was the cause of the claimant's discharge.

Section 5 (b) of the Texas Unemployment Compensation Act provides that an individual shall be disqualified for benefits if the Commission finds he has been discharged for misconduct connected with his last work. Such disqualification shall be for not less than one or more than twenty-four benefit periods as determined by the Commission according to the seriousness of the misconduct.

It is here found that claimant was discharged from his last work for violation of the employer's smoking rule and that such violation constitutes misconduct connected with his last work. Because of the danger of smoking in a refinery area, we find that claimant's actions amounted to gross misconduct for which a disqualification of 24 weeks is in order. \* \* \*

The case suggests a criterion sometimes applied in determining degrees of misconduct--the damage or degree or risk to the employer.

Under the Colorado law, disqualification for misconduct connected with work is for 1 to 10 weeks postponement of benefits and a reduction of potential benefits and the law specifies that the disqualification in case of gross misconduct will be from 10 to 32 1/2 weeks. The statute provides examples of gross misconduct--crime was committed while on duty, assault and battery upon the employer or fellow worker, drunkenness on the job, willful neglect to the employer's property or interest. A Colorado court decision in the case of Tidmarsh vs. Industrial Commission (Colo. Dist. Court, Denver, Civ. No. B-47946, Dec. 15, 1961, BSSUI, MC-350.45-7) discussed the difference in the degrees of misconduct, as the court interpreted the Colorado law, in deciding the unemployment insurance claim of an airline copilot because he left the cockpit of a scheduled flight just before the scheduled departure. The copilot was scheduled to fly with the pilot with whom he had differences of opinion about the reporting of a near-miss collision with another aircraft. The copilot believed that, because of this incident, the pilot intended to harass the claimant and to have him ejected from the union. On the day of his last employment, the copilot had reported to the pilot but, during the course of the preflight routine, the pilot asked questions which the copilot thought were intended to harass him. He refused to answer. In the discussion which followed, he de-

cided to leave the plane and he went to his home. Passengers were already boarding the flight. The flight was delayed 13 minutes while another copilot was obtained. The decision stated:

All parties agree the case poses but one question, to wit: on the record and as made and as a matter of law, do the acts of the plaintiff constitute gross misconduct consisting of willful neglect of his employer's interest?

\* \* \*

This Court, after reviewing the authorities and cases touching upon the subject, has come to the conclusion that the distinction is as follows:

"Misconduct connected with work" does not require intent to wrong the employer but rather an indifference to or disregard of the employee's duty to his employer which constitutes a breach of his duties and obligations arising out of the contract of employment. Illustrative of this type of misconduct would be irregularity in punching time clock, going out for beer during working hours, failure to report for work without previous arrangement, failure to properly report traffic accidents connected with work, excessive and multiple garnishments, excessive absenteeism, loafing on the job, and habitually reporting late to work.

Gross misconduct, such as willful neglect to employer's interests, on the other hand, comprehends an act of wanton or willful disregard of the employer's interest, a deliberate and perverse violation of the employer's rules, a disregard of standards of behavior which an employer has the right to expect of an employee, or negligence indicating an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interest or of the employee's duties and obligations to his employer, negligence or carelessness of such degree or recurrence as to manifest culpability, wrongful intent or evil design. \* \* \*

Obviously no hard and fast rule can be made to cover every situation. When viewed in light of the foregoing definitions, the important element to be considered is the nature of the misconduct and how seriously it affects the employee-employer relationship.

An examination of the plaintiff's acts and the consequences attendant thereto reveals: an experienced copilot hired to assist in the flying of a commercial airliner, the lives and safety of the traveling public being entrusted to his hands, refusing to discuss matters pertaining to the proper operation of the aircraft with his pilot although he admits it was his duty to do so; an experienced copilot who, when told by the pilot that the flight would be operated by the book and as the pilot directed, leaves the aircraft without a word of explanation to the pilot, the one in command and charged with the primary responsibility for the flight; an experienced copilot on a scheduled passenger flight who voluntarily walks off the airplane just as the flight is ready to take off, forcing his



employer to delay the flight in order to obtain another copilot; an experienced copilot whose sole act causes a scheduled passenger flight to depart 13 minutes late, obviously contrary to the wishes of his employer and the passengers on the flight; an experienced copilot who approximately 3 to 4 hours after willfully abandoning his scheduled flight calls his employer from home and requests to be put on sick leave, although admittedly not sick; an experienced copilot who fails to give his employer any explanation for abandoning a scheduled flight at almost the last minute, until after the employer discharges him; an experienced copilot who when granted a hearing pertaining to his discharge for insubordination, refusal to fly, and refusal to fly a scheduled flight, explains his actions by contending he was being harassed by the pilot, although by his own testimony he admits that the pilot did not threaten him nor indicate he did not want him on the flight, and the only overt act on the pilot's part was his manner of talking when discussing the operation of the flight.

In the Court's opinion the conduct of the plaintiff constitutes gross misconducts consisting of a willful neglect of his employer's interests, within the meaning of the Statute and under the definition heretofore enunciated. Plaintiff, by his conduct, demonstrated a total lack of regard for his duties and obligations to his employer. His action at the time and subsequent thereto, together with his attempted explanation, leads inescapably to the conclusion that through wrongful intent and evil design he sought to and did precipitate a situation detrimental to his employer's interests. His action was a deliberate and perverse violation of the employer's rules, showing a complete disregard of the standards of behavior to be expected by an employer of an employee in the plaintiff's position.

The action of the plaintiff when viewed in its entirety is certainly as onerous as drunkenness on the job or assault and battery upon the employer or fellow worker, which acts, among others, are spelled out in the Statute as gross misconduct of such culpability as to call for the imposition of the more stringent penalties.

It is apparent that it is more difficult to make a distinction between acts serious enough to be termed "gross" misconduct and those that merely represent ordinary misconduct than simply to determine the existence of misconduct. A Maryland decision of the Appeals Referee (Decision--Appeal No. 115115, dated July 24, 1962) considered the case of a claimant who the claim specialist determined had been discharged for gross misconduct. The referee found that the claimant had been employed by a rubber company for approximately 2 1/2 years as a machine operator during the period commencing on January 11, 1962, and terminating on June 18, 1962, and that

the claimant was absent from work on eight occasions and reported late for work on seven other occasions. On at least two occasions, the employer made it clear to the claimant that they were displeased with his absence and lateness in reporting for work. On June 15, it was decided that, if the claimant lost additional time from work without reporting his reason for absence, he would be discharged. During the month of June, the claimant was absent from work on 4 different days and was discharged because of his absence. The claimant contended that he had been absent due to illness. The referee commented:

There is insufficient evidence in the instant case to sustain a finding of gross misconduct connected with the work within the meaning of Section 6(b) of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Law. The evidence, however, discloses the claimant was discharged because of tardiness and absenteeism. The referee is of the opinion that the claimant's absence from work, especially during the month of June 1962, was not warranted. For that reason, it is held that the claimant was discharged for misconduct connected with his work within the meaning of Section 6 (c) of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Law.

The referee reversed the finding of the claimant specialist that the claimant was discharged for gross misconduct but held that he was discharged for misconduct connected with his work, and he was denied benefits for the week of discharge and the 9 weeks immediately following, rather than for disqualification until he had worked again and earned 10 times his weekly benefit amount.

A Maryland Board of Appeals Decision (No. 212-BH-62, June 6, 1962) also related to the claim of a worker who had been discharged for absenteeism. The claimant was employed by a steel company from February 1948 until he was discharged on January 30, 1962. In 1958, the claimant had received two warnings and four disciplinary suspensions because of absenteeism. In 1959, he was warned on three occasions, and on the fourth occasion of absence received an official warning that the next incident of absenteeism would result in a 2-week disciplinary suspension. The disciplinary suspension was imposed following a further absence. The claimant was absent on only one occasion in 1960, but, in 1961,



received a 1-week disciplinary penalty for absence and a 2-week disciplinary suspension in July 1961, when he was absent. When the claimant was absent in January 1962, he was discharged. The Board of Appeals comment in the decision Decision No. 212-BH-62, dated June 2, 1962):

Ordinarily, absenteeism is not considered gross misconduct connected with the work. However, when an employee is repeatedly absent despite the receipt of warnings and disciplinary suspensions, then any absences subsequent to disciplinary action by the employer must be viewed with suspicion or at least subject to questioning. The continued absences of the claimant exhibited an utter disregard of retention of the employer-employee relationship. His contention that he was ill while containing some merit should have been brought to the attention of the employer immediately upon his becoming aware of the fact that he could not report for work on or after the first day of illness. In view of his attendance record with the employer no other course of action should have been taken. All factors considered, we must consider that the claimant's action, namely excessive absenteeism, warrants the imposition of Section (b) of the Law. (This is the section specifying that a discharge for gross misconduct requires disqualification until the claimant has become re-employed and earned 10 times his weekly benefit amount.)

In some laws an effort has been made to identify specifically the kinds of conduct which will constitute "gross misconduct." The Colorado law, which was involved in the Tidmarsh case discussed earlier, refers to "gross misconduct" such as theft from his employer, or other crimes while on duty, and in this listing includes assault and battery upon the employer or fellow workers. Even with these more specific definitions, interpretation problems are involved. In a Colorado referee decision (DD 20840-62, March 22, 1962), the claimant had enclosed with a Christmas card to her employer a booklet that seemed to be considered critical of his church. He regretted this action and discharged her for it. The claimant testified that she meant no harm. The referee affirmed the determination holding that the dismissal

was for "gross misconduct." The referee explained:

An examination of the claimant's acts and the consequences attendant thereto reveals that there was a disregard of standards of behavior which an employer has the right to expect of an employee; that this act seriously affected the employee-employer relationship; that the claimant was fully aware of what she was doing and purposely did so. The action of the claimant when viewed in its entirety is certainly as onerous as assault and battery upon her employer, which act is delineated in the Colorado Employment Security Act as gross misconduct. Under the provisions of this Act, a disqualification from 10 to 32 1/2 weeks must be imposed under these circumstances.

The claimant is held to have been discharged for reasons involving gross misconduct. The 15 week disqualification imposed by the Deputy is affirmed.

These cases indicate that the description of acts for which discharge occurs is not sufficient for a determination when the degree of misconduct must be determined. The degree of willfulness, the inconvenience to the employer, and other related matters may vary the disqualification for incidents that, on the surface, seem similar.

These cases suggest a few of the problems involved when it is necessary not only to determine that misconduct is the reason for discharge but to rate different degrees of the misconduct. Should misconduct be determined "gross" solely on the basis of the inconvenience or damage to the employer? Is conduct, in which the risk of damage is great, "gross misconduct" even if damage does not occur? If there is no great damage or risk of damage to the employer, can the degree of claimant's carelessness in risking his job be considered in establishing that his actions were "gross misconduct?" Does the absence of willful intent on the part of the claimant become the difference between "ordinary" and "gross" misconduct? Does this mark the difference between misconduct and no misconduct at all?



## Outlook Mostly for Seasonal Changes

**A**DDITIONAL improvement in the level of economic activity, in line with anticipated seasonal changes, was generally evident in the employment trends reported by the Nation's major metropolitan centers during the autumn months. Slight-to-moderate increases in employment were noted in more than four-fifths of the 150 major labor market areas regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and the affiliated State employment security agencies. In most areas, advances were reported in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, with seasonal expansion playing the most important role in these gains. Among durable goods manufacturing groups, the automobile industry registered the most sizable advance, reflecting the continued high production level prevailing in the industry throughout most of the year. Despite the general improvement, a number of nonelectrical machinery and steel centers reported some cutbacks. However, recent increases in orders from steel's most important customer--the automobile industry--pointed to a possible reversal of the steel downtrend. Unemployment declined in most of the 150 surveyed areas during the autumn, dropping below last year's level in almost nine-tenths of the areas.

Employer reports of future labor requirements received from the 150 major labor market areas indicated that, on an overall basis, employment in most cen-

ters would be down seasonally from its mid-November level by mid-January, after a preholiday upsurge in the closing weeks of the year. January, typically, is the low point for nonagricultural employment in many major job centers around the country. If employer hiring plans materialize as reported, changes over the next few months should be about in line with those last year. Some net losses over the next 2 months are expected in manufacturing, centered in food processing, fabricated metals, apparel, tobacco, and textiles. However, both steel and aircraft centers are expected to halt and possibly reverse their long-term downtrend, while reports from most key automotive manufacturing areas suggested a continuing favorable job situation.

The November 1962 classification of 150 major labor market areas, and several hundred smaller areas, surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and the affiliated State employment security agencies according to the relative adequacy of their labor supply, reflect the offsetting influences of recently improving employment conditions in some areas, and the outlook for seasonal employment declines to midwinter. The current area listing shows only two changes in the classifications of the 150 major areas, as compared with those for October 1962. Both of the changes were in the direction of moderate unemployment. Recent declines in durables industries in the Columbus (Ohio) area, largely attributable to cancellations of defense contracts, occasioned the reclassification of this area from Group B (low unemployment) to the moderate unemployment (Group C) category. On the other hand, the Toledo area was reclassified from the substantial unemployment (Group D) category to Group C, for the first time since January 1961, largely because of gains in autos and automotive component manufacturing.

The complete report on which this article is based, including sources of data, criteria used for area classification, and a list of areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, appears in the Bureau's monthly publication "Area Labor Market Trends," available upon request.

Tables on Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment appear on pages 73 and 79.



As a result of the change in the classification of the Toledo area, the number of major areas currently classified as having relatively substantial unemployment (Groups D, E, and F) declined from 41 in October to 40 in November, the lowest total for these categories since early summer of 1960. Close to three-fourths (110) of the 150 major areas are now classified in the low or moderate unemployment categories (Groups B and C) as compared with only 90 in November 1961.

A summary of the November 1962 classifications of the 150 major areas, along with corresponding figures of earlier periods, is shown below.

Labor Supply Groups	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1/1959
Total, all groups.....	150	150	150	150	150	149
Group A.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B.....	9	10	10	4	11	28
Group C.....	101	99	96	86	88	89
Group D.....	31	32	35	47	38	23
Group E.....	6	6	6	8	9	4
Group F.....	3	3	3	5	4	5

1/ Group totals for November 1959 are not completely comparable with those for later periods.

In addition to the changes in major area classifications, four smaller areas --La Grange, Ga., New Iberia, La., and Ontario and Salem, Oreg.--were added to the list of areas of substantial unemployment in November. With these additions, the number of "smaller areas of substantial unemployment" increased from 166 in October to 170 in November. In November 1961, some 201 smaller areas were so classified.

Also, eight very small areas--Magnolia, Pocahontas, and Sheridan, Ark., Booneville, Miss., Lebanon, Mo., Moncks Corner, S. C., and Brackettville and Pearsall, Tex.--were added to the substantial and persistent unemployment list in November. At present 18 "major" centers, 103 "smaller" areas, and 422 "very small" areas are officially classified by the Department of Labor as areas of "substantial and persistent unemployment." These areas have been recommended to the Area Redevelopment Administration for consideration as "redevelopment areas" under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-27).

All "redevelopment areas," as well as areas designated each month by the Department of Labor as "areas of substantial unemployment" for 9 of the preceding 12 months, are eligible for assistance under the recently-enacted Public Works Acceleration Act (P.L. 87-658). Eight smaller areas and 27 "very small" areas were added to this listing in November 1962, while one major area and six smaller areas were deleted.

#### Seasonal Employment Changes to Dominate Employment Trends to Midwinter

Employer hiring plans to midwinter, as reported to public employment offices in the Nation's 150 major labor market areas, indicate that employment changes over the next few months probably will be dominated by seasonal fluctuations in a number of industries. While nonfarm employment is expected to increase in about half of the Nation's major industrial centers to the end of the year, primarily as a result of preholiday hiring in trade and government (post offices)--the turn of the year is expected to bring some seasonal reductions in nonfarm payrolls, according to employer predictions. By mid-January, nonfarm employment is expected to be seasonally below the November level in most of the surveyed areas. Net reductions between November and January this year are not expected to be as large as during the same period a year ago, with losses in seasonal industries alleviated to some extent by scheduled employment gains in some durables lines--notably electrical and nonelectrical machinery and ordnance manufacturing.

Following the usual midwinter pattern, net employment losses between November and January this year are expected to be largest in such nonmanufacturing activities as construction and trade. The severity of the projected seasonal job losses in construction may be tempered, however, by the continuing strength shown in most types of privately financed, as well as public construction activities during recent months. For the first 10 months of this year, construction activity was ahead of the same period in 1961 and is expected to reach an alltime record during 1963, according to Department of Commerce estimates. In trade, postholiday reductions are expected to be about as large as those which occurred last year.



CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE LABOR SUPPLY

NOVEMBER 1962

GROUP A

None

GROUP B

Washington, D. C.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Greensboro-  
High Point, N. C.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Newport News-  
Hampton, Va.  
Richmond, Va.  
Madison, Wis.

GROUP C

Mobile, Ala.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Little Rock-North  
Little Rock, Ark.  
Los Angeles-Long  
Beach, Calif.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
San Bernardino-  
Riverside-  
Ontario, Calif.  
San Francisco-  
Oakland, Calif.  
San Jose, Calif.  
Denver, Colo.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Hartford, Conn.  
New Britain, Conn.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Tampa-St.  
Petersburg, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.  
Savannah, Ga.  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Chicago, Ill.

GROUP C (cont.)

Peoria, Ill.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Davenport, Iowa-  
Rock Island-  
Moline, Ill.  
Wichita, Kans.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Shreveport, La.  
Portland, Maine  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Flint, Mich.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Lansing, Mich.  
Muskegon-Muskegon  
Heights, Mich.  
Saginaw, Mich.  
Minneapolis-  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Jackson, Miss.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Omaha, Nebr.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Brunswick-  
Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Paterson-Clifton-  
Passaic, N. J.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Albany-Schenec-  
tady-Troy, N. Y.  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Utica-Rome, N. Y.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte, N. C.

GROUP C (cont.)

Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Akron, Ohio  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Dayton, Ohio  
Toledo, Ohio  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Allentown-Bethlehem-  
Easton, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
York, Pa.  
Charleston, S. C.  
Greenville, S. C.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Austin, Tex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Houston, Tex.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Norfolk-Ports-  
mouth, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Seattle, Wash.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Tacoma, Wash.  
Kenosha, Wis.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Racine, Wis.

GROUP D

Birmingham, Ala.  
Fresno, Calif.  
San Diego, Calif.  
Stockton, Calif.  
Miami, Fla.  
Gary-Hammond-  
East Chicago; Ind.  
New Orleans, La.  
Brockton, Mass.

GROUP D (cont.)

Fall River, Mass.  
Lawrence-  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Lowell, Mass.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
Springfield-Chicopee-  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Duluth, Minn.-  
Superior, Wis.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Durham, N. C.  
Canton, Ohio  
Hamilton-  
Middleton, Ohio  
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio  
Youngstown-  
Warren, Ohio  
Erie, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
San Juan, P. R.  
Providence-  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Beaumont-Port-  
Arthur, Tex.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Steubenville, Ohio-  
Weirton, W. Va.

GROUP E

Altoona, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Wilkes-Barre-  
Hazleton, Pa.  
Huntington, W. Va.  
Ashland, Ky.  
Wheeling, W. Va.

GROUP F

Johnstown, Pa.  
Mayaguez, P. R.  
Ponce, P. R.



Adverse seasonal influences will also control the employment outlook among some manufacturing industries, according to area employer forecasts, with the food processing industry expected to record the largest decline, particularly among such west coast fruit and vegetable cannery centers as Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, and Fresno, as well as Honolulu. In the apparel industry, a moderate seasonal decline in production is expected between November and January. The New York City area--the Nation's dominant apparel center--usually accounts for the largest number of seasonal layoffs during this period. Other areas expecting significant employment reductions in apparel plants are Los Angeles-Long Beach, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Milwaukee.

Scheduled employment changes in the durable goods sector are likely to be generally slight to moderate in magnitude, according to employer hiring plans for the next 2-month period, with several important industries showing virtually no change in employment levels to midwinter.

In the key automotive industry, employer outlook reports reflect the optimistic note sounded by the industry's recent sales experience. New car deliveries in October reached a record for the month, and trade reports suggest that the final quarter of this year is likely to be one of the industry's best. More significant from the standpoint of employment, however, are the current heavy production schedules in most of the country's key automotive centers. For the year so far, auto output has been almost one-third higher than during the same period in 1961 and, if production continues at present levels for the remainder of this year, auto output in the fourth quarter may exceed the fourth quarter record achieved in 1955. For the period to mid-January, relative stability in employment at a fairly high level was anticipated in the key Detroit area, while employer reports from other auto production centers suggested moderate job gains may be in prospect in Kenosha, Ft. Wayne, Atlanta, and Toledo.

Reports by employers in major steel centers point to stable-to-rising employment levels in the basic steel industry

during the coming months. Recent industry reports indicate that steel orders from auto manufacturers have shown a sharp increase in recent weeks, but a decline in output during December is generally expected, due primarily to mill closings for Christmas. On a net basis, small gains in steel employment to mid-January appear likely in such areas as Wheeling, Chicago, Philadelphia, Johnstown, and Hamilton-Middletown as well as in Gary-Hammond, according to employer forecasts, but offsetting light losses have been scheduled in a few other areas. No net change in steel employment levels has been planned for the key Pittsburgh area between November and January, according to reports from local steel plants.

Conversely, moderate seasonal employment declines appear in the offing to mid-January in the fabricated metals industry, according to area employer reports. Much of the downtrend will derive from scheduled curtailments in production of metal food containers and structural steel, as well as from possible cutbacks in auto stampings in several areas. Scheduled cutbacks in the latter segment probably reflect the usual seasonal expectations of the industry, and may be obviated by the recent upsurge in autos. Largest reductions in other metalworking sectors are scheduled in Chicago, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Baltimore, Kansas City, San Jose, and Seattle.

Employer hiring plans, as reported to local employment offices, point to virtually no overall change in the Nation's aircraft industry during coming months. Effects of projected employment additions among the plants engaged in a wide variety of missile and space projects in such areas as Los Angeles-Long Beach, St. Louis, Bridgeport, and Hartford are likely to be counterbalanced by declines among factories producing manned aircraft in San Diego and Wichita. Aircraft plants in Fort Worth also projected a slight decline to January, but this was prior to the recent announcement of the award of a multimillion dollar fighter plane contract to a firm in that area. A temporary halt in hiring, while additional machinery is being installed, is scheduled at the new NASA project in the New Orleans area during the next 2 months.



On the optimistic side, employer reports suggest a slight rise in electrical machinery employment levels during the coming 2 months. Industry sources indicate that electrical equipment sales are expected to reach a record high this year, largely as the result of increased sales of electronic equipment and household appliances. As has been true in recent months, much of the projected hiring in the industry between now and midwinter is scheduled in plants engaged in research, development, and production activities connected with a broad spectrum of missile and space-electronics projects, notably in Los Angeles-Long Beach and Boston. Smaller gains are foreseen for electronics plants in Phoenix, Cincinnati, Manchester, Duluth-Superior, and San Diego. Some declines are expected, however, notably in the Chicago area, among plants producing radio, TV, and other types of communication equipment.

Reports from employers in major nonelectrical machinery centers also suggest that employment may edge upward in this industry to mid-January. Small gains are slated for plants producing construction equipment, farm machinery, industrial and office machines, and refrigeration equipment. Akron, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Hartford, and Chicago are the areas expecting the largest machinery gains over the next 2 months.

Mixed trends appear in the offing for the other durable goods industries between November and January, according to the area reports. A moderate increase is scheduled in most ordnance centers, with largest gains--reflecting continued work on space and missile projects--expected in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Jose areas. Smaller ordnance advances are scheduled in Cleveland and Charleston (W. Va.). A slight rise in instruments payrolls also seems likely by midwinter, with increases centered mainly in Rockford, Rochester, and Boston. On the negative side, a slight decline may be registered in furniture employment--notably in Los Angeles-Long Beach and Youngstown-Warren. Reports from key shipbuilding areas indicate industry job totals may show little net change to mid-January, with small gains in Seattle and Mobile probably outweighed

by losses in Baltimore and Newport News Hampton.

A general, but largely seasonal, downtrend among the nondurable goods industries to midwinter is indicated by the area employer reports. Sharpest change is the projected seasonal loss in tobacco, especially in Winston-Salem and Durham, as leaf processing activities are curtailed. A smaller seasonal employment retrenchment is scheduled in many textile centers to January, affecting also such areas as Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. A minor decline is scheduled in petroleum refining, due mainly to continuing mechanization in the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago area. A slight drop in chemicals employment is also anticipated on the basis of employer reports from San Francisco-Oakland, Philadelphia, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. In shoe manufacturing, significant curtailments planned in Utica-Rome and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic are likely to be offset by hiring in Lawrence-Haverhill, Worcester, and other areas, leaving industry totals virtually unchanged to mid-January.

#### Shortages of Professional and Skilled Workers Show Little Change

Qualified professional, clerical, and skilled workers continued to be in short supply in many of the Nation's major labor market areas during the autumn months while the number of semiskilled and unskilled workers seeking jobs was generally more than adequate to meet current needs. Sales and service workers were also in surplus supply in many areas, but the scheduled expansion in demand for the coming holiday season may absorb many of these workers, as well as temporary jobseekers not presently in the labor force.

The most widespread, and numerous among the hard-to-fill openings in the professional categories continued to be for engineers. Normally about one-third to one-half of the major job centers indicate that they are unable to meet employer requirements for workers in this profession. This proportion did not change significantly during the autumn months, but the number of areas reporting unfilled jobs for engineers was somewhat below the levels of early summer, although considerably above the year-ago total.



While qualified specialists in all branches of the engineering profession were in short supply in many areas this autumn, vacancies for electrical engineers predominated. In Philadelphia, where large unmet needs for electrical and electronic engineers persisted, employers were reported to be recruiting and hiring nondegree technicians for engineering work. Atlanta, New Orleans, San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, and other areas in California also reported hard-to-fill openings for electrical and electronics engineers. A substantial demand existed, too, for mechanical engineers, mainly in areas in California, Ohio, New Jersey, and New York, as well as in many other sections. The shortage of aeronautical engineers likewise continued to be relatively severe. Aeronautical engineers were urgently sought by aerospace firms in Atlanta, Denver, New Orleans, Wichita, Seattle, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Firms in these and other areas were also expanding their staffs of highly skilled technicians, scientists, and other professional workers in the aerospace field.

Among other natural science occupations, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians were reported to be in significant demand in a number of industrial centers in Ohio, as well as in New Orleans, Sacramento, San Jose, and Washington, D. C. The area reports also indicated that the supply of qualified workers in the health and medical fields has not expanded as rapidly as the need for these services. The shortage of registered nurses continued to be widespread, with large numbers of unfilled positions noted in Boston, Philadelphia, and several California areas. Attempts to alleviate the serious shortage of graduate registered nurses through the use of practical nurses have been hampered by a similar lack of qualified personnel in this latter group. Cincinnati, Cedar Rapids, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Philadelphia, and New York City are among the areas which have experienced difficulty in filling vacancies for practical nurses. Pharmacists were needed in Spokane, Newark, and Flint, while Cleveland, New York City, Phoenix, and Los Angeles-Long Beach reported a continuing demand for dietitians. Job opportunities for medical technologists and X-ray and other

laboratory technicians existed in Little Rock-North Little Rock, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, and in some areas in Washington State.

The demand for trained personnel in social science fields also continued unabated, with social case workers and group activity leaders reported in short supply in about two dozen major areas. Areas reporting needs for such workers ranged geographically from coast to coast, and included such large centers as New York City, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, New Orleans, and Los Angeles-Long Beach. In Washington, D. C., economists were being sought by a number of Federal agencies.

Unfilled openings for teachers, some requiring specialized training, continued to be indicated in a few areas, although the school year was well underway. School teachers shortages were especially noted in Washington, D. C., Akron, Greensboro-High Point, Rochester, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Vocational teachers were needed in Portland (Oreg.).

Other professional occupations for which shortages were continuing included accountants, auditors, librarians, and technical writers. Accountants and auditors were needed in Columbus (Ohio), Washington, D. C., New York City, and a few other areas. A lack of qualified applicants for positions as librarians also existed in the latter two areas. Airplane specifications writers were in demand in Atlanta, while Philadelphia and New York City had openings for technical writers in other fields. Numerous openings for veterinarians, commercial artists, translators, and cryptographers were listed in Washington, D. C., some for work abroad or in other areas. Atlanta also reported unfilled jobs for cryptographers.

#### Demand for Semiprofessional and Office Workers Easing in Some Areas

Job vacancies for draftsmen and designers to work in support of engineers continued to be reported as hard-to-fill in such areas as Philadelphia, Detroit, and San Francisco-Oakland, while public employment offices in Jackson (Miss.) and Wichita were also finding difficulty in filling job orders for detailers, machine and tool designers, and architectural and



structural draftsmen. Nevertheless, the number of major areas reporting shortages in these categories has declined to some extent since the summer.

Nearly one-third of the major areas indicated a scarcity of qualified clerks, clerk-typists, stenographers, and secretaries, also down slightly since early summer. However, some of this drop in demand may reflect a decrease in the intensity of recruitment activities--which were at a peak in early summer--to attract new high school graduates for such jobs. A few areas, among them Lowell, Cincinnati, Greensboro-High Point, Newark, and New York had a continuing need for qualified bookkeepers and bookkeeping machine operators, while key punch, billing, and other office machine operators were in short supply in Philadelphia, Little Rock-North Little Rock, San Antonio, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.

#### Shortages of Skilled Workers Still Widely Reported

Many of the larger industrial centers were still experiencing a serious lack of tool and diemakers, machine tool operators, and machinists during the autumn months, although somewhat fewer areas mentioned shortages of workers in these skilled trades than 2 months ago. In Hamilton-Middletown, recent cutbacks have created a surplus of lathe, milling machine, and other machine tool operators, and Memphis reported few such high-skill jobs open. A surplus of shipyard workers, including machinists, welders, plumbers, machine operators, and related shipyard occupations, was reported in Jersey City, while San Francisco-Oakland and New York City noted a scarcity of such workers. However, industry demands for machine shop and tool design occupations are likely to exceed the available supply in a number of areas for some time to come. Even in areas such as San Diego, which have relatively substantial unemployment on an overall basis, the number of qualified workers in these categories was in most instances insufficient to meet current requirements.

Mechanics and repairmen of all types were reported to be in short supply in more than one-fifth of the 150 surveyed

areas. A preponderance of the areas--including Flint, Lansing, Dayton, St. Louis, Kansas City, Philadelphia, and New York--indicated that needs were heaviest in the automobile mechanic category. The demand for electronics technicians for maintenance and repair of electronic instruments and equipment also remained high. Lowell, Washington, D. C., Greensboro-High Point, San Antonio, San Jose, and Philadelphia were unable to fill openings in this occupation. With the approaching seasonal slack in construction activities, only New York City and a few southern areas such as Little Rock-North Little Rock, Birmingham, and Greensboro-High Point indicated a need for carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, and painters.

#### Supply of Semiskilled and Unskilled Workers Generally in Excess of Needs

Except for a few occupations in the apparel industry, semiskilled and unskilled workers were generally available in most areas in more than sufficient numbers to meet employer needs. The areas with unmet demands for sewing machine operators included Scranton and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton--both areas with persistent unemployment problems--as well as Trenton, Jersey City, Chattanooga, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Portland (Oreg.), and Tacoma. Shoe manufacturers were reported to be having difficulty in filling openings for stitchers and bench workers, chiefly in Manchester and Brockton.

#### Training Programs for Unemployed Workers in Redevelopment Areas

Under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the Department of Labor and the affiliated State employment security agencies, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, provide training programs for unemployed workers located in redevelopment areas. Training is generally offered in occupations in which a shortage of qualified workers exists. As of October 31, 1962, some 315 training proposals had been received from 38 States, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa to provide training for approximately 26,500 workers. Of these, 237 proposals calling for training 13,600 persons had been approved. An addition-



al 72 proposals, involving 4,700 trainees, were still pending on that date.

Five States--Michigan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia--account for approximately 48 percent of all trainees enrolled.

Although training was proposed in over 95 different occupations, nine occupations accounted for about 55 percent of all trainees. Machine tool operators, auto mechanics, and welders accounted for about 43 percent of all male trainees,

while stenographers and stenotypists, nurse aides, clerks, and sewing machine operators accounted for about 73 percent of all female trainees.

In addition to training provided under the Area Redevelopment Act, more extensive training assistance is available under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. Such training is not limited to areas with significant unemployment problems or low income, as is the case under the Area Redevelopment Act.

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## New Thresholds in Employment Security

(continued from page 4)

the advisability of increasing the taxable wage base. An increase in the wage base is important for benefit financing purposes. It is vital, also, for administrative financing. Administrative costs will, in a very few years, exceed Federal unemployment tax revenues.

### Helping the Farmworker

Now I want to discuss briefly some significant developments in the farmworker program. I especially want to emphasize the importance of those developments in improving the lot of our own domestic migratory workers--the displaced people who follow the crops.

Great emphasis was, and is being, placed on preference in employment for domestic farmworkers and the elimination of adverse effect of the use of foreign workers on the wages and working conditions of our own domestic workers.

This segment of our economy continues to be the one in greatest need of our help in improving its living standards. We must remind ourselves that in 1960, for example, the median total income for male farm laborers and foremen was only \$1,103. The lowest category of nonfarm occupations--the nonfarm laborer--had a median annual income that year of \$2,868, more than two and a half times greater. And the median for male factory workers for the same year was \$5,506--five times greater than that of the farm laborers.

The overall effects of mechanization and higher wage rates are reflected in em-

ployment levels of braceros during 1962. For the first 8 months of this year, Mexican farm employment averaged 57,000 compared with almost 78,000 last year, a decline of 27 percent. This year 167,000 Mexican workers were contracted through August, compared with 194,000 in the first 8 months of 1961.

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### A Challenge

In closing, let me again draw your attention to the legislation of the last 18 months which emphasizes the importance of our human resources, and which places new and important responsibilities upon the Secretary of Labor. A large part of these responsibilities have been assigned to the Federal-State employment security system--primarily because this system, through its network of some 1,900 local offices, provides the ready-made machinery, including trained and knowledgeable personnel--for the effective operation in the local labor markets of the Nation. To meet these problems and our many other problems of Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Service improvement, including more adequate administrative financing, the States and the Bureau need to pull together in the best interests of the programs and the Nation....

I am sure that you share with me the conviction that the Federal-State system has within itself the dedication, the imagination, the will, and the ability to meet successfully the test of performance as an overall manpower agency.



## Employment Service Activities

# October Nonfarm Placements Drop Less Than Seasonally

NONFARM placements in October, at 643,000, were 8 percent higher than a year ago and at their highest October level since 1944. Placements show a usual seasonal decline of about 8 percent between September and October, but this year the decline was only 1 percent. The seasonally adjusted annual rate this October was 6.9 million, about a half million higher than a month earlier, and 550,000 greater than in October 1961. For the first 10 months of 1962, nonfarm placements totaled 5.8 million--16 percent above a year ago and the highest for this period since 1945. The sharpest over-the-year industry gains for the 10-month period were in manufacturing and trade--19 percent each. Several occupational groups also showed substantial rises--semiskilled 21 percent, and professional and managerial 19 percent.

While October placements of workers age 22 to 44 and age 45 and over remained about at their September level, those of youths under age 22 were down about 5 percent--from 150,000 to 142,000. This decline, which accounted for nearly all of the September-October decrease, reflected the effects of the opening of the new school year.

Placements of handicapped workers in October, at nearly 30,000, showed a gain of 15 percent over the month and 6 percent over the year. Veteran placements also rose, from 110,000 in September to 115,000 in October; this represented a 4 percent expansion both over the month and from a year earlier.

Thirty-one States reported over-the-month placement declines. The largest decreases occurred in Wisconsin and Texas--about 4,000 each. In Wisconsin, most of the decline was in manufacturing (primarily food processing) while in Texas the loss was chiefly in services and manufacturing (mainly food processing and transportation equipment). On the other hand, Florida reported a 3,000 placement rise which was concentrated in trade, services, and manufacturing.

### Placements in Most Industries and Occupations Exceed Seasonal Expectations

Over the month, placements in all industries except public utilities did better than seasonal expectations. In both construction and trade, placements rose contraseasonally by 4 percent--raising their October levels to 50,000 and 154,000, re-

## Employment Service Activities

Activity	Number	October 1962		January-October (in thousands)	
		% change from		1962	1961
		Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961		
New applications . . . . .	948,200	+10.8	+10.4	9,118	8,924
Counseling interviews--total . . . . .	186,400	+27.9	+10.2	1,765	1,544
Initial counseling interviews . . . . .	117,500	+39.9	+10.5	1,011	887
Individuals given tests . . . . .	233,700	+28.3	+6.9	1,908	1,624
Placements--total . . . . .	1,628,700	-8.6	-17.3	13,672	12,924
Nonfarm . . . . .	643,000	-1.4	+8.0	5,757	4,943
Farm . . . . .	985,700	-12.8	-28.3	7,915	7,981



Nonfarm Placements by Industry Division  
October 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent change from Sept. 1962	Usual % change between Sept. & Oct. 1/	Percent change from Oct. 1961
Total. . . . .	643,000	-1.4	-8.0	+8.0
Construction . . . .	50,100	+4.0	-1.0	+1.4
Manufacturing . . . .	144,000	-7.2	-13.0	-0.7
Public utilities . . . .	20,600	-14.0	-13.0	-8.1
Trade . . . . .	154,500	+4.2	-5.0	+14.5
Services . . . . .	241,200	-1.0	-7.0	+13.3
Government . . . . .	18,700	+0.2	-15.0	+9.9
All other . . . . .	14,000	-1.0	-----	+0.2

1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1961.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

respectively. Placements at this time of year usually fall off by 1 percent in construction and 5 percent in trade. Manufacturing placements, at 144,000, were down 7 percent from the September level, or about half the expected decline at this time of year. Compared with a year ago, most industries registered gains, with the sharpest in trade, 15 percent, and services, 13 percent.

Placements in all occupational groups were higher than expected at this time of year. Both the clerical and sales and the skilled categories showed contraseasonal gains of 5 percent over the month, raising their October levels to 100,000 and 35,000, respectively. Usually there is a 3-percent decrease in clerical and sales placements while skilled placements remain

Nonfarm Placements by Major Occupational Group  
October 1962

Occupational group	Number	Percent change from Sept. 1962	Usual % change between Sept. & Oct. 1/	Percent change from Oct. 1961
Total. . . . .	643,000	-1.4	-8.0	+8.0
Professional and managerial . . . . .	21,500	-3.5	-7.0	+16.0
Clerical and sales . . . .	99,800	+5.3	-3.0	+13.8
Service . . . . .	196,400	-2.2	-9.0	+8.9
Skilled . . . . .	35,100	+5.3	0	-3.8
Semiskilled . . . . .	83,800	-3.8	-4.0	+2.9
Unskilled . . . . .	206,400	-3.4	-12.0	+8.0

1/ Based on revised seasonal factors computed from placement data for period January 1951 through October 1961.

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

unchanged between September and October. All the other occupations showed less than seasonal declines. Compared with a year ago, increases were registered in all but the skilled category. The sharpest over-the-year gains were in the professional and managerial group--16 percent, and the clerical and sales category--14 percent.

Large Metropolitan Areas Show 16  
Percent Over-The-Year Placement Rise

October nonfarm placements of 312,000 in the 55 largest metropolitan centers showed a 16 percent gain from last year compared with a national increase of 8 percent. Over the month, placements in these areas rose 1.4 percent while nationally they declined to the same extent. October placements in the 55 major centers comprised 49 percent of the national total compared with 47 percent in September and 45 percent a year ago.

For the first 10 months of 1962, placements in the 55 largest centers were 2.8 million and represented 48 percent of the national total.

Nurses' Registries

October placements of nurses totaled 9,500, or 1,900 more than in September. This is the fourth month of operation for this program in the District of Columbia and in large metropolitan areas of eight States (California, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Utah).

Nonfarm Promotional Activities  
Show Substantial Rise

Employer visits in October at 137,000 were 16,000, or 14 percent, higher than during the previous month, with about half of the increase occurring in major market visits. Total visits in October were still about 20,000 below the year-ago level. Telephone contacts at 180,000 were 23,000 or 15 percent higher than in September and only 4,000 below last October's level. Over-the-month gains were widely distributed, with increases in employer visits noted in 41 States and telephone contacts in 43 States. Sharper than national gains from September were shown



in the 55 largest metropolitan areas, with both employer visits and telephone contacts each rising 20 percent to 61,000 and 113,000, respectively.

#### New Job Applications Rise 11 Percent

New job applications in October numbered 948,000, an 11-percent rise over the previous month and 10 percent more than a year ago. Generally at this time of year there is a rise in job applications from students and housewives seeking part-time work or temporary employment during the holiday season.

The increase in job applications from youths under age 22--from 235,000 in September to 275,000 in October--topped the gains in the other age groups. Nearly all of the increase in this age group was among teenagers, who filed 192,000 applications--24 percent more than in September and 10 percent more than a year ago. The central age group (22-44) showed an over-the-month rise of 7 percent in new job applications--from 473,000 to 506,000; for those in the 45-and-over age group the rise was 13 percent--from 148,000 to 167,000.

New applications from veterans totaled 130,000, 12 percent greater than in

Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Age 45 Years and Over  
October 1962

Industry division	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all placements
Total .....	127,900	100.0	19.9
Construction.....	9,600	7.5	19.1
Manufacturing .....	19,300	15.1	13.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities..	3,600	2.8	17.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	24,100	18.9	15.6
Services .....	65,900	51.5	27.3
Government .....	3,400	2.6	18.0
All other.....	2,000	1.6	14.7
<b>Occupational group</b>			
Total.....	127,900	100.0	19.9
Professional and managerial.....	4,800	3.7	22.3
Clerical and sales.....	11,600	9.1	11.7
Service .....	55,000	43.0	28.0
Skilled.....	10,200	8.0	29.1
Semiskilled.....	10,000	7.9	12.0
Unskilled and other....	36,200	28.3	17.5

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonfarm Placements of Workers  
Under 22 Years of Age  
by Occupational Group  
October 1962

Occupation	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of all nonfarm placements
Total.....	141,900	100.0	22.1
Professional and managerial.....	1,800	1.3	8.5
Clerical and sales...	38,800	27.3	38.9
Service .....	34,300	24.2	17.5
Skilled.....	3,700	2.6	10.4
Semiskilled .....	20,700	14.6	24.7
Unskilled and other..	42,600	30.0	20.6

Note: Items may not add to total due to rounding.

September and 4 percent higher than a year ago. Handicapped workers filed 43,000 new job applications, 18 percent more than in the previous month and 8 percent more than in October 1961.

#### High School Program Contributes to Sharp Rise in Counseling and Testing

Total counseling interviews at 186,000 in October were 28 percent above the September level and 10 percent higher than a year ago. Initial or first time interviews at 118,000 were 40 percent higher than in September and 11 percent above the year ago level. Most of the increase in initial counseling from September was attributable to the high school counseling and testing program which was in full swing in October. Several States also noted that some of their increase was due to acceleration of the ARA and MDTA programs. As would be expected, initial counseling interviews among youths under age 22, which rose from 37,000 in September to 67,000 in October, accounted for most of the over-the-month rise in all initial counseling. Furthermore, all of the month's gain in initial counseling in the under-age-22 group occurred among teenagers. Initial interviews among the teenage group, at 59,000, were more than double the September volume.

About 9 percent of all initial interviews held were with veterans, the same proportion as a year ago, but lower than the 12 percent recorded for September.

(continued on page 49)



## *Characteristics of Insured Unemployed*

# Unemployment Drops 9 Percent Over the Year

From mid-September to mid-October

- State insured unemployment, which usually shows little change at this time of year, edged up 42,000 (3 percent) to 1,378,000.
- Changes in the number of unemployed were small in most States; they amounted to more than 4,000 in only seven States.
- Largest increases were in New York (11,300), Pennsylvania (8,500), and Massachusetts (7,800); while the largest decline was in Michigan (6,500).
- Factory unemployment rose by 38,000, with the largest increases in apparel (15,000) and primary metal (11,000) industries; construction unemployment was up 20,000.
- Reflecting these increases, 85 percent of the rise was among semiskilled and unskilled workers.
- Four-fifths of the increase was among men, mainly those under age 45.

From mid-October 1961 to mid-October 1962

- The number of insured unemployed declined 143,000.
- Decreases occurred in 39 States with the largest in California (24,300) and Michigan (24,100).
- Trade workers showed the largest reduction (47,000), accounting for one-third of the total decline.
- Factory unemployment was down 37,000, led by a decrease of 22,000 in soft goods; however an overall drop of 15,000 in the hard goods sector obscured an increase of 44,000 in primary metals.

STATE insured unemployment moved up 42,000 (3 percent) from mid-September to 1,378,000 in mid-October, whereas usually the number of such unemployed persons shows little change between these 2 months. The small increase resulted principally from seasonal curtailments in construction activity and in apparel manufacturing, and from layoffs in primary metal industries.

During the 4-week period ending in mid-October, about one million persons began filing claims and nearly as many left the unemployment benefit rolls. Of those who stopped filing claims, an estimated 100,000 or 10 percent, exhausted their benefit rights. Presumably most of the others returned to their jobs or found new employment, while others probably left the labor market or were disqualified for receipt of benefits.



Detailed information is presented regularly in the Bureau's monthly publication, The Insured Unemployed, Personal and Economic Characteristics, available on request. Since April 1961, details are also presented in that publication on the personal and economic characteristics of the unemployed who are insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act (TEC) of 1961 and under the extended duration provisions of some State laws.

The national rate of insured unemployment rose slightly--from 3.3 to 3.4 percent--over the month. Ten States--Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Washington, and West Virginia--had rates of 4 percent or more in October. Puerto Rico's 7.3 percent and Pennsylvania's 5.5 percent were highest. Rates were less than 2 percent in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Utah.

#### Changes in Unemployment Small in Most States

Changes in the number of insured unemployed were small in most States.

New York reported the largest rise in the number of claimants, 11,300 of which 7,000 was among apparel workers reflecting seasonal layoffs and the closing of some plants for religious holidays and

Columbus Day. This State also had more unemployed from construction and from food and electrical machinery plants. About 70 percent of the State's increase took place in the New York metropolitan area.

The next largest additions to the unemployed occurred in Pennsylvania (8,500), Massachusetts (7,800), Ohio (5,400), and Kentucky (5,100). Slightly over half of the net rise in Pennsylvania stemmed from layoffs in primary metal plants largely around Pittsburgh. Unemployment among coal miners was also at a higher level. In Massachusetts, curtailed production schedules in garment and footwear factories, as the fall run neared an end, were mainly responsible for the higher level of unemployment. Ohio's increase resulted largely from layoffs in construction and in primary and fabricated metal plants, while Kentucky's rise was in construction, mining, and various manufacturing industries.

#### The Insured Unemployed, By Industry Division, United States 1/

Industry division	Number (in 000's)	October 1962		Percent distribution		
		Number	Percent change from Sept. 1962 Oct. 1961	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961
Total.....	1,378.0	3.2	-9.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	30.6	7.0	-12.6	2.2	2.1	2.3
Contract construction .....	154.6	14.8	-8.1	11.2	10.1	11.1
Manufacturing .....	706.9	5.6	-4.9	51.3	50.1	48.9
Public utilities.....	55.5	-10.3	-24.8	4.0	4.6	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade....	234.4	-3.8	-16.7	17.0	18.2	18.5
Fin., insur., and real estate..	33.9	9.7	-5.3	2.5	2.3	2.4
Services .....	133.1	-3.1	-12.4	9.7	10.3	10.0
All other.....	22.5	-2.6	-7.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Information not available.....	6.4	-----	-----	0.5	0.5	0.5

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.



The Insured Unemployed, By Major Occupational Group, United States 1/

Major occupational group	Number (in 000's)	October 1962		Percent distribution		
		Percent change from		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
		Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961	1962	1962	1961
Total.....	1,378.0	3.2	-9.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial..	64.6	0.8	-8.5	4.7	4.8	4.6
Clerical and sales .....	225.0	-2.7	-13.0	16.3	17.3	17.0
Service.....	120.3	1.9	-16.2	8.7	8.8	9.4
Semiskilled .....	218.5	3.6	-11.8	15.9	15.8	16.3
Unskilled.....	369.9	6.4	-8.6	26.8	26.0	26.6
Unskilled and other .....	370.1	3.8	-3.7	26.9	26.7	25.3
Information not available .....	9.5	----	-----	0.7	0.5	0.8

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

### Unemployment Moves Up Among Factory Workers

Insured unemployment among factory workers moved upward by 38,000 and among construction workers by 20,000 between September and October. In insured factory unemployment the largest rises were 15,000 among apparel workers and 11,000 among primary metal workers. Small increases also occurred among electrical machinery and lumber and wood products workers.

The number of claimants from food industries edged up only 3,000, although unemployment dropped about 60,000. Many persons who work in food processing are not employed for a sufficient period of time or do not have enough earnings to qualify for unemployment insurance.

### Most of the Rise in Unemployment Among Semiskilled Workers

The number of unemployed semi-skilled workers rose 22,000 (6 percent) between September and October while unemployment among unskilled persons went up about 14,000 (4 percent)--principally because of layoffs in manufacturing and construction. These two groups counted for 85 percent of the net increase in claimants although they comprised just over one-half of the total in

both September and October. Changes in other occupational groups were small.

### Increase Primarily Among Men Under Age 45

Men accounted for four-fifths of the small over-the-month rise in unemployment, although they made up about three-fifths of the total claimants in both September and October. Most of the increase was among men under age 45 where the number rose 27,000, or 6 percent.

### Half Million Insured Unemployed Are in Three Large States

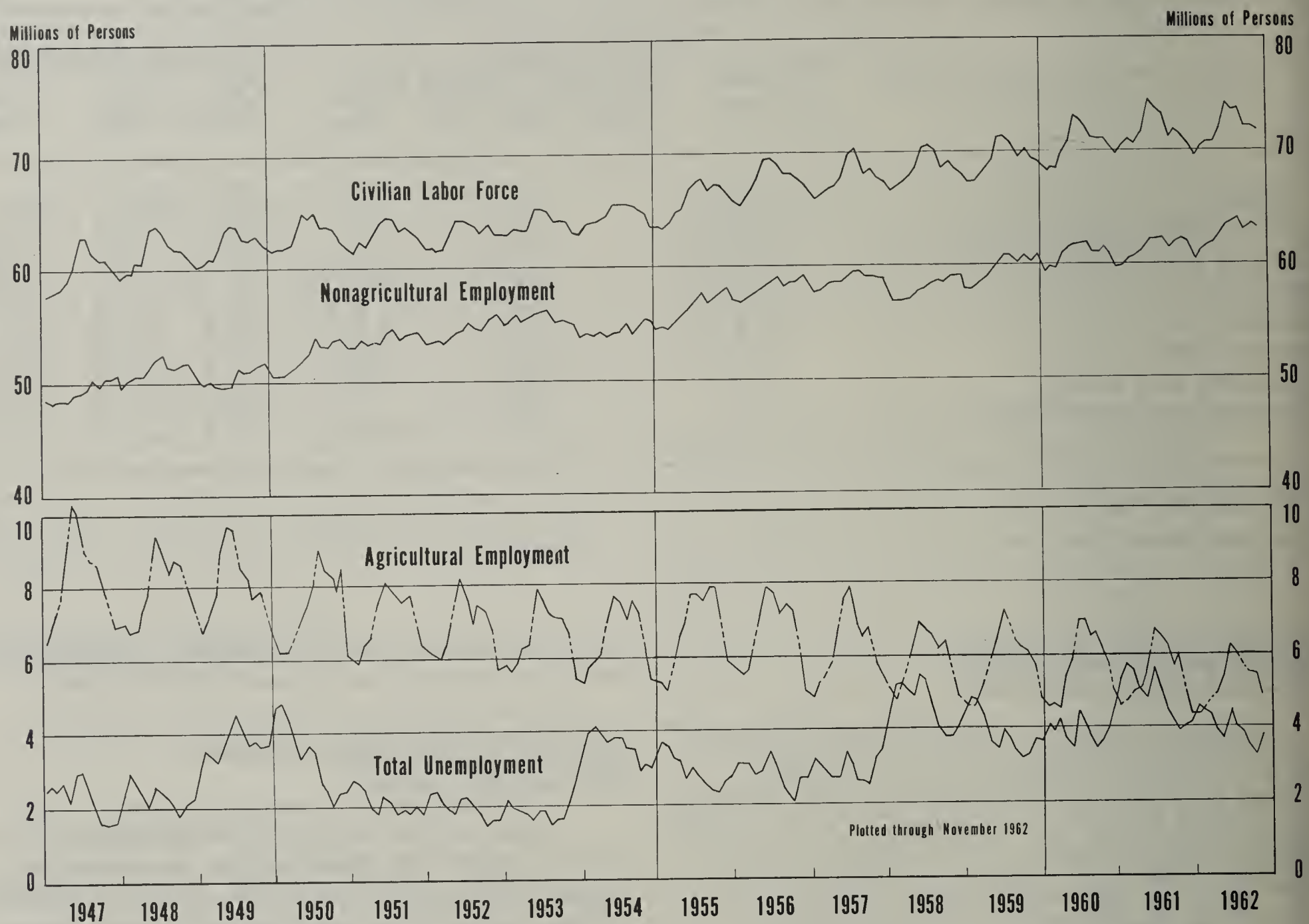
Slightly over one-half million insured unemployed workers, or 37 percent of the Nation's total in mid-October, were in New York, Pennsylvania, and California. These three States together account for about 30 percent of all employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs. Among these States, Pennsylvania's rate of insured unemployment was the highest--5.5 percent--while both New York and California had rates of 3.9 percent, compared with the 3.4 percent national average.

By far, the largest numbers of unemployed in these States were from factories. The unemployment rates of 7.3 percent

(continued on page 50)



## TRENDS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1947 TO DATE



### LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Persons 14 Years of Age and Over)

October and November 1962 and November 1961

Employment status	Nov. 11-17 1962	Oct. 7-13 1962	Nov. 12-18 1961	Net change	
				Oct.-Nov. 1962	Nov. 1961- Nov. 1962
Civilian labor force	71,782,000	72,187,000	71,339,000	-405,000	443,000
Employed	67,981,000	68,893,000	67,349,000	-912,000	632,000
Agricultural	4,883,000	5,475,000	5,199,000	-592,000	-316,000
Nonagricultural	63,098,000	63,418,000	62,149,000	-320,000	949,000
Unemployed	3,801,000	3,294,000	3,990,000	507,000	-189,000
Not in the labor force	56,378,000	55,808,000	54,659,000	570,000	1,719,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



# LABOR FORCE *Indicators*

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The labor force, including the Armed Forces, declined by 400,000 to 74.5 million between October and November, in line with seasonal expectations. A contraction in the labor force is expected at this time of year because of the large numbers of agricultural workers--especially women and teenagers--who typically withdraw from the farm labor force at the end of the fall harvest season. The labor force in November was 600,000 higher than a year ago, after allowance for the shift to the 1960 census population base in April.

Total employment, which normally declines at this time of year with the reduction in outdoor activities, was down by 900,000 between October and November. After allowance for the shift to the 1960 census population base, total employment was up by 800,000 over the year to 68.0 million, a record high for the month. Total nonagricultural employment--including self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers--declined by about 300,000 between October and November, but was 1 million higher than a year ago. Agricultural employment was down seasonally over the month by almost 600,000 to 4.9 million. Continuing its long-term secular decline, agricultural employment was about 200,000 below a year ago, with most of the decline among self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Unemployment normally rises at this time of the year because of seasonal cutbacks in construction, agriculture, and some manufacturing industries, as well as an influx of women and teenagers into the labor market seeking pre-Christmas jobs. This November, the total increased by 500,000 to 3.8 million, with teenagers accounting for most of the larger-than-seasonal increase of about 150,000. As a result, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 5.5 percent in October to 5.8 percent of the labor force in November. Among the unemployed in November were 800,000 teenagers (about one-fifth of the jobless total); some 1.8 million adult men (20 years and over); and 1.2 million adult women.

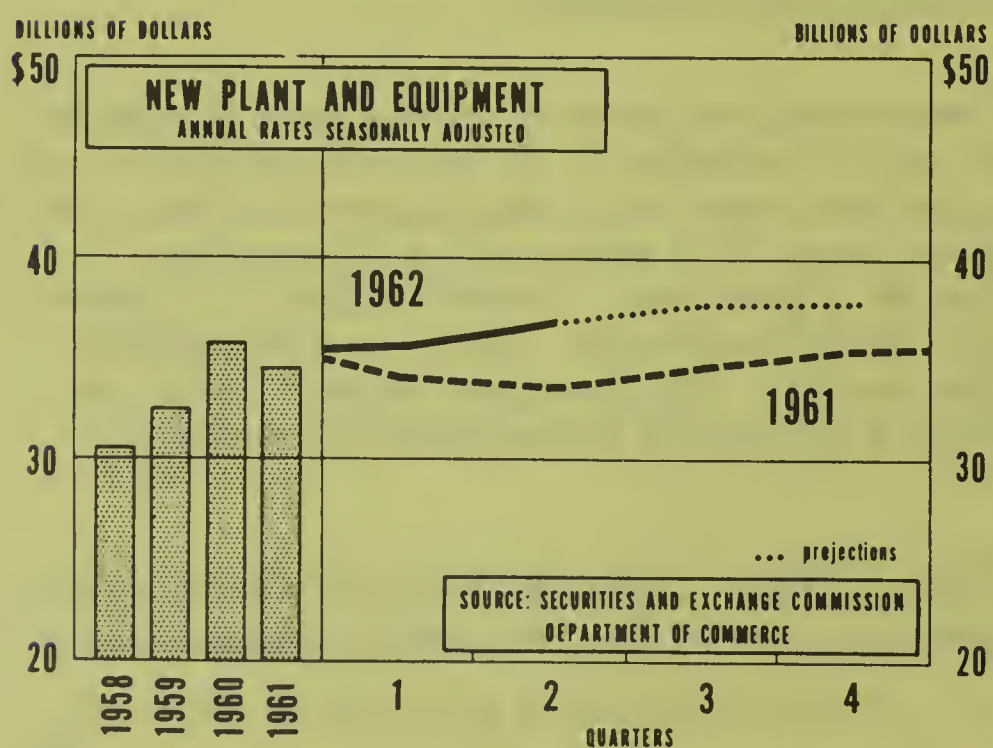
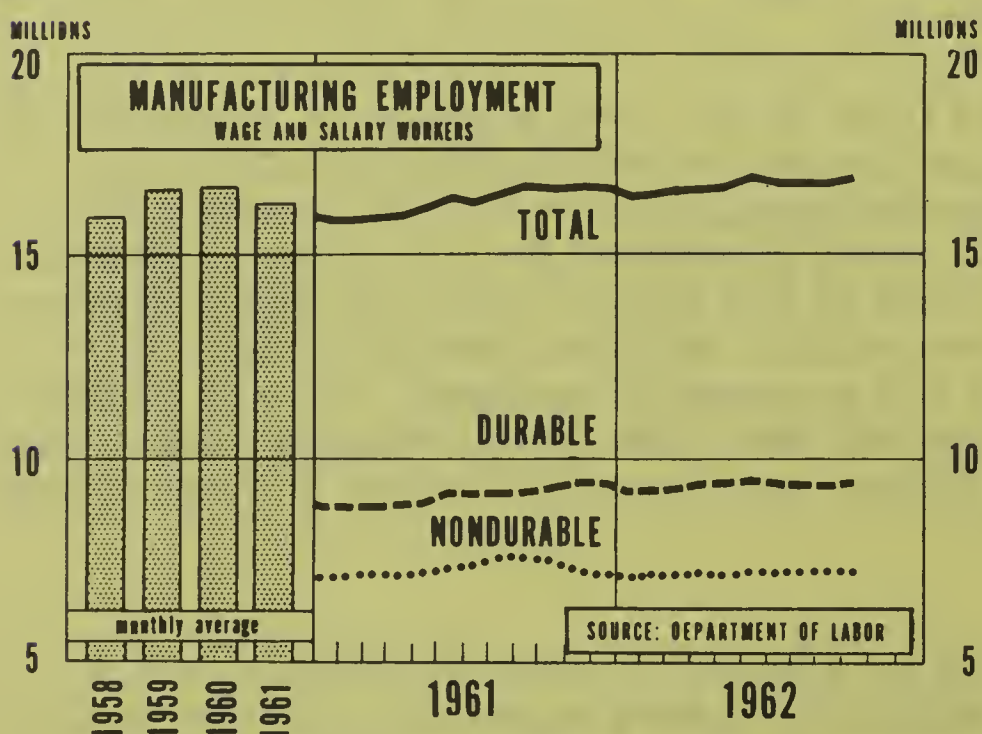
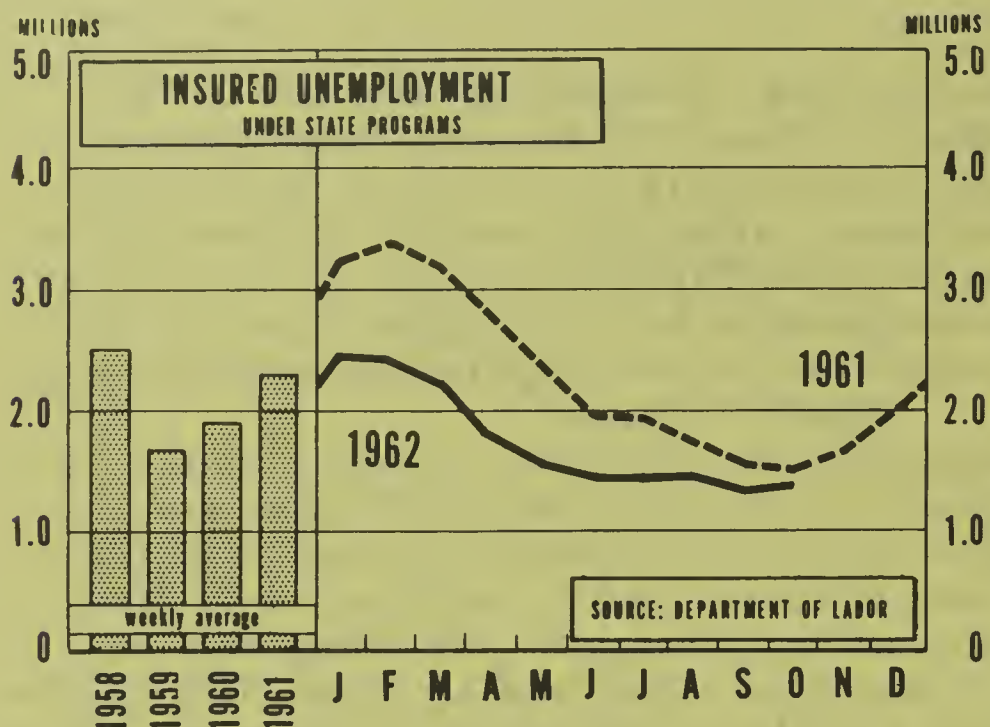
State insured unemployment moved up by 200,000 in mid-November to 1.6 million. The widespread increase mainly reflected seasonal cutbacks in construction and food processing. Larger volumes were reported by 48 States with California and New York reporting increases of about 36,000 and 20,000, respectively. Contrary to the national trend, Florida reported a drop of 7,000 as tourist-related activities continued to expand.

The insured unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) rose from 3.4 percent in mid-October to 3.9 percent in mid-November. In mid-November last year the rate was 4.0 percent. Five States reported rates above 5.0 percent in November; Alaska showed the highest rate (9.2 percent), followed by Puerto Rico (7.2 percent), Washington (6.2 percent), West Virginia (6.0 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.9 percent). Fourteen other States exceeded the national average of 3.9 percent for the month. On the other hand, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Virginia, and the District of Columbia had rates of less than 2.0 percent.

An estimated 115,000 claimants exhausted their rights to State benefits in November, about the same as in October but down from 150,000 in November a year ago.



# NATIONAL LABOR



**T**HE economy quickened its pace in November and early December, strengthening the outlook for a record fourth quarter. Total employment was at a record volume for the month. Unemployment, however, both total and insured, increased more than usual in November.

Personal income and retail sales moved up in November, while industrial production, at 120 percent of the 1957-1959 average, remained at a record level for the fourth consecutive month. Personal income amounted to \$447.4 billion, \$1.8 billion more than in the preceding month; retail sales were at the highest level on record--some \$20.1 billion.

Spending for new construction declined over the month, with the largest drop in publicly-financed construction projects. Construction spending for the first 11 months of 1962 was nearly \$56.1 billion--up 6 percent from the 1961 pace. It is estimated that total spending for the year will reach \$60.7 billion.

## EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNING

Total employment, at 67,981,000 in November, was the highest on record for the month. The volume, however, represented a seasonal decline of about 900,000 from October with most of the drop in outdoor jobs (especially in agriculture) due to the onset of cold weather.

Nonfarm payroll employment declined seasonally by 100,000 to 56.2 million in November, with all industry divisions except trade and Government showing employment reductions. Construction employment dropped by 138,000 over the month, while employment in manufacturing (largely because of the usual November drop in food processing activities) was down by 116,000. Employment in trade rose by 147,000, reflecting increased holiday-season hiring, and that in Government was up by 67,000 (mostly State and local).

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total payroll employment has not changed appreci-



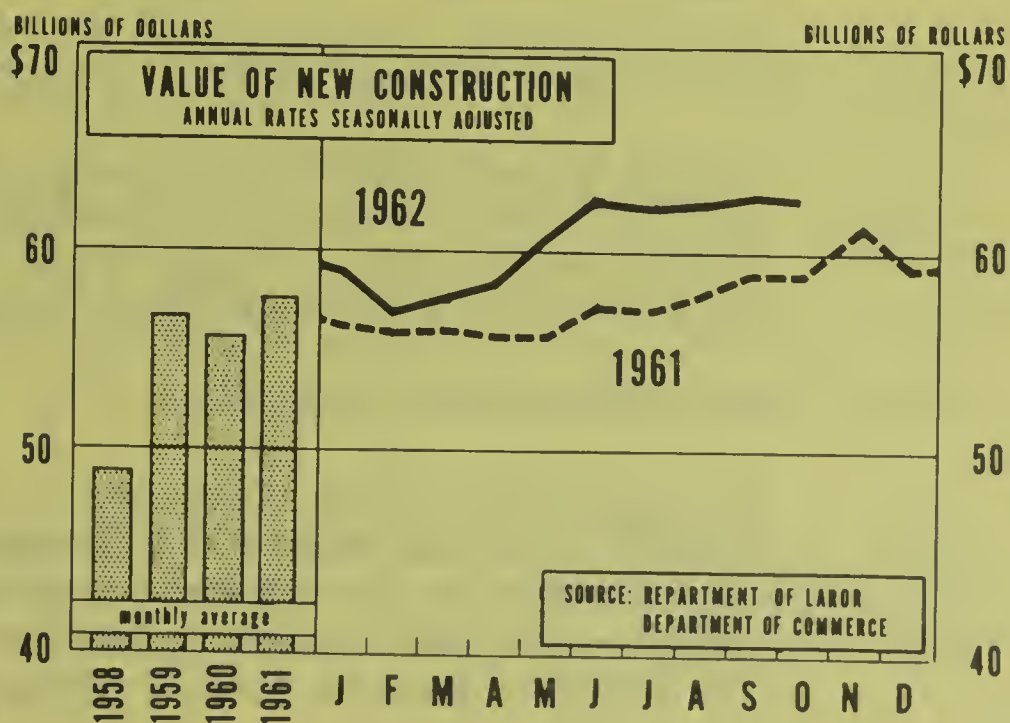
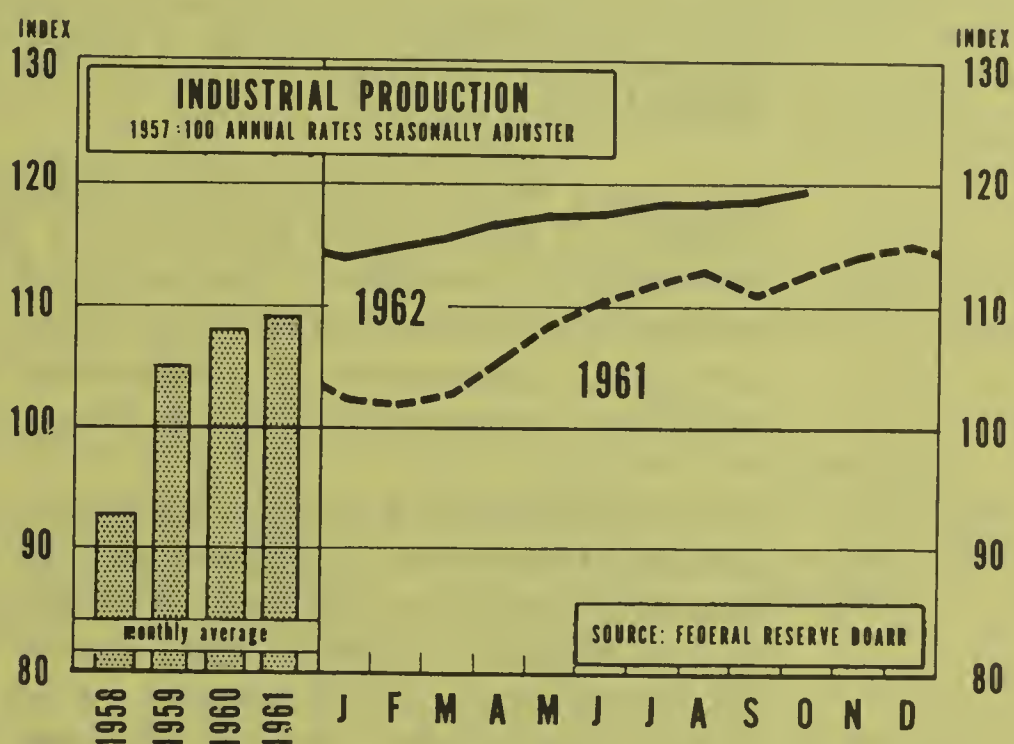
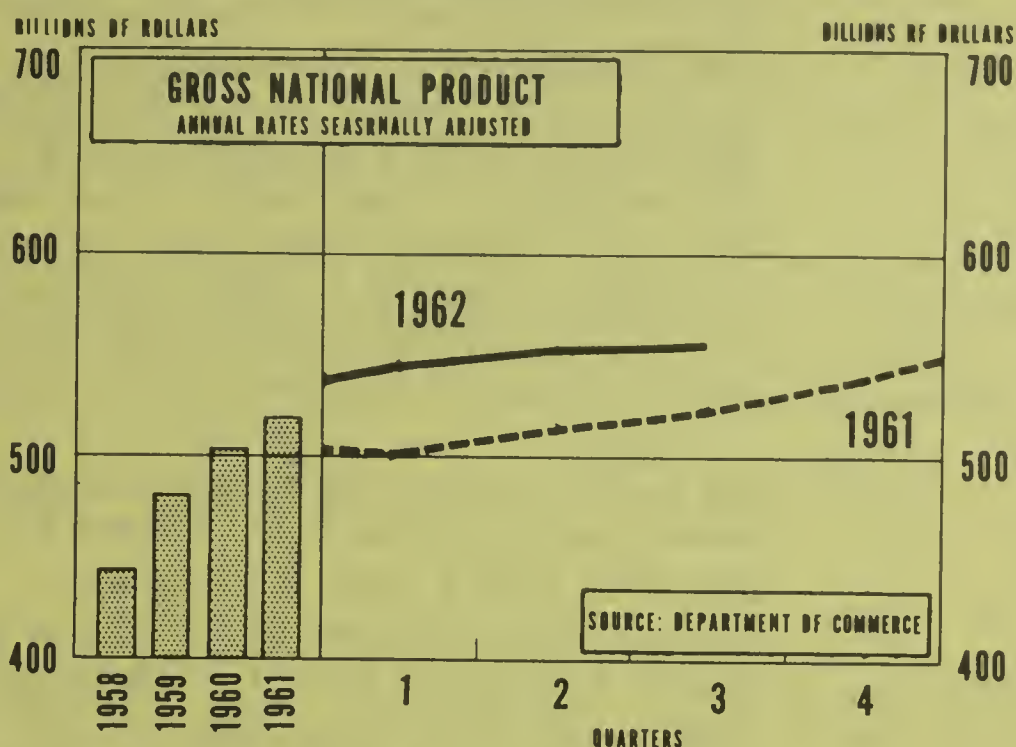
# MARKET *Keynotes*

bly, since July. Employment losses of more than 200,000 occurred in the goods-producing industries (nonmanufacturing, construction, and mining). Nearly half of this drop was in the major metals manufacturing group. The loss in goods producing industries and a 60,000 reduction in trade were offset by gains of 90,000 in the services and finance groups and 100,000 in State and local Government.

Compared with a year earlier, factory employment in November 1962 was up by 50,000, with most of the durable goods industries showing gains; electrical equipment employment was up by 77,000, transportation equipment by 72,000, and machinery by 67,000. The primary metals industry was the only industry in durable goods to register an employment decline--some 65,000. Substantial over-the-year employment gains in the nondurable goods industries were noted in apparel, with 32,000 more workers, and the chemical and rubber industries, with growth of about 19,000 and 17,000, respectively. Nondurable manufacturing industries showing sizable employment losses over the year were food and kindred products (19,000) and textile-mill products (16,000).

Instead of showing a small decline, usual at this time of year, the factory workweek moved up by 0.1 hour to 40.4 hours in November. The current workweek, with the exception of 1961, is the highest for the month since 1955. In the transportation equipment industry, the workweek moved up by 0.7 hours to 43.3 hours, reflecting unusually high auto industry activity in November. Overtime hours increased by 0.1 hour to 2.9 hours in November (overtime in the transportation equipment industry was especially heavy, about 5 hours on the average).

Average hourly earnings in November were at an alltime high of \$2.41, this was 1 cent more than in October, and 5 cents above November 1961. Weekly earnings of factory workers averaged \$97.36 this November--up 64 cents from October, and only slightly below the September record figure of \$97.68.





## UNEMPLOYMENT

Total unemployment in November totaled 3.8 million--up by 500,000 from the preceding month. Usually, unemployment rises at this time of year largely due to cutbacks in construction, agriculture, and some manufacturing industries, and because large numbers of women and teenagers enter the labor market to seek Christmas jobs. This year, however, the number of jobseeking teenagers was larger than expected. As a result, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose from 5.5 percent in October to 5.8 percent in November. In only 3 other months of the year--January, August, and September--has the seasonally adjusted rate reached this figure. For most of the year, the rate has remained close to 5.5 percent.

Included among the unemployed this November were about 900,000 who had been seeking jobs for 15 weeks or longer--about the same as in October, but 300,000 fewer than a year ago. Throughout 1962, long-term unemployment has accounted for about 25 to 30 percent of total unemployment. This however, was a somewhat lower proportion than that which prevailed during most of last year. About 44 percent, or 400,000, of the long-term unemployed had been out of work for more than 6 months--a slightly lower figure than in October. Very long-term unemployment has been trending downward throughout the year, and the current number was about 300,000 less than a year ago. Moreover, the number of very long-term jobless was at its lowest level since the summer of 1960, and was a half million below the recession high recorded in July 1961.

Average weekly insured unemployment under State programs for the entire month of November rose more than seasonally--increasing by 17 percent to a weekly average of 1.6 million. Usually the rise between October and November approximates 12 percent. As a result of the sharp November increase, the seasonally adjusted level of insured unemployment rose to 2.0 million, compared with 1.9 million in October and 2.1 million last November.

The November average weekly insured unemployment rate (not adjusted for seasonality) was 4.0 percent; in October it was 3.4 percent. States reporting the highest rates were Alaska (9.8 percent), Puerto Rico (7.4 percent), Washington (6.4 percent), West Virginia (6.3 percent), and Pennsylvania (6.0 percent). The lowest rates (less than 2 percent) were in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, and Virginia.

All States, except Florida and Puerto Rico, reported more insured jobless than in October. The largest over-the-month increases occurred in California (34,000), New York (32,800), Pennsylvania (14,800), Ohio (12,700), Illinois and Washington (10,600 each), and Massachusetts (10,100).

Initial claims under State programs also rose in November--increasing 14 percent from October to a weekly average of 314,400. This was about 2 percent less than the average a year ago. Seasonally adjusted, initial claims this November showed little change from the preceding month.

## INCOME AND SPENDING

Personal income in November, at a seasonally adjusted rate of \$447.4 billion, was \$1.8 billion above the October figure. Most of this rate resulted from an increase in Government payrolls, which were up by \$1.0 billion over the month. Private wages and salaries showed no gain in November, holding at the October rate of \$242.0 billion. Incomes received by farm owners in-



creased for the fourth consecutive month to a rate of \$13.3 billion--the highest so far this year.

## PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Industrial production, after seasonal adjustment, at 120 percent of the 1957-1959 average, was virtually unchanged from October. This is the fourth consecutive month that industrial output remained at this record level.

Automobile production in November and early December continued to be one of the more dynamic factors in the economy during this quarter. Assemblies in November totaled 687,390 cars--a 6.4 percent increase over last year's figure but 4.9 percent below October's record pace. Production for the week ended December 8 was scheduled at 171,985 units and automakers plan to build 640,500 autos during the month. This would result in the highest December output since 1955.

Steel production rose in November for the fourth consecutive month to 7.8 million tons, slightly above last month's total. Thus far this year, 90,865,000 tons have been produced; in 1961, 88,953,000 tons were produced during the first 11 months.

Construction expenditures declined in November to the lowest seasonally adjusted annual rate since May of this year. The November rate, at \$61.6 billion, was down 2 percent from October's record high of \$63.1 billion. Spending in both private and public sectors declined; in publicly-financed construction the rate, at \$43.3 billion, was down by 0.5 percent.

Housing starts during October were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,497,000 units--1.4 percent above the September rate and 7 percent greater than in the corresponding month a year ago.

Retail sales in November reached a record high as the adjusted volume totaled \$20.1 billion. The current volume is \$300 million greater than that in October, and marks the third successive monthly increase. A 3-percent rise in nondurable goods was the major contributor to the November increase; sales of durable goods remained close to the October volume.

The department store sales index reached its second highest level on record, after seasonal adjustment. The November index, at 116 percent of the 1957-59 average was up from 110 in October. The beginning of the holiday sales season was an important factor in the rise.

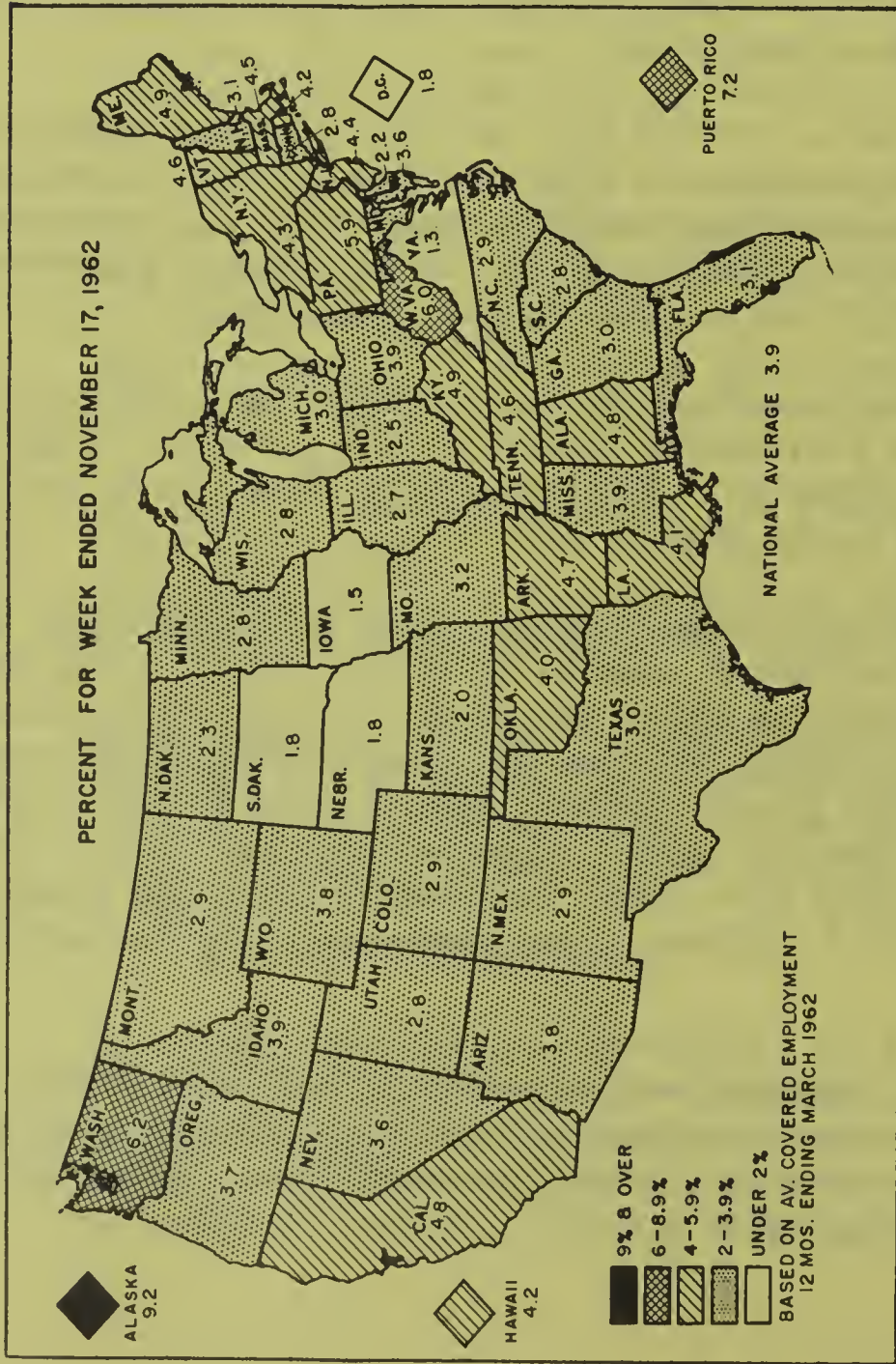
New orders received by manufacturers in October rose to a new high, after seasonal adjustment, as \$33.6 billion in orders were received. The current figure is 1 percent above the previous highs reached in July and September and 3 percent above the corresponding months last year. All of the rise in new orders resulted from durable goods orders, which rose to \$16.4 billion--equaling the peak reached in January 1962. Large increases were noted in machinery orders and an 8-percent rise was reported in iron and steel. Orders in nondurable goods, at \$17.2 billion, were down slightly from September's record high.

Manufacturing inventories rose slightly in October to a new high--\$57.2 billion; however, the rise was the smallest (except for that in August) this year. The value of inventories held by iron and steel producers was down by 2 percent to its lowest level since June 1961.

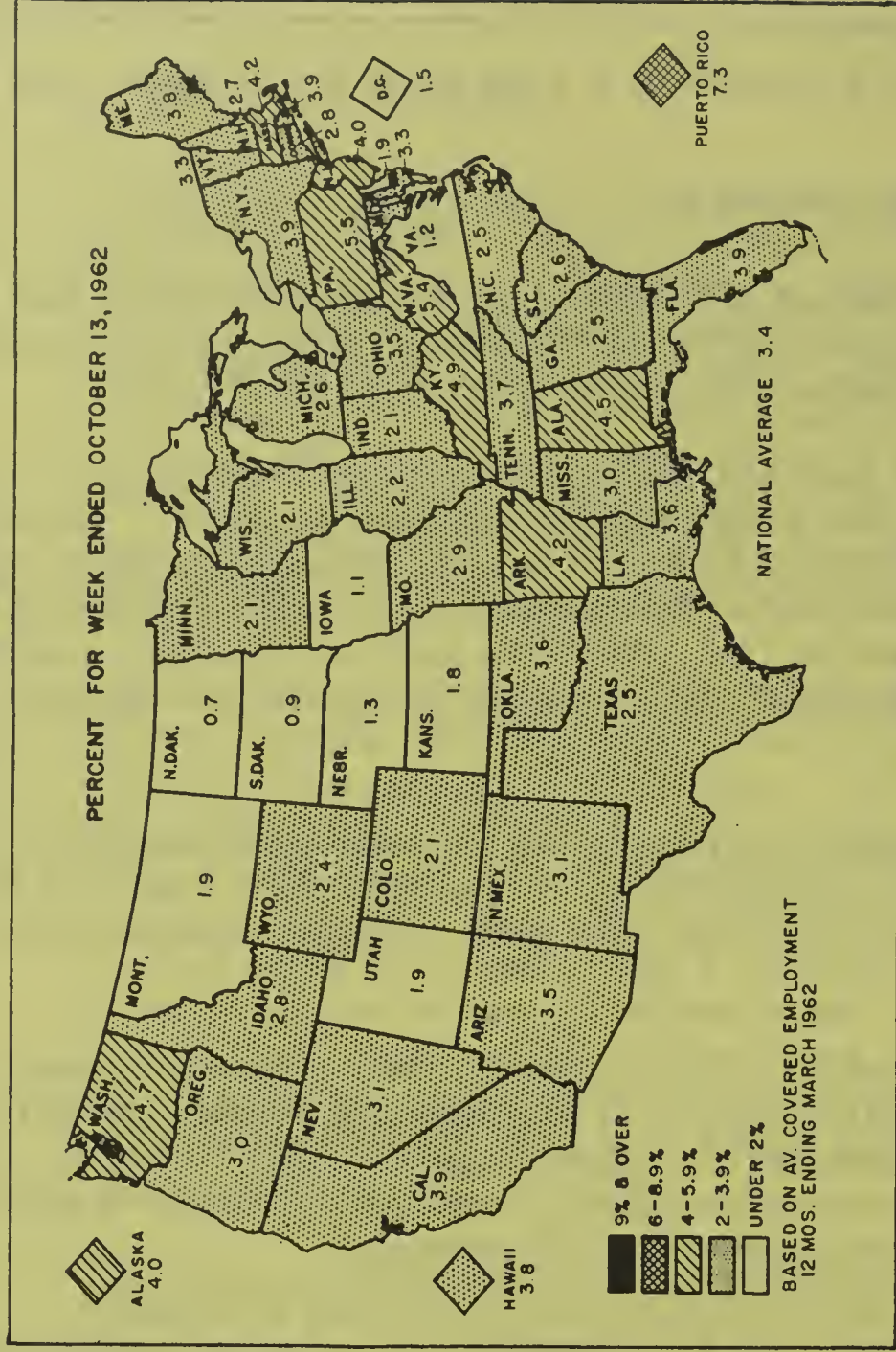


# STATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

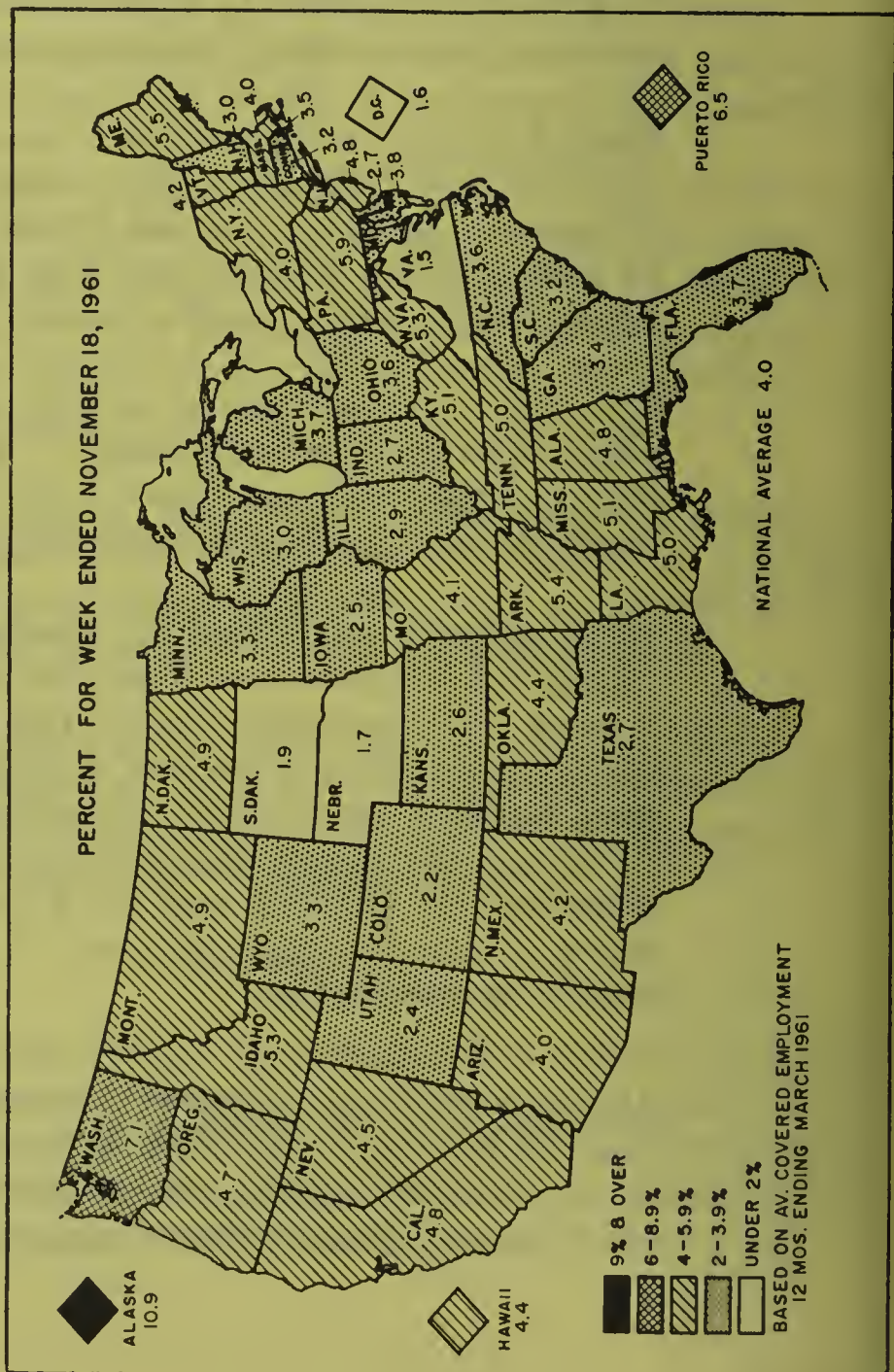
LATEST MONTH



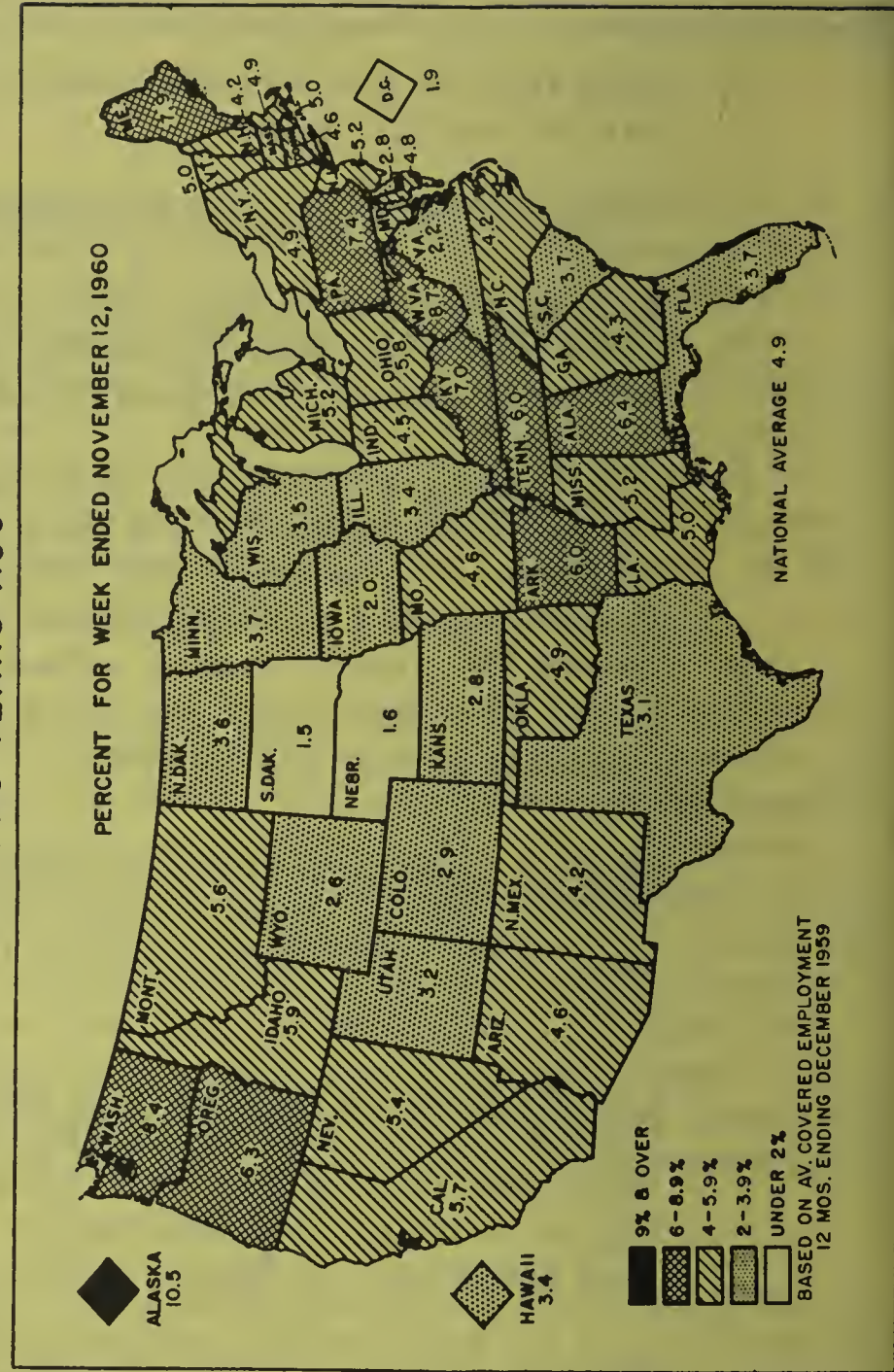
PREVIOUS MONTH



ONE YEAR AGO



TWO YEARS AGO





## Insured Unemployment Rise in November Close to Seasonal

THE number of insured unemployed under State programs, averaging nearly 1.6 million during the first 3 weeks in November, was up by 15 percent from the October weekly average--slightly above the usual increase at this time of year. Most of the rise was attributable to cut-backs in construction and other outdoor work, trade, services, and manufacturing (especially food processing, apparel, and fabricated metals). Seasonally adjusted, insured unemployment in November averaged 1,913,000, compared with 1,870,000 in the preceding month, and 2,065,000 in November 1961.

Insured unemployment under the program of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen (UCX program) averaged 56,400 in November, 4,600 more than in October, and 9,400 above the number in November 1961. The volume under the program for Federal employees (UCFE), at a weekly average of 28,600 in November, rose by 1,900 from the preceding month. Compared with a year ago, the

number of jobless Federal workers was down by 600.

Initial claims under State programs (representing new unemployment) also rose in November--increasing by 14 percent from October to a weekly average of 314,000. This was about 2 percent less than the average a year ago. Seasonally adjusted, State initial claims this November showed little change from the preceding month. The number of newly unemployed ex-servicemen filing initial claims under the UCX program averaged 6,600 in November--100 less than in October. At the same time, initial claims for UCFE benefits filed by jobless Federal workers, at 2,800 per week, were about the same as the weekly average in the prior month.

The national rate of insured unemployment under State programs in mid-November was 3.9 percent (not adjusted for seasonality), compared with 3.4 percent in mid-October and 4.0 percent a year earlier. Among the States, the

Week ended	Initial claims <sup>1/</sup>		Insured unemployment	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
October 6	274,500	292,400	1,299,400	1,477,700
" 13	266,200	250,200	1,378,000	1,520,900
" 20	272,000	272,600	1,393,500	1,499,000
" 27	273,600	269,500	1,427,700	1,499,000
November 3	295,900	299,200	1,456,800	1,526,300
" 10	309,600	313,600	1,529,500	1,594,700
" 17	303,700	322,800	1,566,800	1,611,900
" 24	308,300	316,000	1,724,900	1,755,200
December 1	343,400	347,300	----	----
<b>Weekly averages</b>				
October	274,700	277,000	1,385,400	1,501,600
November	314,400	319,600	<sup>2/</sup> 1,589,400	1,662,400

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to regular State programs.

<sup>2/</sup> Average through week ending November 24, 1962.



highest rates this November were in Alaska (9.2 percent), Puerto Rico (7.2 percent), Washington (6.2 percent), West Virginia (6.0 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.9 percent). The lowest rates (2 percent or less) occurred in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Virginia. Compared with a year ago, 37 States showed lower rates in 3 States the rates were unchanged. The over-the-year reductions in Montana and North Dakota amounted to 2 or more percentage points.

#### Insured Unemployment Increase Widespread

The number of insured jobless moved up between mid-October and mid-November in all but four States, but most of the increases were small. Only five States reported rises of 10,000 or more.

California reported the largest over-the-month increase--some 36,100--raising the State's volume to 188,300. This 24-percent rise was attributable largely to seasonal joblessness among workers from the construction, trade, and food processing industries. Generally, however, the upswing in the State's unemployment volume is larger at this time of year. About 42 percent of the insured jobless in mid-November were former factory workers, 19 percent were from trade, and the construction and service industries each accounted for 14 percent of the displaced workers.

The second largest increase in insured joblessness between mid-October and mid-November occurred in New York--a rise of 19,700. This increase, somewhat more than usual between the 2 months, reflected additional joblessness among workers from the apparel, services, and construction industries. Construction workers accounted for over half of the net increase.

Illinois reported an over-the-month rise of 12,900, or 22 percent. Usually insured unemployment shows only a very small rise at this time of year. Contributing to the sharp increase in the number of insured unemployed was additional joblessness among food processing, fabricated metals, construction, and trade and service workers.

A somewhat sharper-than-seasonal rise of 14 percent in Ohio's insured unemployment between mid-October and mid-November raised the State's total to 92,500. Construction workers were harder hit by increased joblessness than employees in any other industry division. They accounted for three-fifths of the net increase in the State's insured unemployment. Joblessness among factory workers showed no change over the month, although they continued to account for about half of the State's insured unemployed total. The largest proportion of the factory jobless were from primary metal plants--some 30 percent.

Pennsylvania's insured unemployment totaled 171,100 in mid-November--an in-

#### State Unemployment Insurance Developments 1/

Activity	Number or amount	% change from		January - October (in thousands)	
		Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961	1962	1961
Initial claims 2/.....	1,267,500	+32.6	+ 4.0	12,610	15,122
Weeks claimed 2/.....	6,211,500	+11.8	- 6.3	78,173	104,155
Insured unemployment (weekly average) .....	1,385,400	+ 4.1	- 7.7	1,793	2,400
Beneficiaries (weekly average) .....	1,131,900	- 3.6	-11.7	1,544	2,114
Benefits paid 3/.....	176,607,700	+10.0	- 2.4	2,266,337	3,016,722
Claimant exhaustions .....	113,300	+11.4	-27.1	1,405	2,076

1/ Data relate to State programs only.

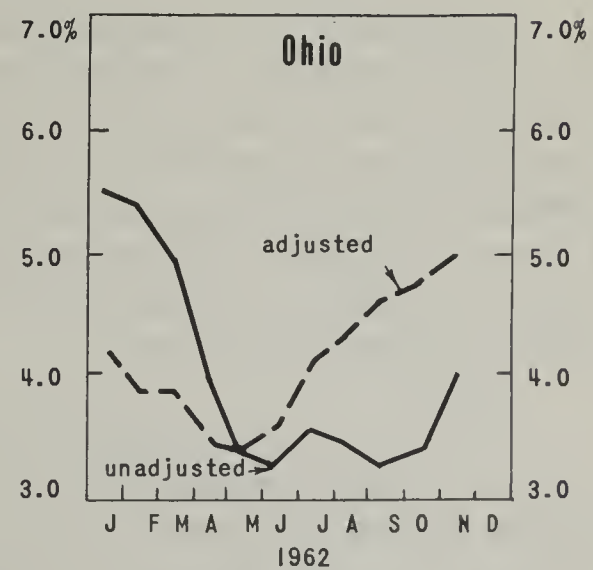
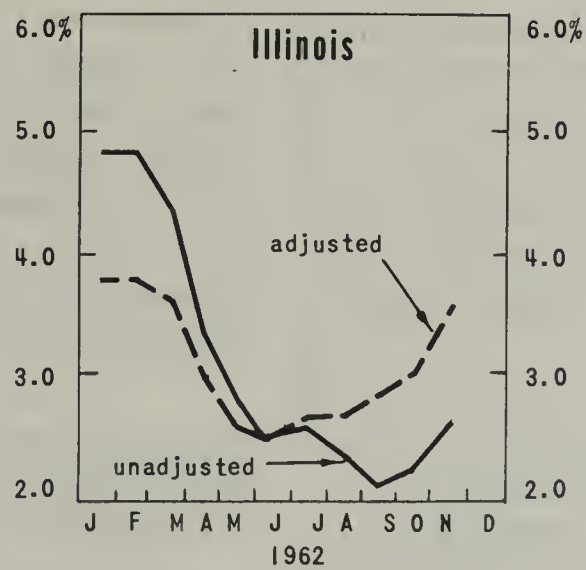
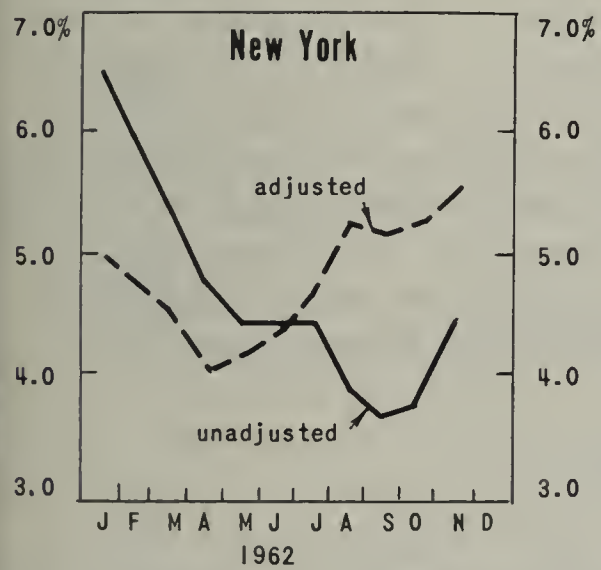
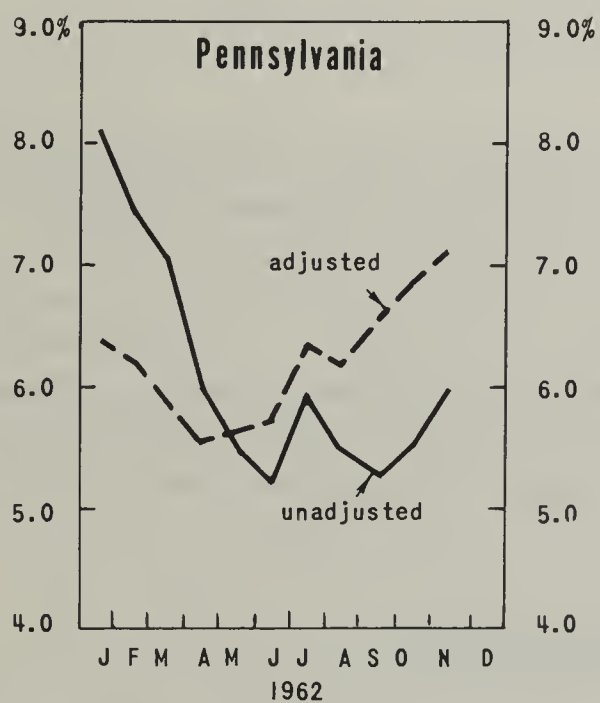
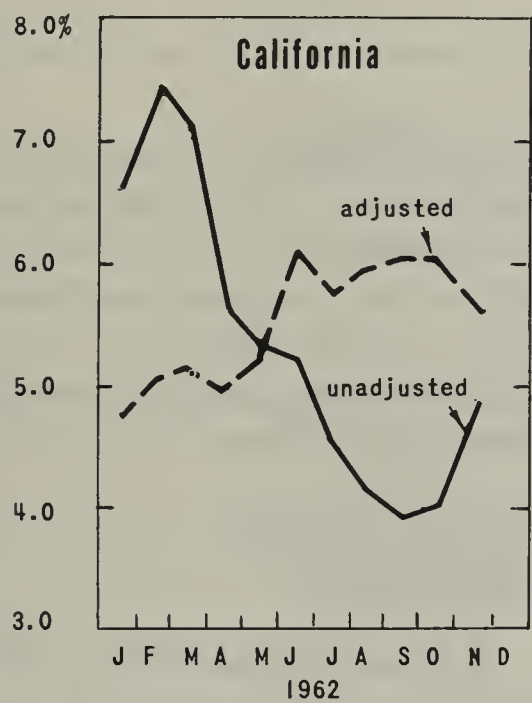
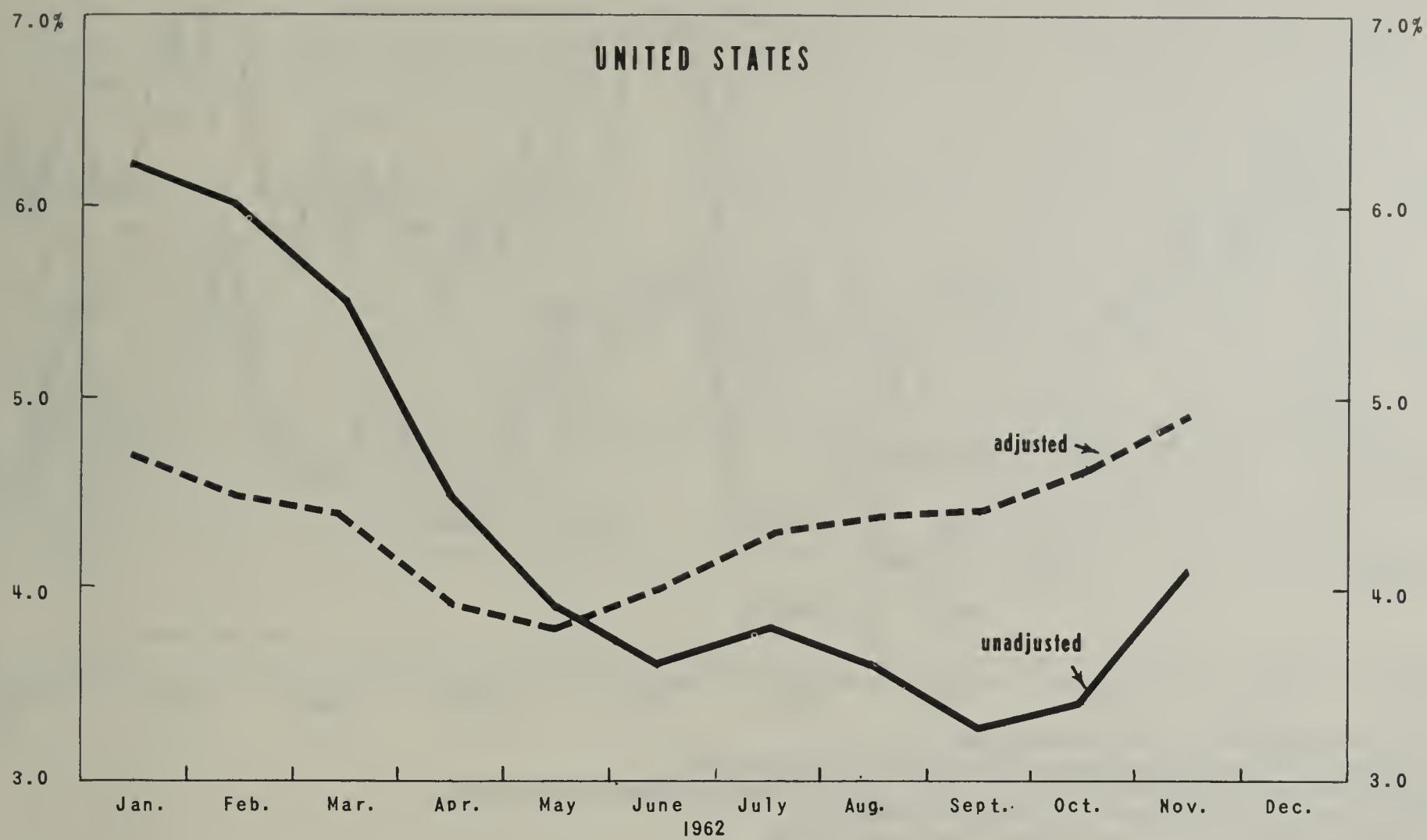
2/ Includes agent State claims taken by the Virgin Islands.

3/ Monthly data represent gross amounts; cumulative data represent net amount.

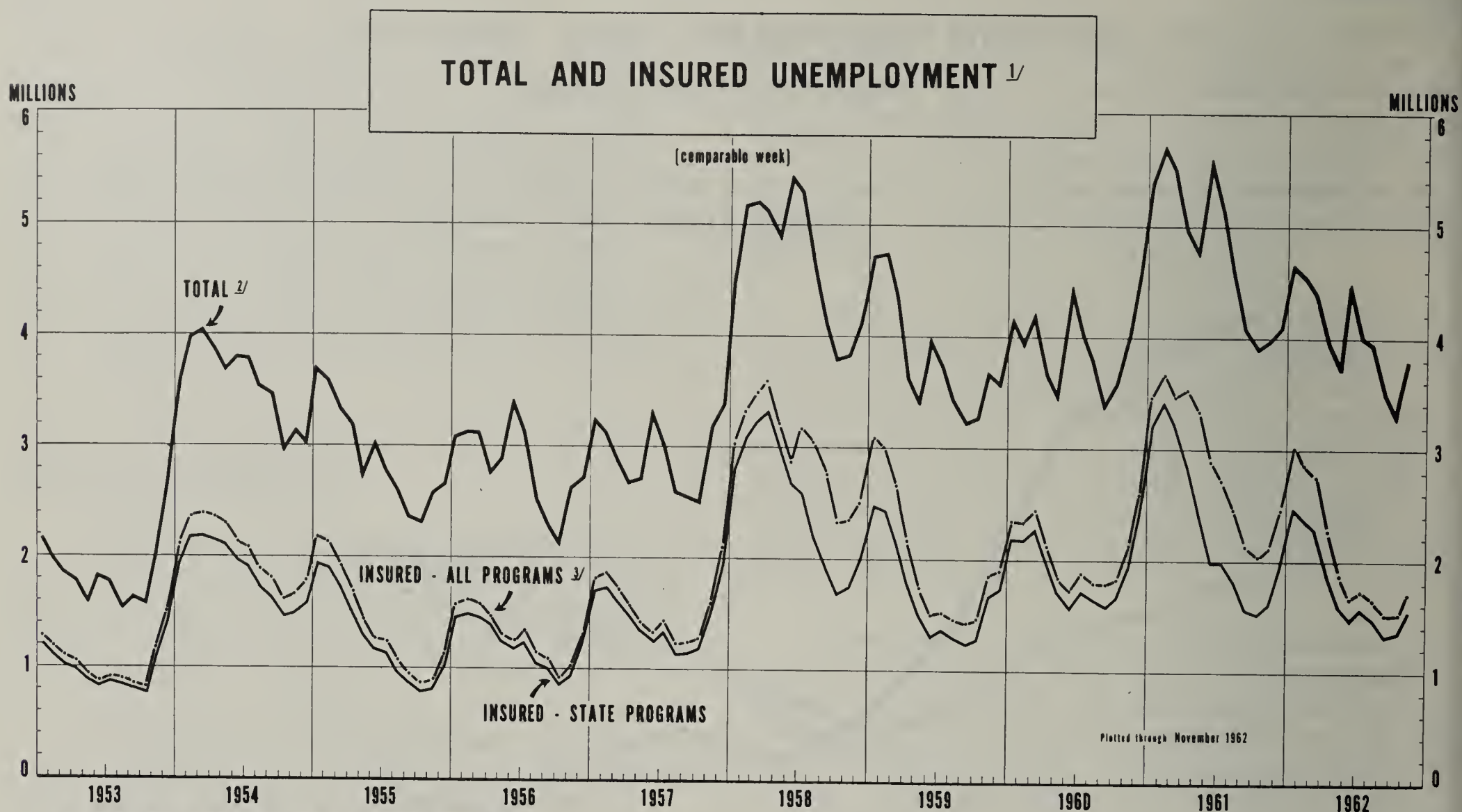


# State Insured Unemployment Rates, January - November 1962

## Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted







1/ Total unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1960.

Insured unemployment includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning July 1959 and Puerto Rico beginning January 1961.

2/ Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data revised for past periods to conform to definitions effective January 1957.

3/ Includes State, Veterans', Ex-servicemen's, Federal Civilian Employees', and Railroad Programs.  
Also includes Federal and State programs for temporary extension of benefits beginning June 1958.

crease of 10,300 from the preceding month. The rise was close to seasonal expectations. About one-third of the State's 104,700 insured unemployed factory workers came from steel mills. Joblessness was also substantial among workers from trade and construction; about 11 percent of the State's total were from each of these industries.

#### Insured Unemployment, Seasonally Adjusted, Moves Up

Nationally, insured unemployment levels (seasonally adjusted) have been trending upward for the past several months. The November volume of insured unemployment (not adjusted for seasonality) was 8 percent higher than in June; usually, insured unemployment falls by about 6 percent over this period.

The seasonally adjusted levels of insured unemployment in the five largest industrial States have shown a continuing advance. The States--California, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio--ac-

count for about 41 percent of the covered work force. The chart on the preceding page shows the trend of insured unemployment rates, actual and seasonally adjusted, from January to November, for the Nation as a whole and the five large industrial States.

#### Fewer Dropouts in November

An estimated 750,000 workers stopped filing for State unemployment benefits in November; in October the number of dropouts approximated 1.0 million. Preliminary data indicate that about 115,000 or about 15 percent of those who stopped filing in November had exhausted their benefit rights. The number of exhaustions this November compares with 113,000 in October and 148,000 in November 1961.

#### October Benefits Show Rise

Jobless workers under all regular unemployment insurance programs (includ-



ng the railroad program) received a total of \$199.7 million during October--about \$18.6 million more than in September, but \$42.3 million below the amount a year earlier. Benefits paid out this November included \$176.6 million under State programs, \$11.9 million under the railroad program, and an aggregate of \$11.2 million under the UCX and UCFE programs.

For jobless workers totally unemployed, the average weekly benefit check amounted to \$34.69--27 cents more than in September and \$1.39 above the October 1961 figure. The highest average amount disbursed this October was in Colorado--\$43.19; the lowest was in Puerto Rico--\$13.19. Six other States--Arkansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Tennessee--disbursed average weekly checks of less than \$25; in addition

to Colorado, the amount exceeded \$41 in three other States--California, Ohio, and Wyoming.

About 9 percent of the beneficiaries under State programs in October received checks for partial unemployment, the same proportion as in September. The average weekly check for these beneficiaries came to \$19.60 in October, compared with \$20.13 a month earlier. The proportion of partially unemployed beneficiaries varied markedly among the States because of differences in State unemployment compensation laws, and the industrial composition and industry work schedules in the States. The proportion this October ranged from lows of 1 percent in Puerto Rico and 3 percent in the District of Columbia to 19 percent in North Dakota and 20 percent in Massachusetts.

## Employment Service Activities

(continued from page 34)

Handicapped persons receiving their first interviews numbered 16,000, compared with 13,000 in September and 15,000 a year ago. About one-fourth of all the handicapped workers were veterans, the same proportion as in September and a year ago.

Total tests given in October, at 234,000, were 28 percent higher than in September and 7 percent greater than a year ago. Nearly all of the over-the-month and over-the-year increase was accounted for by a rise in general aptitude tests. These tests numbered 103,000, or nearly twice the September volume of 58,000, and were 13 percent greater than a year ago. As with initial counseling, the high school program was responsible in great part for the over-the-month rise in general aptitude tests.

### Farm Placements Decline 13 Percent

October farm placements, at 986,000, were 13 percent below the September volume. All types of agricultural placements shared in the drop, but more than half of the decline was in pool-type placements--which dropped over the month from 741,000 to 664,000. The completion of the harvest season, except cotton, in major agricultural States of the West and South accounted for the bulk of the over-the-month decrease. Compared with a year ago, agricultural placements were down 28 percent. However, a delayed harvest because of inclement weather accounted for an unusually large increase between September and October a year ago. In addition, the increased use of mechanical cotton pickers reduced the need for workers in this crop during the 1962 harvest.



## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

(continued from page 37)

in Pennsylvania and 6.1 percent in New York were well above, and of 4.4 percent in California was about the same as, the national rate of 4.3 percent. Pennsylvania's manufacturing unemployed were largely from primary metals and apparel plants, while in New York, apparel workers were 25 percent of the State's unemployed. In California, workers from transportation equipment, food, and apparel firms each accounted for about 6 percent of all claimants in the State.

Except for manufacturing, trade accounted for more unemployed than any other industry division in each of these three States. Substantial proportions of California's unemployment were from services (17 percent) and construction (13 percent).

### Unemployment in October 1962 About One-tenth Less Than a Year Earlier

The number of persons filing for unemployment insurance benefits in October 1962, at 1,378,000, was 143,000 (9 percent) below that of a year ago. Thirty-nine States reported over-the-year decreases in unemployment. In the other States, increases amounted to less than 1,500 with the exception of Ohio and Texas, which had rises of 3,700 and 3,500, respectively.

Nearly half of the net drop in unemployment from a year ago occurred in four large States--California (24,300), Michigan (24,100), Pennsylvania (10,400), and Illinois (9,900). These four States accounted for about 30 percent of insured unemployment in October 1962, compared with nearly 32 percent a year earlier.

The October 1962 rate of insured unemployment at 3.4 percent was down from that of 3.8 percent in 1961 and 4.2 percent in 1960 but showed little change from the 3.3 percent rate in 1959. A year ago, 19 States had rates of 4 percent or more, but this October there were only 10 States in that group. Among those States having low rates this October, there were 10 with rates below 2 percent compared with 6 States in the previous year.

## Unemployed Trade Workers Show Largest Over-the-Year Decrease

About a third of the over-the-year reduction in unemployment occurred among claimants from trade establishments. The volume of unemployed trade workers fell by 47,000, or one-sixth. The rate of unemployment in trade moved down to 2.2 percent from 2.7 percent last October.

The number of unemployed factory workers was 37,000, or 5 percent, less than in October 1961. Although sizable declines in manufacturing unemployment took place in Michigan (13,300), New Jersey (5,400), and Illinois (5,200), as well as several other States, increases in New

### Insured Unemployed, United States 1/ Duration, and Age by Sex

Item	October 1962		October
	Number (in 000's)	Percent distri- bution	1961 Number (in 000's)
<u>Duration in weeks:</u>			
Total.....	1,378.0	100.0	1,520.9
1-2 .....	411.1	29.8	411.1
3-4 .....	216.1	15.7	227.3
5-14 .....	503.5	36.5	568.7
15 and over..	247.3	17.9	313.9
<u>Age by sex:</u>			
Men--total...	838.1	60.8	920.3
Under 25...	116.0	13.8	120.0
25-44.....	357.3	42.6	386.1
45-64.....	287.3	34.3	325.4
65 and over.	77.1	9.2	87.0
INA.....	0.4	2/	1.7
Women--total.	539.8	39.2	600.6
Under 25...	85.1	15.8	91.4
25-44.....	240.1	44.5	276.7
45-64.....	190.2	35.3	205.7
65 and over.	23.7	4.4	25.8
INA.....	0.7	0.1	1.0

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

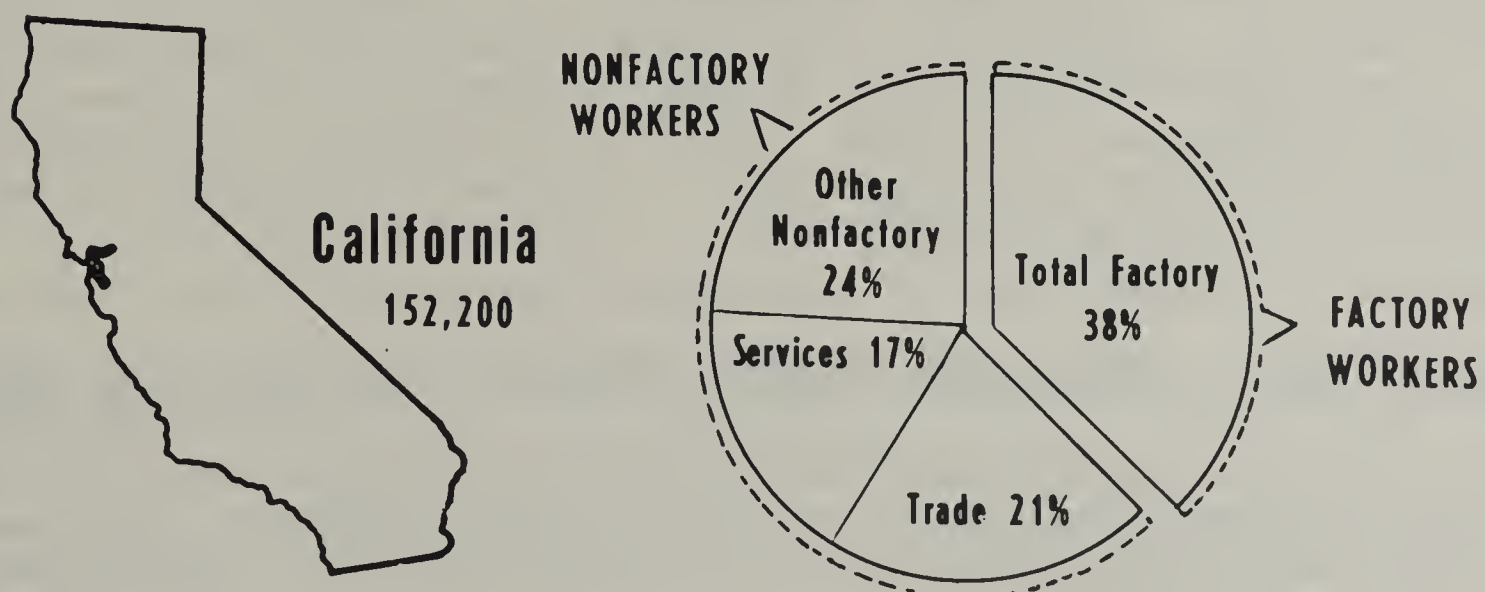
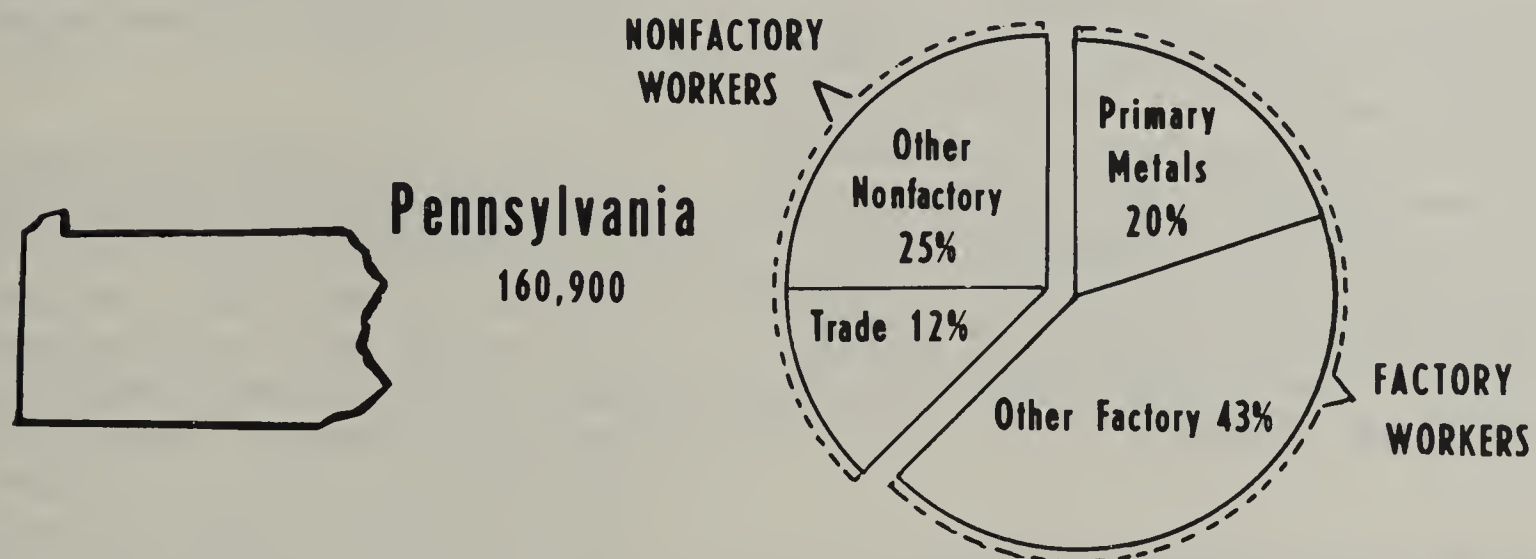
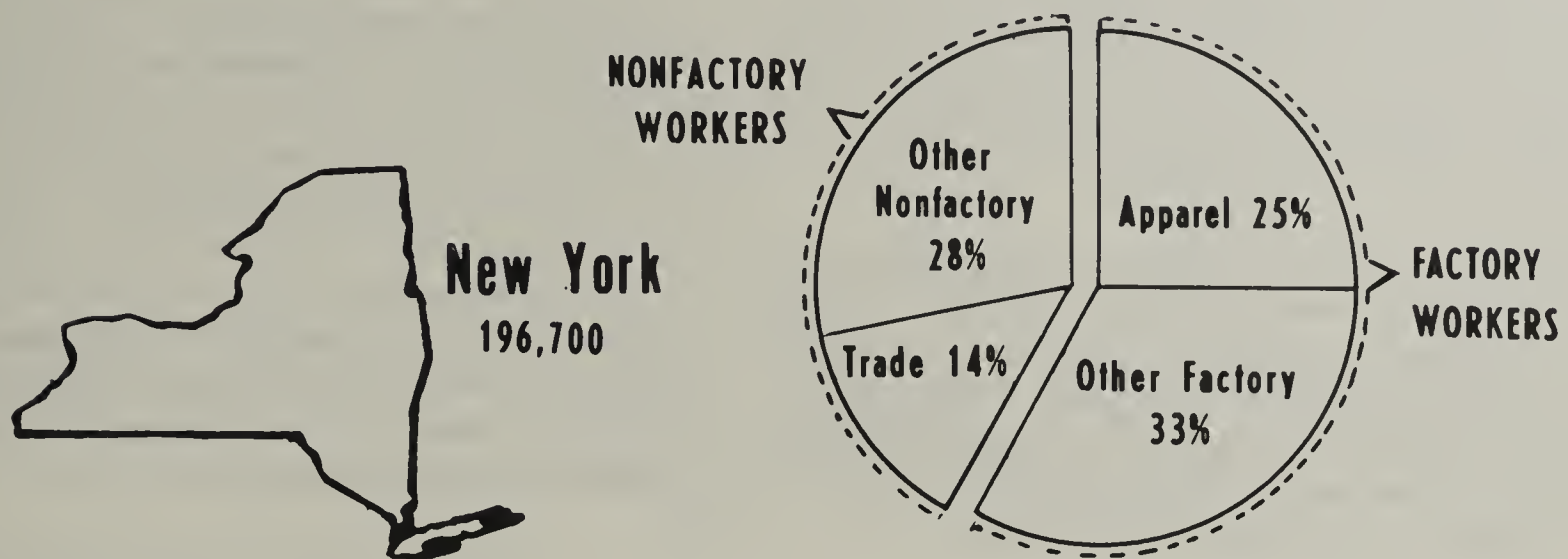
INA = Information not available.



## Three States Accounted for One-Half Million, or 37 Percent, of the Insured Unemployed in October 1962

... Factory and Trade Workers Made Up the Largest Groups of the Unemployed in Each of These States

... About 48,000 of New York's Unemployed Were Apparel Workers and 32,000 Pennsylvanians Were From Primary Metals





York (11,600) and Ohio (6,200) reduced the overall decline in manufacturing unemployment.

About three-fifths of the decline in unemployment among factory workers occurred in the nondurable goods sector, with food processing workers having the largest decrease (8,500). In the durable goods sector, decreases in transportation equipment (21,000) and nonelectrical machinery (19,000), were substantially larger than in any soft goods group. However, the marked rise in unemployment among primary metal workers--up 44,000, or 92 percent--lowered the net decline in hard goods manufacturing.

October was the fifth consecutive month in which insured joblessness in the primary metal industries was above the corresponding period of 1961. The increased volumes reflect the employment contractions in these industries from April to July and again in October.

#### Claimants with Semiskilled Occupations Experience Largest Decrease

Unemployment in all major occupational groups moved down from a year ago, but the largest numerical decline occurred among claimants with semiskilled occupations--35,000, or 9 percent. Clerical and sales workers registered the next largest decrease--43,000, or 13 percent. The changes in these two groups accounted for nearly half of the total decline from last October.

#### Men and Women Claimants Show About the Same Relative Declines

Over-the-year percentage decreases of unemployed men and women were down 9 and 10 percent, respectively. The number of men claimants declined by 82,000, and women claimants, by 61,000. About two-thirds of the decline among unemployed men was among those who had

worked in trade (26,000), public utilities (16,000), and construction (14,000).

Male factory workers numbered about 10,000 fewer than in October 1961. However, curtailments in iron and steel production were responsible for a marked rise--about 42,000--in unemployment of men who had worked in primary metal plants. This sharp upswing obscured substantial reductions among men from other manufacturing industries, particularly transportation equipment and nonelectrical machinery. Among women claimants, decreases in manufacturing (27,000) and trade (20,000) accounted for almost four-fifths of the overall reduction in unemployed women.

All age groups, except those under 25, showed roughly a 10-percent reduction in unemployment from October 1961. There were about 5 percent fewer unemployed under age 25.

Among the 10-year age groups, the largest numerical declines in unemployment were among workers in the three groups between the ages of 25 and 54 years. Their number dropped about 99,000--about 70 percent of the drop from last October.

#### Long-Term Unemployment Drops by a Fifth From October 1961

Long-term insured unemployment (15 weeks or more) dropped 67,000, or 21 percent, from a year ago. The number of claimants unemployed 5 to 14 weeks dropped 65,000, or 12 percent. These two duration groups accounted for 92 percent of the change from October 1961. Claimants in the shorter-term duration groups experienced little change.

The proportion of persons in the very short-term unemployed group (1-2 weeks) went up to 30 percent this October from 27 percent last October. Meanwhile, the long-term group fell back to 18 percent from 21 percent.

### **Special issue of EMPLOYMENT SECURITY REVIEW--"Helping the Long-Term Unemployed"**

The December 1962 issue of the REVIEW is a cooperative effort by staff members of the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State Employment Security agencies describing the program and resources directed toward an amelioration of the problem of the long-term unemployed.



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Additional statistical data on employment security operations are published monthly in the Statistical Supplement to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. The Supplement is available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

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## Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities, October 1962

STATE	INITIAL CLAIMS RECEIVED 1/			WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COVERED BY CONTINUED CLAIMS 1/			NEW APPLICATIONS 5/		COUNSELING INTERVIEWS			PLACEMENTS		
	ALL CLAIMANTS 2/		WOMEN 4/	ALL CLAIMANTS		WOMEN	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 3/	TOTAL	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 3/	TOTAL	NUMBER	NONAGRICULTURAL
	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 3/		NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 3/									
TOTAL.....	1,267,482	32.6	449,103	6,211,502	11.8	2,417,077	948,220	10.8	186,437	117,538	39.9	1,628,697	643,020	-1.4
ALABAMA.....	18,865	64.1	4,143	103,073	22.1	25,946	13,033	6.3	1,488	1,059	46.9	18,512	12,422	8.9
ALASKA.....	2,248	108.0	385	5,999	35.5	1,728	1,359	-9	424	324	77.0	927	907	-20.4
ARIZONA.....	8,659	28.7	1,836	39,889	17.1	11,473	10,478	-1.2	1,543	1,010	13.6	85,368	9,882	-2.5
ARKANSAS.....	11,312	49.5	4,567	50,653	28.6	20,999	13,138	5.3	2,479	1,365	12.3	40,854	10,932	-
CALIFORNIA.....	159,081	48.7	48,035	718,232	17.7	271,072	130,364	29.0	20,009	12,530	82.5	107,944	74,614	2.8
COLORADO.....	7,822	33.2	1,877	39,843	21.4	12,459	10,371	-14.0	1,168	899	100.2	13,609	8,990	-16.6
CONNECTICUT.....	18,933	36.3	9,174	93,721	8.8	44,746	15,257	9.3	2,901	1,689	26.3	10,693	9,972	4.7
DELAWARE.....	2,444	30.3	775	10,925	1.2	4,138	1,752	48.6	264	163	167.2	1,862	640	22.6
DIST. OF COL.....	3,234	35.8	988	19,236	17.1	7,484	5,949	13.0	1,779	899	33.2	5,525	5,525	36.3
FLORIDA.....	25,874	23.1	8,910	160,844	1.2	70,660	23,297	5.1	2,632	1,570	22.6	30,553	23,172	15.1
GEORGIA.....	16,593	34.7	7,562	86,534	12.5	45,416	16,027	8.4	2,790	1,833	29.4	27,343	14,410	8.8
GUAM.....	0	--	0	0	--	0	102	10.9	0	0	--	41	41	--
HAWAII.....	3,848	22.3	469	30,290	26.7	12,969	3,238	-2.5	375	246	46.4	1,164	1,105	15.7
IDAHO.....	4,104	71.4	941	15,943	7.4	6,532	3,956	-7.1	696	473	40.4	22,291	3,914	-18.0
ILLINOIS.....	54,522	47.8	18,775	268,672	17.5	113,272	34,465	12.0	7,486	4,481	40.1	24,120	20,873	-1.0
INDIANA.....	23,937	22.9	7,776	99,205	-4.5	37,505	20,089	-2.4	2,465	1,692	42.5	12,073	10,517	2.8
IOWA.....	6,200	42.4	2,066	23,967	7.6	10,030	9,791	18.7	1,736	1,199	89.7	11,198	8,977	1.3
KANSAS.....	5,830	7.9	1,915	29,778	3.5	12,235	8,410	10.0	2,122	1,260	33.9	9,413	8,307	-19.8
KENTUCKY.....	14,619	29.1	3,284	88,961	21.8	24,560	14,630	18.3	3,441	2,318	79.1	8,569	5,830	-15.0
LOUISIANA.....	17,456	33.3	2,684	88,084	4.8	20,486	12,376	6.9	1,919	1,163	24.9	55,127	8,378	12.3
MAINE.....	7,652	77.7	3,470	35,737	21.6	20,512	4,372	50.8	754	365	-2.9	3,144	2,000	-2.9
MARYLAND.....	18,290	18.8	5,971	95,234	-4.8	31,358	14,600	-3.8	1,786	1,118	15.9	18,330	7,609	-11.2
MASSACHUSETTS.....	53,072	23.1	28,953	279,117	22.8	141,006	31,022	18.3	5,689	4,110	53.6	23,444	18,729	14.5
MICHIGAN.....	38,916	-5.7	9,372	200,030	-36.8	54,135	52,977	9.0	7,123	3,941	-2.8	26,824	17,162	-2
MINNESOTA.....	12,665	49.8	3,358	65,552	21.3	23,303	15,909	-6.7	2,494	1,834	67.5	14,808	11,520	-4.0
MISSISSIPPI.....	9,504	74.7	3,406	39,388	15.4	13,944	13,918	29.5	4,866	3,884	148.5	271,560	12,144	6.6
MISSOURI.....	34,203	36.2	14,373	128,289	11.2	53,378	20,414	12.4	3,889	2,401	40.3	52,020	9,609	6.7
MONTANA.....	2,411	-32.2	707	9,234	-14.3	4,026	3,848	-1.4	1,710	853	55.4	5,635	3,495	-7.1
NEBRASKA.....	2,772	8.2	1,342	13,712	18.4	7,702	4,404	-13.6	1,151	808	58.1	8,158	5,984	-10.0
NEVADA.....	3,094	31.9	839	11,767	23.4	3,719	3,304	18.0	474	341	96.0	5,305	3,472	1.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	4,465	30.3	2,405	19,823	14.4	11,085	2,775	8.7	1,030	865	103.1	2,532	1,516	-15.9
NEW JERSEY.....	54,861	34.9	24,753	283,356	17.7	137,382	28,368	22.1	3,677	2,330	5.5	21,725	15,044	2.1
NEW MEXICO.....	4,226	22.5	634	18,131	3.9	3,708	5,292	12.0	1,541	1,274	185.0	7,713	4,076	-16.4
NEW YORK.....	203,395	28.6	95,821	876,257	17.3	403,954	80,878	14.9	19,263	13,404	33.8	100,500	77,659	-2.8
NORTH CAROLINA.....	23,641	9.8	13,368	98,122	-2.8	56,473	21,406	4.5	3,573	2,195	58.3	71,521	16,227	-6.7
NORTH DAKOTA.....	605	66.2	136	2,494	-5.9	1,092	2,215	-3	479	342	128.0	8,034	3,418	-7.3
OHIO.....	70,405	42.0	15,194	362,996	18.5	92,465	54,702	.9	10,267	5,896	-4.2	52,277	21,788	-8.4
OKLAHOMA.....	11,070	42.5	3,315	61,756	15.8	26,426	10,497	6.9	2,788	1,563	1.4	20,324	15,728	.6
OREGON.....	17,646	91.9	4,030	53,091	37.5	18,430	11,298	21.1	3,832	2,498	77.0	38,204	8,933	11.8
PENNSYLVANIA.....	133,177	31.7	41,075	726,714	20.3	243,136	51,843	21.2	16,793	9,946	39.9	66,404	23,050	7.1
PUERTO RICO.....	9,914	14.5	2,990	78,386	-2.0	22,555	11,364	-20.9	2,670	1,344	40.9	6,305	5,737	-8
RHODE ISLAND.....	9,571	26.9	5,390	42,221	17.1	22,983	4,446	6.1	1,059	597	23.9	3,167	3,011	-1.8
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	9,481	26.6	3,948	50,915	13.2	25,242	9,477	-4.2	679	432	20.3	21,463	8,946	11.4
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	931	116.0	242	3,581	22.8	1,947	2,465	6.3	994	718	195.5	3,345	2,645	-5.7
TENNESSEE.....	16,769	39.5	6,165	114,941	11.2	49,201	15,647	21.4	2,386	1,505	72.4	123,568	11,120	-10.4
TEXAS.....	34,197	11.3	9,519	196,140	-1.1	66,060	60,613	-9	11,869	6,022	4.0	94,184	51,934	-7.2
UTAH.....	1,180	17.4	921	19,287	25.4	7,062	4,511	2.0	1,073	735	20.9	8,389	5,027	-4.0
VERMONT.....	2,400	30.9	1,220	10,619	10.0	5,549	1,742	-14.1	153	120	25.0	1,684	1,448	-26.9
VIRGINIA.....	8,242	15.3	3,522	37,486	-1.3	17,715	14,094	17.6	3,314	2,053	27.5	17,488	10,911	-1.8
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	0	--	0	11	--	0	174	42.6	55	33	--	117	117	6.4
WASHINGTON.....	28,008	37.2	8,101	128,286	24.7	51,365	17,103	29.4	4,269	2,608	114.3	26,471	8,220	-16.1
WEST VIRGINIA.....	10,845	24.0	1,791	79,201	14.0	17,834	6,808	8.3	1,983	1,701	169.6	4,220	3,870	6.1
WISCONSIN.....	19,475	64.2	6,286	87,254	15.3	26,002	16,010	5.1	4,784	3,377	26.4	10,376	9,652	-29.7
WYOMING.....	1,818	65.3	324	8,525	31.8	2,618	1,642	14.1	253	152	0	2,272	1,811	17.2

1/ Includes State programs only.

2/ Excludes transitional claims.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953 transitional claims not reported by sex.

5/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.



# Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans,<sup>1/</sup> October 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS <sup>2/</sup>				INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			
	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANOI- CAPPED	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANOI- CAPPED	TOTAL	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	PERCENT OF ALL MEN	HANOI- CAPPED
TOTAL.....	130,254	12.2	24.3	11,931	11,143	7.5	16.2	4,297	115,156	4.4	30.6	10,518
ALABAMA.....	1,575	1.5	24.6	88	102	12.1	15.8	25	1,343	9.4	17.5	71
ALASKA.....	186	12.7	26.3	30	22	--	16.1	6	142	0	30.5	14
ARIZONA.....	2,199	-6.9	34.4	189	161	-8.5	25.6	46	2,034	-4.0	36.6	179
ARKANSAS.....	1,571	13.8	22.0	181	114	-14.9	15.0	50	1,441	-6.1	20.4	138
CALIFORNIA.....	18,184	26.8	23.5	1,990	1,188	15.1	16.3	420	20,126	12.7	42.6	1,584
COLORADO.....	1,940	5.8	31.5	111	101	14.8	17.2	21	2,273	-12.5	34.1	112
CONNECTICUT.....	1,773	3.6	22.4	223	219	33.5	17.6	100	1,450	10.7	26.6	149
DELAWARE.....	340	45.3	32.0	23	34	--	28.6	11	60	17.6	17.6	3
DIST. OF COL.....	844	61.7	26.9	111	108	--	21.4	53	688	30.1	25.0	77
FLORIDA.....	4,221	14.2	33.9	487	267	44.3	25.7	123	4,224	15.4	33.1	478
GEORGIA.....	1,728	4.7	20.9	125	152	32.2	19.1	52	1,984	13.4	22.9	123
GUAM.....	6	--	7.3	0	0	--	0	0	6	--	15.0	0
HAWAII.....	367	1.9	20.6	31	40	--	20.3	18	147	-15.5	21.0	24
IDAHO.....	500	-5.3	22.4	51	31	--	11.3	14	802	-14.2	30.3	75
ILLINOIS.....	5,477	22.0	27.7	453	437	12.9	16.4	231	5,189	7.2	38.5	222
INDIANA.....	3,050	.4	27.2	223	208	9.5	19.9	101	1,751	14.4	29.7	158
IOWA.....	1,206	20.0	22.2	140	94	51.6	12.5	29	2,003	5.1	32.4	208
KANSAS.....	1,104	3.6	23.3	92	100	-2.9	13.2	36	1,539	-20.0	27.1	118
KENTUCKY.....	2,026	23.2	23.2	158	143	10.9	10.9	72	1,005	-12.8	32.4	63
LOUISIANA.....	2,233	19.9	29.0	162	142	10.9	18.7	69	1,616	26.0	31.2	118
MAINE.....	330	32.5	14.3	14	51	--	22.7	22	278	-.4	22.4	24
MARYLAND.....	2,541	21.6	29.1	123	171	23.9	23.2	23	1,177	3.1	30.6	34
MASSACHUSETTS.....	4,151	20.1	24.1	298	387	-9.8	15.2	234	2,144	4.7	22.5	204
MICHIGAN.....	8,057	1.7	25.2	435	693	-7.0	25.1	134	3,291	-1.0	30.9	343
MINNESOTA.....	1,824	-11.0	21.1	245	132	3.1	12.0	55	2,661	12.8	37.5	275
MISSISSIPPI.....	1,263	23.6	17.1	78	160	50.9	7.4	41	1,422	15.5	19.6	109
MISSOURI.....	2,511	15.8	21.5	169	176	8.0	12.5	84	1,554	13.8	27.1	125
MONTANA.....	671	-6.0	27.9	90	104	-2.8	23.7	38	933	-.5	36.9	74
NEBRASKA.....	586	-4.1	23.4	72	69	30.2	14.7	23	1,810	-3.1	37.7	195
NEVADA.....	783	24.7	39.1	74	41	--	21.8	15	1,112	3.1	52.0	68
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	393	-2.2	27.4	35	143	62.5	25.4	14	194	-17.1	23.2	31
NEW JERSEY.....	3,859	18.0	24.4	288	290	-3.3	19.1	149	1,154	.8	17.6	77
NEW MEXICO.....	710	3.0	23.2	68	43	--	7.1	12	850	-8.2	30.6	104
NEW YORK.....	8,443	20.3	19.7	610	829	12.3	12.5	249	8,766	3.3	27.5	770
NORTH CAROLINA.....	1,922	.2	19.5	264	166	1.2	14.1	72	1,994	-2.9	22.3	208
NORTH DAKOTA.....	177	-6.8	13.4	16	19	--	10.4	10	526	-2.6	21.2	62
OHIO.....	8,932	-1.0	27.2	589	694	-16.1	18.6	216	4,805	-3.0	34.9	386
OKLAHOMA.....	1,484	11.8	26.2	182	141	9.3	16.5	32	4,041	6.9	35.3	431
OREGON.....	1,799	29.3	28.3	274	150	-9.1	11.3	72	2,487	31.0	39.3	264
PENNSYLVANIA.....	8,666	24.7	28.6	1,058	1,178	13.4	18.7	534	3,176	19.8	27.2	504
PUERTO RICO.....	524	-1.9	7.3	11	18	--	3.0	1	273	3.8	6.6	3
RHODE ISLAND.....	557	5.1	24.2	88	64	-32.6	16.3	36	350	4.2	23.3	49
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,177	-6.6	25.6	88	60	--	20.1	25	1,264	28.2	25.2	127
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	266	-7.0	18.1	17	22	--	5.6	8	607	-15.9	29.8	43
TENNESSEE.....	1,627	18.2	22.4	152	122	31.2	15.0	56	2,104	-6.7	34.7	319
TEXAS.....	9,119	(4/)	25.2	929	1,008	9.8	26.5	373	10,108	-5.0	30.2	1,243
UTAH.....	676	21.6	26.6	44	28	--	7.7	12	1,172	-1.3	35.7	89
VERMONT.....	213	23.8	21.8	18	16	--	21.1	7	253	-22.9	25.7	22
VIRGINIA.....	1,268	14.3	17.8	98	159	25.2	12.9	92	986	-2.6	15.9	70
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	12	--	15.0	0	2	--	20.0	0	4	--	9.3	0
WASHINGTON.....	1,692	30.7	18.7	240	96	43.3	7.6	42	1,529	-4.9	26.4	178
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,162	5.5	25.9	157	63	--	5.8	22	535	15.6	33.1	37
WISCONSIN.....	1,992	4.1	21.4	202	163	-38.7	8.4	87	1,179	-2.8	22.1	108
WYOMING.....	337	28.1	32.9	37	22	--	25.6	10	594	24.0	40.8	28

- <sup>1/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.  
<sup>2/</sup> Should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.  
<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
<sup>4/</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



# Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 22 Years of Age <sup>1/</sup>

## October 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS		INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS		NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS	
	TOTAL	WOMEN	TOTAL	WOMEN	TOTAL	WOMEN
TOTAL.....	275,046	129,763	68,197	30,678	141,923	58,341
ALABAMA.....	3,889	1,982	644	263	3,910	1,252
ALASKA.....	446	223	223	126	170	92
ARIZONA.....	2,534	1,145	527	264	1,726	790
ARKANSAS.....	3,792	1,741	821	382	2,922	1,090
CALIFORNIA.....	37,043	16,383	7,722	3,500	18,718	7,781
COLORADO.....	3,054	1,423	608	234	2,454	737
CONNECTICUT.....	5,637	2,774	958	281	2,404	1,008
DELAWARE.....	361	140	55	19	90	26
DIST. OF COL.....	1,338	702	422	199	1,647	786
FLORIDA.....	4,705	2,614	666	242	4,427	2,101
GEORGIA.....	4,430	2,186	765	343	2,407	1,073
GUAM.....	15	5			5	1
HAWAII.....	1,002	495	86	24	240	97
IDAHO.....	1,639	692	239	51	1,105	385
ILLINOIS.....	7,696	3,643	2,540	1,145	4,092	1,636
INDIANA.....	6,223	2,747	1,026	435	2,587	1,096
IOWA.....	3,863	1,879	816	352	2,684	924
KANSAS.....	3,168	1,421	789	331	2,019	627
KENTUCKY.....	5,114	2,321	1,761	831	1,394	706
LOUISIANA.....	3,098	1,382	652	263	1,484	735
MAINE.....	2,135	1,085	109	52	644	238
MARYLAND.....	3,435	1,596	440	145	1,447	656
MASSACHUSETTS.....	9,302	4,226	2,720	1,195	4,324	1,645
MICHIGAN.....	14,015	6,290	1,337	422	4,261	1,859
MINNESOTA.....	6,045	2,788	1,176	550	2,978	1,256
MISSISSIPPI.....	5,112	2,619	2,684	1,378	3,113	1,173
MISSOURI.....	6,723	3,039	1,492	637	2,591	1,134
MONTANA.....	1,013	446	466	257	913	317
NEBRASKA.....	1,775	828	556	266	1,478	376
NEVADA.....	583	262	181	85	438	197
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	888	458	430	206	445	203
NEW JERSEY.....	6,602	3,046	1,155	457	3,264	1,543
NEW MEXICO.....	2,056	1,083	1,069	623	781	322
NEW YORK.....	22,041	11,611	7,077	3,365	10,995	5,252
NORTH CAROLINA.....	6,883	3,768	1,289	707	3,883	1,855
NORTH DAKOTA.....	1,154	505	247	135	1,204	357
OHIO.....	14,540	6,656	2,632	1,073	4,486	1,907
OKLAHOMA.....	2,999	1,435	660	325	2,646	866
OREGON.....	3,573	1,673	1,782	901	2,099	732
PENNSYLVANIA.....	14,615	6,784	5,658	2,321	4,760	2,128
PUERTO RICO.....	2,652	1,121	961	494	1,123	521
RHODE ISLAND.....	1,173	460	298	106	875	286
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	2,667	1,393	203	70	2,181	1,020
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1,232	541	727	333	756	192
TENNESSEE.....	5,464	3,011	988	487	2,530	1,244
TEXAS.....	15,006	6,463	2,290	918	10,793	3,965
UTAH.....	1,482	768	534	284	1,406	576
VERMONT.....	519	242	71	33	403	121
VIRGINIA.....	5,624	2,888	1,172	536	2,484	930
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	49	22	19	10	40	26
WASHINGTON.....	5,943	3,028	2,153	1,153	1,739	601
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,566	623	1,374	561	745	422
WISCONSIN.....	6,717	2,934	2,862	1,276	3,219	1,406
WYOMING.....	416	173	65	32	394	72

<sup>1/</sup> Effective September 1962, age group changed from "under 20 years".



# Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over, October 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS			INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS			NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS		
	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN	TOTAL	45-64	WOMEN
TOTAL.....	167,481	151,015	68,629	12,733	11,245	4,912	127,898	122,115	55,373
ALABAMA.....	2,092	1,970	995	73	69	35	1,643	1,597	637
ALASKA.....	187	182	75	19	18	9	178	173	85
ARIZONA.....	2,177	2,065	889	128	118	45	1,881	1,819	859
ARKANSAS.....	2,444	2,289	968	118	104	49	2,155	2,055	666
CALIFORNIA.....	23,929	22,060	9,525	1,419	1,274	554	16,319	15,814	5,451
COLORADO.....	1,572	1,482	603	76	75	21	1,538	1,497	402
CONNECTICUT.....	2,965	2,406	1,398	230	197	65	1,985	1,794	1,138
DELAWARE.....	354	310	132	27	24	7	115	113	68
DIST. OF COL.....	991	900	444	151	138	45	850	832	394
FLORIDA.....	5,070	4,675	2,015	288	275	108	4,640	4,483	1,954
GEORGIA.....	1,854	1,696	826	237	209	102	1,886	1,839	758
GUAM.....	15	14	1	0	0	0	13	13	0
HAWAII.....	546	503	177	47	43	5	148	147	35
IDAHO.....	641	579	269	44	42	17	735	697	274
ILLINOIS.....	6,551	5,814	2,674	455	406	159	3,154	3,017	1,105
INDIANA.....	3,362	2,956	1,473	124	114	43	2,050	1,905	1,013
IOWA.....	1,466	1,344	681	62	59	13	1,857	1,749	583
KANSAS.....	1,242	1,136	559	105	98	49	1,682	1,570	732
KENTUCKY.....	2,022	1,861	718	85	79	32	940	907	413
LOUISIANA.....	2,205	2,124	754	170	158	63	1,588	1,569	617
MAINE.....	671	589	297	72	59	22	323	297	143
MARYLAND.....	2,697	2,369	1,015	129	118	56	1,307	1,276	753
MASSACHUSETTS.....	6,722	5,594	3,172	630	499	236	3,795	3,474	2,369
MICHIGAN.....	10,089	9,246	3,880	501	486	153	3,070	2,998	973
MINNESOTA.....	2,618	2,394	1,385	79	77	24	2,342	2,219	974
MISSISSIPPI.....	1,278	1,226	582	71	65	32	1,952	1,833	694
MISSOURI.....	3,170	2,935	1,444	231	213	94	1,624	1,560	675
MONTANA.....	648	605	251	65	60	30	546	520	131
NEBRASKA.....	666	620	282	56	51	18	1,291	1,241	266
NEVADA.....	786	739	266	86	81	33	839	810	364
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	633	545	335	103	78	37	243	231	116
NEW JERSEY.....	6,472	5,366	2,671	451	361	138	2,576	2,481	1,788
NEW MEXICO.....	686	657	228	102	95	19	674	658	179
NEW YORK.....	17,156	15,047	7,575	2,113	1,806	1,210	20,863	19,546	13,420
NORTH CAROLINA....	2,119	1,960	969	159	150	58	1,853	1,787	790
NORTH DAKOTA.....	190	181	84	13	13	4	580	558	121
OHIO.....	8,047	7,302	2,947	651	573	199	4,801	4,649	1,545
OKLAHOMA.....	1,734	1,655	719	156	154	81	4,079	3,941	1,197
OREGON.....	2,200	2,016	920	185	172	73	1,873	1,816	514
PENNSYLVANIA.....	12,047	10,203	4,542	1,308	1,069	389	5,266	4,817	2,704
PUERTO RICO.....	1,124	1,080	173	31	31	13	981	967	80
RHODE ISLAND.....	997	874	511	128	112	59	733	684	423
SOUTH CAROLINA....	1,166	1,106	480	60	54	18	1,370	1,310	572
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	305	272	124	7	6	2	528	504	155
TENNESSEE.....	1,482	1,420	716	106	96	33	1,527	1,478	650
TEXAS.....	10,265	9,739	3,819	812	752	276	10,184	9,882	3,335
UTAH.....	623	585	246	49	49	25	810	760	348
VERMONT.....	328	289	142	11	11	2	211	200	99
VIRGINIA.....	1,535	1,412	640	181	144	37	1,638	1,594	733
VIRGIN ISLANDS....	8	8	4	3	3	2	4	4	3
WASHINGTON.....	3,094	2,766	1,398	87	83	47	1,776	1,700	533
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,246	1,177	377	53	51	15	878	811	564
WISCONSIN.....	2,655	2,361	1,146	164	152	46	1,603	1,528	910
WYOMING.....	339	311	113	22	21	10	401	391	68



# Nonagricultural Placements, October 1962

State	Industry division							Handi- capped	Women	Short- time
	Total	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Service		All other 1/			
					Total	Domestic				
Total, 54 States..	6 4 3 0 2 0	5 0 0 5 9	1 4 3 9 5 9	1 5 4 4 8 7	2 4 1 2 3 9	1 2 8 6 7 6	5 3 2 7 6	2 9 8 2 7	6,655	2 0 1 0 6 8
Alabama .....	1 2 4 2 2	1 1 5 4	1 7 8 7	3 5 6 8	5 3 5 5	2 6 5 2	5 5 8	2 1 6	29	4 9 0 9
Alaska .....	9 0 7	2 6	1 3 6	1 4 5	2 8 8	1 6 6	3 1 2	3 3	9	1 1 7
Arizona .....	9 8 8 2	5 9 7	1 1 3 9	2 6 6 0	4 4 1 2	2 4 1 5	1 0 7 4	4 6 8	1 1 2	2 9 4 3
Arkansas .....	1 0 9 3 2	1 1 2 3	2 5 6 9	2 4 2 7	3 9 0 9	2 1 3 1	9 0 4	4 8 9	8 0	3 9 3 0
California .....	7 4 6 1 4	1 8 8 3	1 2 6 5 2	1 5 2 0 8	3 9 6 2 5	1 5 2 3 1	5 2 4 6	2 6 1 5	3 7 1	3 1 7 9 5
Colorado .....	8 9 9 0	1 2 0 3	1 2 3 0	2 7 5 9	2 3 9 3	1 0 6 8	1 4 0 5	2 4 9	19	3 2 6 9
Connecticut .....	9 9 7 2	6 8 9	3 1 9 4	2 6 5 7	2 9 0 9	1 5 8 7	5 2 3	5 9 9	1 6 8	2 1 1 2
Delaware .....	6 4 0	5 4	9 7	2 2 6	2 3 5	1 6 7	2 8	1 3	1	9 1
Dist. of Col. ....	5 5 2 5	1 5 0	1 7 3	1 3 0 1	3 1 3 3	2 3 1 3	7 6 8	2 4 2	5 4	1 8 6 3
Florida .....	2 3 1 7 2	2 6 6 5	2 8 5 8	6 6 3 2	9 0 9 2	5 1 3 9	1 9 2 5	1 1 3 6	2 2 3	5 4 1 7
Georgia .....	1 4 4 1 0	2 1 5 2	2 8 9 0	3 1 1 8	5 6 0 1	3 4 0 6	6 4 9	4 3 7	7 0	2 9 6 3
Guam .....	4 1	2 7	1	3	1	1	9	0	0	0
Hawaii .....	1 1 0 5	2 0 5	8 2	4 6 4	2 3 9	6 9	1 1 5	7 9	1 1	4 4
Idaho .....	3 9 1 4	2 8 4	8 8 4	1 2 8 3	1 0 2 1	6 3 3	4 4 2	1 8 6	2 6	9 2 4
Illinois .....	2 0 8 7 3	5 4 6	6 9 8 0	4 7 1 4	6 6 7 4	2 1 1 8	1 9 5 9	5 8 1	1 0 1	5 7 3 6
Indiana .....	1 0 5 1 7	5 7 1	4 3 8 1	2 5 2 0	2 4 2 8	1 3 7 3	6 1 7	4 7 2	9 7	1 6 3 5
Iowa .....	8 9 7 7	1 3 7 6	1 7 2 3	2 4 3 1	2 5 4 9	1 1 6 8	8 9 8	6 8 2	1 1 0	3 0 9 3
Kansas .....	8 3 0 7	1 4 7 0	1 1 5 2	2 0 3 9	2 4 0 8	1 5 7 8	1 2 3 8	3 2 0	3 8	2 7 3 1
Kentucky .....	5 8 3 0	4 1 2	1 3 8 7	1 3 5 9	2 0 2 4	1 1 5 8	6 4 8	2 2 3	4 7	1 2 9 1
Louisiana .....	8 3 7 8	1 0 0 2	1 1 3 9	2 3 0 5	3 1 6 5	1 7 0 5	7 6 7	3 3 6	5 1	2 8 6 5
Maine .....	2 0 0 0	4 2 5	5 3 9	5 3 7	3 6 2	1 6 1	1 3 7	5 6	7	2 1 3
Maryland .....	7 6 0 9	7 9 4	1 6 6 4	2 1 0 5	2 7 2 2	1 7 8 0	3 2 4	1 1 0	2 8	1 4 1 6
Massachusetts ...	1 8 7 2 9	9 6 0	6 6 0 0	5 0 0 3	5 2 0 4	1 3 4 7	9 6 2	6 8 7	1 9 9	2 1 1 6
Michigan .....	1 7 1 6 2	1 0 3 2	4 3 4 9	5 7 8 6	5 0 7 3	2 2 3 3	9 2 2	9 8 5	1 5 5	4 2 4 9
Minnesota .....	1 1 5 2 0	6 2 2	4 2 2 0	2 8 2 9	2 2 6 8	1 2 6 0	1 5 8 1	6 1 3	1 3 9	3 2 1 0
Mississippi .....	1 2 1 4 4	1 2 5 7	2 8 6 7	2 2 3 4	5 1 4 2	2 4 2 7	6 4 4	4 6 8	3 9	3 2 2 5
Missouri .....	9 6 0 9	4 1 1	2 8 3 8	2 6 8 7	2 6 2 3	1 2 6 1	1 0 5 0	4 3 4	5 1	2 3 0 3
Montana .....	3 4 9 5	7 0 7	5 7 2	8 5 8	8 5 2	3 7 1	5 0 6	2 2 8	5 0	8 0 6
Nebraska .....	5 9 8 4	1 3 9 7	9 3 1	1 6 1 4	1 0 9 9	4 9 3	9 4 3	5 2 6	6 2	1 5 9 3
Nevada .....	3 4 7 2	3 0 6	1 2 3	8 4 7	1 7 3 6	9 0 8	4 6 0	1 3 5	2 1	1 4 3 4
New Hampshire ..	1 5 1 6	1 8 6	6 7 6	2 8 8	2 7 0	6 2	9 6	1 1 5	3 2	4 1
New Jersey .....	1 5 0 4 4	6 0 9	5 2 3 7	2 7 3 7	5 9 1 2	4 0 0 4	5 4 9	3 6 7	1 2 5	3 2 7 0
New Mexico .....	4 0 7 6	6 2 6	2 3 6	1 0 8 3	1 6 6 0	9 3 5	4 7 1	1 7 3	1 4	1 6 8 4
New York .....	7 7 6 5 9	1 6 6 5	1 8 3 3 7	1 3 1 2 2	4 1 2 9 1	2 6 5 4 1	3 2 4 4	4 0 8 2	1 9 5 7	3 1 3 4 1
North Carolina ...	1 6 2 2 7	2 4 4 2	5 5 8 2	2 5 4 5	4 6 6 3	2 5 8 1	9 9 5	7 4 1	1 8 4	2 2 3 6
North Dakota ....	3 4 1 8	6 0 1	2 9 5	7 7 1	8 4 2	5 4 5	9 0 9	2 1 7	4 6	9 3 4
Ohio .....	2 1 7 8 8	1 7 0 0	5 6 1 3	6 4 3 9	6 6 2 9	3 8 1 3	1 4 0 7	8 0 0	4 4	8 7 3 4
Oklahoma .....	1 5 7 2 8	1 9 5 4	1 9 6 7	4 4 0 2	5 6 4 9	3 0 3 2	1 7 5 6	1 0 1 6	1 2 5	9 8 9 9
Oregon .....	8 9 3 3	8 3 6	2 3 8 3	1 9 3 0	2 8 1 2	1 7 9 2	9 7 2	5 3 0	6 4	2 5 4 7
Pennsylvania ....	2 3 0 5 0	1 2 6 2	7 2 7 1	6 8 6 8	6 7 7 2	3 9 2 5	8 7 7	2 2 6 5	7 0 3	7 0 6 3
Puerto Rico .....	5 7 3 7	4 4 0	1 1 9 5	6 1 9	4 6 2	2 7 1	3 0 2 1	7 5	1 5	5 9
Rhode Island .....	3 0 1 1	1 6 6	1 4 9 9	6 0 7	5 7 9	3 7 4	1 6 0	3 4 5	1 6 1	2 1 4
South Carolina ...	8 9 4 6	1 0 4 1	2 0 0 6	1 5 7 1	4 0 4 3	2 4 1 5	2 8 5	3 7 9	4 0	2 2 7 1
South Dakota .....	2 6 4 5	6 3 2	2 4 5	6 7 3	7 8 9	4 8 2	3 0 6	1 1 5	1 1	1 2 0 8
Tennessee .....	1 1 1 2 0	9 4 2	3 4 0 5	2 5 2 8	3 4 8 7	2 1 7 6	7 5 8	5 8 9	7 4	1 9 4 2
Texas .....	5 1 9 3 4	5 9 4 5	6 4 7 9	1 6 0 4 6	1 8 6 7 2	1 1 0 0 4	4 7 9 2	2 8 5 1	4 1 9	1 9 8 8 3
Utah .....	5 0 2 7	5 9 6	8 2 0	1 3 0 8	1 6 2 9	6 1 6	6 7 4	2 3 3	6 8	1 3 8 2
Vermont .....	1 4 4 8	2 9 2	2 4 7	3 2 2	5 1 2	1 8 9	7 5	6 5	7	2 1 4
Virginia .....	1 0 9 1 1	1 3 9 3	2 2 2 3	2 7 5 4	3 8 1 1	2 2 7 2	7 3 0	3 5 7	4 3	2 0 2 5
Virgin Islands ...	1 1 7	9	3 7	1 4	1 8	1 0	3 9	3	3	0
Washington .....	8 2 2 0	4 6 4	1 6 0 9	1 8 6 8	2 2 2 9	1 0 9 2	2 0 5 0	4 2 0	6 0	2 8 7 9
West Virginia ....	3 8 7 0	1 7 6	5 0 6	1 1 0 1	1 7 6 2	1 2 2 1	3 2 5	9 7	2 3	1 4 4 8
Wisconsin .....	9 6 5 2	2 9 1	4 5 6 4	2 2 2 6	1 8 2 3	8 1 1	7 4 8	3 1 9	6 3	9 4 6
Wyoming .....	1 8 1 1	2 9 1	3 7 0	3 4 6	3 8 1	1 9 4	4 2 3	5 5	6	5 5 5

1/ Includes forestry and fishing; mining; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; government; establishments not elsewhere classified.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs, October 1962

State	Weeks compensated					Beneficiaries		Benefits paid		Final pay- ments 3/
	All types of unem- ployment	Total unemployment		Partial unemploy- ment 1/		Average weekly number	Per- centage change from Sept. 1962	Amount 2/	Per- centage change from Sept. 1962	
		Number	Average weekly payments	Number	Percent of all unem- ployment					
Total, 52 States .....	5,206,755	4,726,332	\$34.69	480,423	9.2	1,131,903	-3.6	\$176,607,718	10.0	11,325.5
Alabama.....	80,121	76,662	26.32	3,459	4.3	17,418	-1.0	2,077,632	15.7	2,133
Alaska.....	5,684	5,368	34.64	316	5.6	12,366	47.1	193,661	71.1	133
Arizona.....	28,563	27,293	31.50	1,270	4.4	6,209	-6.1	887,322	8.4	539
Arkansas.....	29,656	27,280	23.42	2,376	8.0	6,447	-4.3	675,619	12.2	747
California.....	623,176	586,535	42.27	36,641	5.9	135,473	5.8	29,079,944	10.8	11,806
Colorado.....	34,921	32,856	43.19	2,065	5.9	7,592	2.5	1,475,973	18.7	491
Connecticut.....	79,771	74,993	36.10	4,778	6.0	17,342	-4.2	2,790,758	11.7	2,011
Delaware.....	10,700	9,927	37.14	773	7.2	2,326	-18.6	385,963	-10.7	315
Dist. of Col.....	17,284	16,742	34.42	542	3.1	3,757	-2.1	589,852	14.8	261
Florida.....	120,645	113,128	26.88	7,517	6.2	26,227	-17.1	3,161,826	-5.0	5,179
Georgia.....	62,462	54,137	27.08	8,325	13.3	13,579	-12.3	1,569,506	-1.6	2,525
Hawaii.....	24,115	22,317	37.90	1,798	7.5	5,242	4.1	881,432	20.0	357
Idaho.....	11,442	9,344	35.22	2,098	18.3	2,487	-18.8	377,381	-1.3	242
Illinois.....	227,875	210,465	36.79	17,410	7.6	49,538	-1	8,121,060	14.7	6,142
Indiana.....	80,865	71,462	31.22	9,403	11.6	17,579	-15.6	2,402,326	-3.0	2,851
Iowa.....	19,407	17,143	29.33	2,264	11.7	4,219	-10.1	536,129	2.3	618
Kansas.....	25,951	23,948	35.35	2,003	7.7	5,642	-6.6	894,736	6.3	544
Kentucky.....	57,171	51,887	31.08	5,284	9.2	12,428	-5.7	1,686,556	8.8	1,448
Louisiana.....	74,725	68,686	30.72	6,039	8.1	16,245	-15.2	2,217,958	.6	1,995
Maine.....	26,837	21,010	23.12	5,827	21.7	5,834	-1.7	567,427	9.4	1,027
Maryland.....	100,416	94,655	31.73	5,761	5.7	21,830	.7	3,113,138	15.8	2,041
Massachusetts.....	246,047	197,706	36.80	48,341	19.6	53,488	6.6	8,199,797	21.9	4,820
Michigan.....	164,969	158,115	35.04	6,854	4.2	35,863	-42.2	5,661,170	-37.1	4,174
Minnesota.....	55,526	52,200	29.59	3,326	6.0	12,071	7.8	1,612,111	27.6	1,323
Mississippi.....	28,273	25,749	23.28	2,524	8.9	6,146	-3.8	635,960	10.6	670
Missouri.....	89,607	74,340	31.72	15,267	17.0	19,480	-10.6	2,558,338	-1.5	1,764
Montana.....	7,360	7,360	30.12	0	—	1,600	-17.9	226,856	-6.4	224
Nebraska.....	14,404	13,681	30.24	723	5.0	3,131	9.6	424,261	26.7	348
Nevada.....	9,666	9,184	37.84	482	5.0	2,101	-1.8	359,503	13.3	208
New Hampshire.....	15,080	12,534	29.02	2,546	16.9	3,278	-8.8	400,421	2.7	433
New Jersey.....	259,941	232,223	38.97	27,718	10.7	56,509	1.5	9,701,678	17.9	5,251
New Mexico.....	16,989	15,770	30.05	1,219	7.2	3,693	-6.1	497,605	9.0	297
New York.....	759,552	664,362	37.88	95,190	12.5	165,120	-2.9	26,961,125	12.1	12,095
North Carolina.....	90,824	79,975	23.89	10,849	11.9	19,744	-1.0	2,095,568	15.3	1,825
North Dakota.....	1,521	1,226	27.13	295	19.4	331	-28.0	40,658	-20.3	61
Ohio.....	303,638	288,038	41.50	15,600	5.1	66,008	-2	12,351,034	15.6	5,694
Oklahoma.....	39,457	37,260	26.41	2,197	5.6	8,578	-24.2	1,017,952	-12.5	904
Oregon.....	37,221	33,741	34.37	3,480	9.3	8,092	10.2	1,241,729	27.9	824
Pennsylvania.....	638,714	567,979	32.87	70,735	11.1	138,851	4.0	19,827,140	21.0	9,384
Puerto Rico.....	50,819	50,119	13.49	700	1.4	11,048	-19.0	682,172	-10.9	3,955
Rhode Island.....	37,388	33,574	30.60	3,814	10.2	8,128	.8	1,091,368	19.4	770
South Carolina.....	41,564	39,632	25.75	1,932	4.6	9,036	-1.5	1,053,009	13.6	1,193
South Dakota.....	3,548	3,139	29.36	409	11.5	771	2.7	97,687	19.5	88
Tennessee.....	87,436	81,112	24.35	6,324	7.2	19,008	-4.3	2,083,503	10.0	2,501
Texas.....	172,342	161,911	29.64	10,431	6.1	37,466	-3.2	5,010,245	12.5	5,779
Utah.....	15,576	14,748	35.54	828	5.3	3,386	23.9	544,560	50.1	270
Vermont.....	8,697	7,190	28.96	1,507	17.3	1,891	4.9	230,934	18.1	174
Virginia.....	28,957	25,928	25.97	3,029	10.5	6,295	-9.9	718,379	5.9	1,291
Washington.....	105,899	101,151	32.32	4,748	4.5	23,022	8.6	3,381,609	27.1	13
West Virginia.....	60,165	56,037	23.03	4,128	6.9	13,079	-5.7	1,352,278	8.1	1,286
Wisconsin.....	66,593	57,738	39.53	8,855	13.3	14,477	-12.3	2,557,344	-3.6	2,084
Wyoming.....	7,195	6,772	43.18	423	5.9	1,564	3.0	305,525	18.6	147

- 1/ Includes beneficiaries with less than full-time work, and earning less than a specified amount (usually the weekly benefit amount). Montana has no provisions for paying less than the full weekly benefit amount.
- 2/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes \$3,217,710 in payments under extended duration provisions of State laws in California.
- 3/ A final payment is the payment for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year, and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant for that benefit year. Because of the time lapse between the actual week in which the unemployment occurs and the date on which final payment is made, the monthly total includes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the preceding month but received their final payment in the reported month, and excludes some claimants who exhausted their rights in the reported month but will not receive their final payments until the succeeding month. Workers who exhaust their rights may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed as some will have obtained employment and others may have withdrawn from the labor force.
- 4/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis and is not strictly comparable.



# Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs,<sup>1/</sup> October 1962

State	Average weekly beneficiaries <sup>2/</sup>		Amount of benefits paid under title XV <sup>3/</sup>			First payments <sup>2/</sup>			UCFE and UCX final payments <sup>5/</sup>
	UCFE	UCX	Total <sup>4/</sup>	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States....	24,108	46,560	\$11,352,891	\$4,182,006	\$7,019,332	25,027	7,093	17,934	5,556
Alabama .....	779	1,323	288,823	106,106	179,427	639	199	440	132
Alaska .....	187	43	37,618	30,070	6,493	68	50	18	39
Arizona .....	223	374	90,245	33,013	55,092	279	95	184	49
Arkansas .....	197	518	92,422	22,869	67,263	306	85	221	62
California .....	3,640	4,135	1,707,591	918,788	756,384	3,065	1,046	2,019	606
Colorado .....	274	369	115,113	51,457	62,281	217	67	150	33
Connecticut .....	118	215	54,881	20,697	31,580	155	36	119	29
Delaware .....	21	82	17,319	4,202	12,734	65	8	57	6
Dist. of Col. ....	1,025	220	226,148	188,798	33,964	398	285	113	61
Florida .....	463	1,259	245,719	64,676	178,965	666	142	524	148
Georgia .....	451	761	181,520	66,000	114,110	472	156	316	131
Hawaii .....	389	203	114,589	78,505	33,454	173	95	78	43
Idaho .....	67	61	19,662	10,498	8,826	62	24	38	7
Illinois .....	1,040	1,383	383,187	166,309	214,072	795	250	545	251
Indiana .....	168	738	130,438	23,002	105,671	407	90	317	84
Iowa .....	44	178	30,525	5,321	24,765	110	17	93	17
Kansas .....	168	253	69,159	28,083	39,641	193	58	135	44
Kentucky .....	348	1,513	280,327	53,259	225,784	646	126	520	125
Louisiana .....	275	1,067	204,480	36,841	165,655	405	60	345	112
Maine .....	80	170	34,319	8,172	24,469	108	10	98	23
Maryland .....	527	742	198,393	82,939	111,725	436	165	271	101
Massachusetts ....	1,148	1,075	390,272	209,065	176,105	603	246	357	191
Michigan .....	351	2,656	410,126	53,036	357,090	1,039	119	920	287
Minnesota .....	241	670	143,320	32,761	103,260	355	76	279	98
Mississippi .....	150	297	54,802	15,104	38,781	158	42	116	39
Missouri .....	338	793	165,968	48,076	114,132	516	169	347	109
Montana .....	60	63	18,221	8,815	8,925	71	36	35	13
Nebraska .....	90	55	20,604	12,658	7,894	59	32	27	22
Nevada .....	40	51	15,547	6,845	8,388	44	14	30	8
New Hampshire ....	92	75	27,895	14,294	12,580	47	16	31	30
New Jersey .....	654	1,308	347,425	125,939	220,623	767	202	565	130
New Mexico .....	181	259	65,190	26,710	37,088	184	64	120	33
New York .....	1,801	2,690	754,416	341,308	408,198	1,551	429	1,122	295
North Carolina ....	327	699	142,951	38,637	101,196	434	126	308	65
North Dakota .....	20	22	6,002	2,696	3,115	25	2	23	1
Ohio .....	1,082	3,000	658,885	194,840	463,228	1,502	439	1,063	286
Oklahoma .....	297	577	114,365	36,221	76,772	295	71	224	65
Oregon .....	168	293	68,959	27,067	41,508	245	69	176	44
Pennsylvania .....	1,759	6,298	1,227,413	260,691	936,636	2,208	347	1,861	554
Puerto Rico .....	240	1,079	194,864	31,684	163,180	271	45	226	119
Rhode Island .....	256	227	76,010	42,873	33,137	176	54	122	43
South Carolina ....	190	493	97,938	25,895	70,301	248	62	186	45
South Dakota .....	52	28	11,615	7,304	4,065	39	23	16	8
Tennessee .....	401	1,230	214,527	50,249	160,090	528	128	400	163
Texas .....	1,309	2,531	583,938	195,685	378,754	1,368	420	948	486
Utah .....	391	185	61,654	61,162	28,426	230	157	73	36
Vermont .....	18	45	9,376	2,761	6,393	26	4	22	4
Virginia .....	196	450	102,497	26,958	62,825	303	98	205	106
Virgin Islands ....	6	10	2,138	631	1,507	3	0	3	0
Washington .....	1,370	1,027	403,059	224,505	168,796	928	334	594	1
West Virginia .....	136	1,462	194,232	12,890	175,383	510	40	470	128
Wisconsin .....	202	1,259	224,270	33,137	191,133	591	143	448	32
Wyoming .....	58	41	21,934	11,904	7,468	38	22	16	12

- <sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for Ex-servicemen (UCX), established under Title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively.
- <sup>2/</sup> UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.
- <sup>4/</sup> Includes total amount paid from title XV funds. The amounts shown under the separate programs will not add to total due to the exclusion of payments made jointly with State programs. Includes \$182,554 in payments under extended duration provisions of Title XV in California.
- <sup>5/</sup> Data are not reported separately by program.



State	1961										1962		
	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Total, 52 States..	1,501,631	1,662,377	2,017,452	2,486,084	2,414,624	2,218,087	1,830,509	1,569,730	1,469,101	1,542,930	1,469,367	1,330,565	1,385,352
Rate: 2/ Actual.....	3.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4
Seas. adj. ....	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6
Alabama .....	2,298.1	2,587.1	2,873.0	3,484.0	3,064.6	2,809.1	2,533.9	2,291.8	2,221.5	2,497.0	2,274.9	2,083.4	2,307.4
Alaska .....	2,663	3,954	4,927	6,167	6,240	5,927	5,503	3,492	2,039	1,288	931	1,015	1,692
Arizona .....	9,225	9,736	11,480	13,148	12,887	11,375	8,938	7,594	7,785	8,317	8,758	8,419	8,584
Arkansas .....	1,231.8	1,507.6	2,091.8	2,920.4	2,528.3	2,133.2	1,856.4	1,364.7	1,184.9	1,185.3	1,077.2	1,015.9	1,113.4
California .....	16,947.0	19,354.3	22,405.9	25,326.7	28,606.7	27,191.7	21,889.5	20,824.5	20,419.2	17,866.3	16,158.1	15,143.5	15,887.1
Colorado .....	5,929	8,169	10,971	14,439	15,500	13,620	10,269	8,569	7,965	7,949	8,141	8,298	8,671
Connecticut .....	2,542.7	2,462.4	2,897.9	3,659.9	3,568.6	3,290.0	2,710.1	2,330.8	2,159.3	2,721.9	2,456.1	2,045.6	2,069.7
Delaware .....	3,058	3,332	4,074	7,282	8,160	6,456	3,964	3,326	2,644	2,631	3,655	2,560	2,428
Dist. of Col. ....	3,922	4,134	5,053	6,701	7,495	6,673	5,122	4,182	3,871	4,471	4,471	4,101	4,196
Florida .....	3,877.5	3,467.9	3,351.7	3,729.0	3,578.2	3,318.9	2,939.4	2,827.4	2,897.5	4,172.5	4,218.3	3,847.2	3,404.0
Georgia .....	2,634.5	2,631.0	2,896.9	3,764.0	3,231.5	2,886.2	2,695.9	2,311.6	2,301.8	2,421.8	2,157.0	1,912.6	1,941.2
Hawaii .....	7,903	8,530	8,382	8,066	7,808	7,861	7,544	6,148	4,849	4,912	5,421	6,209	6,599
Idaho .....	3,859	6,765	10,318	10,943	9,964	7,880	4,828	3,313	3,198	4,375	4,409	3,528	3,484
Illinois .....	6,951.8	7,837.0	9,317.9	12,608.7	12,594.1	11,517.8	8,861.7	7,319.1	6,556.0	6,693.0	6,201.5	5,675.1	5,954.0
Indiana .....	2,734.1	3,077.2	3,735.8	5,048.1	5,110.7	4,430.0	3,274.0	2,584.0	2,457.9	3,244.5	3,066.9	2,167.4	2,408.9
Iowa .....	9,501	11,875	16,476	20,935	20,923	19,507	13,142	8,010	6,574	6,476	5,767	5,541	5,431
Kansas .....	7,414	9,403	13,577	18,301	16,576	13,607	9,051	6,484	5,910	6,446	7,673	6,871	6,483
Kentucky .....	2,094.3	2,214.7	2,528.8	3,307.4	3,304.4	3,109.2	2,790.8	2,303.9	2,051.3	2,148.5	2,020.3	1,803.8	2,021.0
Louisiana .....	2,461.0	2,578.5	2,906.1	3,802.2	3,447.8	3,041.9	2,851.7	2,611.0	2,321.5	2,232.4	2,052.5	1,939.3	1,891.7
Maine .....	1,087.6	1,134.2	1,301.6	1,427.7	1,373.4	1,309.2	1,492.0	1,137.5	733.8	725.2	704.9	735.7	776.8
Maryland .....	2,297.3	2,559.7	3,003.5	4,183.5	4,331.6	3,911.0	3,106.4	2,667.2	2,463.1	2,521.7	2,408.3	2,216.4	2,353.8
Massachusetts ..	6,162.1	6,377.5	7,901.7	9,863.1	9,603.1	8,975.8	7,636.0	6,507.8	5,799.8	6,573.9	5,652.0	5,175.2	6,149.4
Michigan .....	6,745.9	6,706.4	8,366.6	10,794.6	11,447.0	10,889.7	8,265.8	6,077.7	5,565.8	6,034.5	9,544.6	5,175.2	4,583.8
Minnesota .....	1,773.2	2,401.9	3,636.2	4,900.2	4,881.2	4,662.3	3,964.1	2,422.8	1,825.5	1,627.6	1,546.1	1,366.2	1,557.7
Mississippi .....	1,145.6	1,310.8	1,751.6	2,299.6	2,033.7	1,704.3	1,435.1	1,196.3	1,084.4	1,060.9	964.9	832.5	880.6
Missouri .....	3,401.0	3,867.7	4,694.1	6,275.9	5,826.3	5,165.7	4,073.3	3,085.0	2,723.8	2,648.7	2,845.5	2,744.1	2,820.0
Montana .....	3,414	5,610	8,287	11,059	10,808	10,024	6,264	3,442	2,506	2,465	2,373	2,290	2,214
Nebraska .....	3,209	4,394	7,791	11,639	12,025	11,667	6,306	3,493	2,886	2,837	2,470	2,948	3,253
Nevada .....	2,987	3,898	4,660	5,213	5,417	4,996	3,733	2,985	2,672	2,529	2,470	2,428	2,676
New Hampshire ..	4,931	4,853	5,599	6,283	5,924	6,494	6,496	5,526	4,178	4,687	4,038	4,365	4,167
New Jersey .....	6,454.9	7,128.2	9,100.3	11,451.0	10,459.8	9,507.2	8,114.7	7,302.2	6,544.4	6,998.1	6,509.2	5,968.8	6,295.2
New Mexico .....	5,890	6,820	8,109	9,837	9,475	8,390	6,967	5,278	5,061	5,260	4,787	4,369	4,664
New York .....	19,154.3	20,908.1	27,080.5	32,346.4	29,860.5	27,613	23,832.4	22,560.3	22,314.0	22,708.4	19,620.8	18,468.3	19,268.7
North Carolina ..	2,892.8	3,384.3	4,080.5	5,261.9	4,717.6	4,453.8	3,785.7	3,273.8	3,051.6	3,073.8	2,381.3	2,207.2	2,350.2
North Dakota .....	1,621	3,424	5,753	7,667	7,855	7,441	5,418	2,438	1,495	1,066	795	532	630
Ohio .....	7,669.0	8,752.1	10,457.3	13,079.0	12,897.3	11,763.4	9,404.8	7,922.4	7,691.8	8,484.1	8,161.8	7,586.9	8,078.1
Oklahoma .....	1,486.0	1,665.2	1,961.7	2,294.2	2,146.7	1,939.6	1,774.0	1,502.0	1,442.4	1,431.5	1,363.7	1,316.2	1,366.2
Oregon .....	1,408.5	2,009.0	2,774.6	3,389.1	3,181.7	2,996.5	2,252.0	1,674.5	1,390.0	1,313.6	1,067.8	958.7	1,199.2
Pennsylvania .....	16,984.3	17,704.8	20,357.0	23,480.3	21,924.6	20,266.2	17,469.4	15,940.0	15,374.5	17,245.5	15,796.9	15,326.2	15,921.7
Puerto Rico .....	1,590.6	1,504.7	1,588.2	1,539.8	1,369.6	1,318.2	1,370.8	1,340.2	1,367.5	1,660.7	1,755.4	1,765.8	1,777.7
Rhode Island .....	8,436	8,601	12,255	16,086	15,256	14,517	12,012	9,861	8,961	11,915	10,113	8,823	9,317
South Carolina ..	1,302.4	1,369.3	1,490.6	1,807.1	1,597.6	1,491.4	1,325.9	1,159.3	1,105.0	1,300.5	1,151.3	1,113.5	1,135.7
South Dakota .....	651	1,480	2,831	4,536	4,674	4,256	3,539	1,014	724	911	857	721	803
Tennessee .....	2,982.2	3,329.5	3,860.9	5,338.5	4,657.6	4,119.3	3,653.2	3,043.0	2,750.2	2,974.0	2,690.0	2,523.4	2,578.5
Texas .....	4,192.0	4,684.6	5,121.4	5,868.7	5,727.4	5,337.1	5,026.8	4,508.5	4,337.3	4,473.7	4,517.0	4,364.2	4,645.2
Utah .....	3,682	4,796	7,006	9,998	11,180	9,212	6,169	4,360	3,903	4,134	3,874	3,820	4,204
Vermont .....	2,686	3,308	4,560	5,326	5,428	5,418	4,377	3,061	2,248	2,317	2,173	2,206	2,561
Virginia .....	9,818	10,523	12,893	22,510	23,382	23,993	16,257	12,722	11,884	11,651	10,239	8,912	8,012
Washington .....	3,516.1	4,447.9	5,487.2	6,021.5	5,187.2	4,435.7	3,115.1	2,431.9	2,179.7	2,655.5	1,023.9	2,588.2	2,892.6
West Virginia .....	1,722.6	2,835.0	2,255.8	2,835.0	2,738.8	2,590.0	2,142.6	1,888.3	1,735.7	1,886.4	1,812.0	1,737.6	1,725.9
Wisconsin .....	2,204.3	2,829.6	3,679.5	4,363.8	4,016.5	3,524.2	2,543.6	1,755.3	1,529.9	1,855.2	2,536.9	1,719.8	1,994.7
Wyoming .....	1,379	2,399	3,967	5,235	5,517	5,273	3,740	2,354	1,939	1,929	1,873	1,625	1,774

1/ Weekly data are adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day work week.

2/ Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period ending 6 to 9 months prior to month of reference.



# Average Weekly Insured Unemployment, October 1962

State	Insured unemployment				
	State		UCFE 2/	UCX 3/	Total (incl. ED, excl. railroad) 4/
	Number	Rate (%) 1/			
Total .....	1,385,352	3.4	26,771	51,819	1,479,155
Alabama .....	23,074	4.4	840	1,476	25,390
Alaska .....	1,692	5.2	192	48	1,932
Arizona .....	8,584	3.4	275	406	9,265
Arkansas .....	11,134	4.0	243	655	12,032
California .....	158,871	4.0	4,252	4,975	183,311
Colorado .....	8,671	2.4	291	445	9,407
Connecticut .....	20,697	2.7	145	249	21,091
Delaware .....	2,428	2.0	32	93	2,553
Dist. of Col. ....	4,196	1.6	837	240	5,273
Florida .....	34,040	3.7	610	1,338	35,988
Georgia .....	19,412	2.6	599	836	20,847
Hawaii .....	6,599	3.9	329	202	7,130
Idaho .....	3,484	2.8	80	89	3,653
Illinois .....	59,540	2.3	1,122	1,555	62,217
Indiana .....	24,089	2.2	248	918	25,255
Iowa .....	5,431	1.2	54	188	5,673
Kansas .....	6,483	1.9	193	280	6,956
Kentucky .....	20,210	4.6	507	1,650	22,367
Louisiana .....	18,917	3.5	337	1,112	20,366
Maine .....	7,768	4.1	101	205	8,074
Maryland .....	23,538	3.4	539	691	24,768
Massachusetts .....	61,494	4.0	928	988	63,410
Michigan .....	45,838	2.7	399	2,993	49,230
Minnesota .....	15,577	2.2	251	738	16,566
Mississippi .....	8,806	3.2	200	320	9,326
Missouri .....	28,200	3.0	380	840	29,420
Montana .....	2,214	2.0	82	77	2,373
Nebraska .....	3,253	1.4	76	49	3,378
Nevada .....	2,676	3.0	55	61	2,792
New Hampshire .....	4,167	2.7	93	82	4,342
New Jersey .....	62,952	4.0	812	1,335	65,099
New Mexico .....	4,664	2.9	215	318	5,197
New York .....	192,687	3.8	2,074	3,102	197,863
North Carolina .....	23,502	2.6	405	708	24,615
North Dakota .....	630	.9	31	55	716
Ohio .....	80,781	3.4	804	3,800	85,385
Oklahoma .....	13,662	3.6	392	727	14,781
Oregon .....	11,992	3.0	211	340	12,543
Pennsylvania .....	159,217	5.5	2,112	6,691	168,020
Puerto Rico .....	17,787	7.4	303	1,360	19,450
Rhode Island .....	9,317	3.9	236	229	9,782
South Carolina .....	11,357	2.6	241	545	12,143
South Dakota .....	803	1.0	53	27	883
Tennessee .....	25,785	3.9	572	1,333	27,690
Texas .....	46,452	2.6	1,301	2,384	50,137
Utah .....	4,204	2.2	460	201	4,865
Vermont .....	2,561	3.5	28	62	2,651
Virginia .....	8,012	1.1	312	543	8,867
Virgin Islands .....	(5/)	--	14	13	5/27
Washington .....	28,926	4.7	1,405	1,190	31,521
West Virginia .....	17,259	5.5	183	1,650	19,092
Wisconsin .....	19,947	2.2	270	1,370	21,587
Wyoming .....	1,774	2.6	48	35	1,857

1/ Based on average covered employment during the 12 months ending March 1962.

2/ Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees, effective January 1, 1955. To avoid duplication, excludes claims filed jointly with State programs.

3/ Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, effective October 27, 1958. Excludes claims filed jointly with other programs.

4/ Includes 15,213 insured unemployed under the extended duration provisions of California's regular State unemployment insurance law (ED).

5/ Insured unemployment of interstate claimants averaged 2 in the Virgin Islands.



# Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen,<sup>1/</sup> October 1962

State	Initial claims			Weeks of unemployment claimed			Average insured unemployment UCFE and UCX
	Total	UCFE	UCX	Total	UCFE	UCX	
Total, 53 States	4 491 0	1 389 9	3 101 1	3 543 66	1 208 77	2 334 89	7 859 0
Alabama.....	1 233	457	776	1 061 4	389 1	6 723	2 316
Alaska.....	151	111	40	918	719	199	240
Arizona.....	549	206	343	3 180	1 297	1 883	681
Arkansas.....	561	161	400	4 138	1 110	3 028	898
California.....	4 661	1 503	3 158	4 164 4	1 942 0	2 222 4	9 227
Colorado.....	509	208	301	3 367	1 310	2 057	736
Connecticut.....	304	60	244	1 859	671	1 188	394
Delaware.....	89	15	74	567	155	412	125
Dist. of Col.....	466	298	168	4 901	3 789	1 112	1 077
Florida.....	1 342	389	953	8 927	2 786	6 141	1 948
Georgia.....	882	379	503	6 447	2 666	3 781	1 435
Hawaii.....	206	96	110	2 525	1 576	949	531
Idaho.....	249	101	148	703	339	364	169
Illinois.....	1 730	504	1 226	1 256 1	5 384	7 177	2 677
Indiana.....	770	165	605	4 864	987	3 877	1 166
Iowa.....	200	40	160	1 090	240	850	242
Kansas.....	318	93	225	2 160	896	1 264	473
Kentucky.....	1 012	379	633	9 815	2 242	7 573	2 157
Louisiana.....	719	192	527	6 667	1 581	5 086	1 449
Maine.....	290	49	241	1 367	459	908	306
Maryland.....	863	293	570	5 131	2 238	2 893	1 230
Massachusetts.....	951	369	582	8 793	4 247	4 546	1 916
Michigan.....	1 685	218	1 467	1 505 9	1 707	1 335 2	3 392
Minnesota.....	643	129	514	4 160	1 078	3 082	989
Mississippi.....	388	125	263	2 425	910	1 515	520
Missouri.....	1 023	400	623	5 661	1 776	3 885	1 220
Montana.....	191	98	93	572	252	320	159
Nebraska.....	98	45	53	524	309	215	125
Nevada.....	149	51	98	509	251	258	116
New Hampshire.....	131	46	85	807	427	380	175
New Jersey.....	1 340	427	913	1 003 1	3 807	6 224	2 147
New Mexico.....	402	161	241	2 039	833	1 206	533
New York.....	3 409	1 182	2 227	2 334 3	9 455	1 388 8	5 176
North Carolina.....	704	244	460	4 608	1 617	2 991	1 113
North Dakota.....	95	21	74	307	136	171	86
Ohio.....	2 372	448	1 924	2 090 6	3 621	1 728 5	4 604
Oklahoma.....	472	138	334	5 035	1 791	3 244	1 119
Oregon.....	641	188	453	2 513	975	1 538	551
Pennsylvania.....	3 742	878	2 864	4 057 5	9 935	3 064 0	8 803
Puerto Rico.....	507	107	400	6 948	1 299	5 649	1 663
Rhode Island.....	243	67	176	2 121	1 089	1 032	465
South Carolina.....	467	155	312	3 515	1 059	2 456	786
South Dakota.....	84	41	43	372	238	134	80
Tennessee.....	1 116	439	677	8 789	2 514	6 275	1 905
Texas.....	2 101	660	1 441	1 582 7	5 563	1 026 4	3 685
Utah.....	369	233	136	3 073	2 129	944	661
Vermont.....	82	18	64	345	107	238	90
Virginia.....	686	255	431	3 927	1 400	2 527	855
Virgin Islands.....	2	1	1	121	63	58	27
Washington.....	1 929	724	1 205	1 154 5	6 242	5 303	2 595
West Virginia.....	716	91	625	8 375	859	7 516	1 833
Wisconsin.....	983	208	775	7 704	1 210	6 494	1 640
Wyoming.....	85	33	52	392	222	170	83

<sup>1/</sup> The programs for Federal civilian employees (UCFE) and for ex-servicemen (UCX), established under title XV of the Social Security Act, became effective January 1, 1955 and October 27, 1958, respectively. UCFE excludes data for persons filing to supplement benefits under State programs, and UCX data exclude information on claims filed jointly with other programs.



Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs, October 31, 1962 and October 31, 1961

(amount in thousands)

State	Benefits paid 3 months ending		Collections 3 months ending		Benefits paid 12 months ending		Collections and interest 12 months ending		Funds available 1/ October 31, 1961		Benefits to taxable wages 2/ wages 2/	Reserves to taxable wages 2/ wages 2/	Collection and interest to taxable wages 2/ wages 2/
	October 31, 1962	October 31, 1961	October 31, 1962	October 31, 1961	October 31, 1962	October 31, 1961	October 31, 1962	October 31, 1961					
Total, 52 States 3/.	1/531571	1/598333	835616	665056	1/2673304	1/3543897	3077221	2601116	6.244662	5.828113	22	51	25
Alabama .....	6,126	5,498	10,120	7,358	26,227	31,933	32,456	22,898	52,211	47,235	18.	36	23
Alaska .....	446	761	2,019	1,924	6,780	7,275	7,556	8,016	75,460.	54,684	32	26	35
Arizona .....	2,698	2,745	3,100	2,820	11,604	13,203	13,432	11,935	63,025	61,273	15	80	17
Arkansas .....	2,010	2,638	3,359	2,538	12,828	16,378	11,874	10,433	30,675	31,626	18	42	16
California .....	1/83904	1/83904	14,396	7,644	12,614	14,852	45,174	31,605	60,039	57,526	29	42	31
Colorado .....	4,143	2,611	4,280	3,726	19,135	18,077	16,514	12,677	55,137	57,542	17	50	15
Connecticut .....	8,347	13,449	13,015	12,058	42,731	17,426	54,084	51,883	16,251	15,223	19	71	24
Delaware .....	1,491	1,797	2,998	2,002	8,253	11,019	10,117	8,604	12,286	10,421	20	29	24
Dist. of Col. ....	1,697	1,305	2,395	1,624	6,332	6,745	9,090	8,046	6,457	6,329	9	93	13
Florida .....	10,387	12,295	11,965	10,261	33,519	44,141	51,533	41,175	11,620	9,912	12	43	19
Georgia .....	5,027	7,603	8,591	7,018	25,759	40,721	33,402	30,555	14,174	13,469	13	69	16
Hawaii .....	2,248	2,303	1,488	1,115	11,349	7,607	6,147	5,997	1,905	2,424	27	46	15
Idaho .....	1,270	1,149	2,533	2,159	19,633	11,078	9,858	7,987	26,770	26,443	28	77	28
Illinois .....	24,205	33,122	54,314	51,253	147,319	189,908	187,111	175,711	381,115	341,576	18	48	23
Indiana .....	8,959	10,409	12,865	9,351	45,252	77,113	48,268	42,033	139,310	136,378	14	42	15
Iowa .....	1,686	3,657	3,184	2,241	15,503	19,056	13,274	11,929	10,434	10,784	12	83	11
Kansas .....	2,619	3,109	3,643	3,402	15,663	20,741	14,522	12,653	9,857	9,351	15	63	14
Kentucky .....	5,038	6,842	7,384	7,270	26,180	40,713	30,874	28,994	98,574	93,510	21	78	25
Louisiana .....	6,764	9,176	6,804	5,440	34,921	46,103	30,395	26,735	101,063	105,197	23	66	20
Maine .....	1,664	2,896	2,761	2,719	10,384	16,124	11,517	10,337	25,174	24,012	19	46	21
Maryland .....	8,920	20,46	20,288	17,020	45,257	58,019	69,340	58,692	92,987	90,112	23	47	35
Massachusetts ....	22,686	25,523	37,780	25,172	116,074	142,422	125,937	90,530	194,614	179,801	26	44	29
Michigan .....	2,413	3,521	3,012	2,744	11,767	22,345	16,614	14,939	52,165	51,682	22	41	31
Minnesota .....	4,457	5,876	7,282	4,819	36,992	46,788	31,348	23,898	39,101	44,709	19	20	16
Mississippi .....	1,975	2,943	4,280	3,543	12,430	17,971	15,586	14,313	32,790	29,554	18	46	22
Missouri .....	7,709	9,524	8,537	7,993	44,816	53,006	48,045	44,781	202,449	198,965	16	74	17
Montana .....	736	938	1,498	1,825	7,734	11,771	6,046	9,070	21,961	23,630	24	68	19
Nebraska .....	1,148	1,156	2,013	1,980	9,084	9,277	9,727	8,800	39,865	39,425	13	59	14
Nevada .....	1,038	1,332	2,063	1,836	6,261	8,431	9,538	7,543	20,241	16,981	18	58	27
New Hampshire ...	1,200	1,600	1,825	1,916	5,903	8,793	7,627	7,552	24,450	22,728	14	57	18
New Jersey .....	28,089	27,533	41,761	40,563	140,746	152,764	146,771	133,590	320,341	314,316	22	66	30
New Mexico .....	1,572	2,174	1,700	1,365	8,908	11,944	7,426	7,008	36,864	38,094	19	79	16
New York .....	80,400	88,762	143,008	112,460	398,483	497,673	539,779	439,791	1,082,481	943,103	26	71	35
North Carolina ...	6,260	8,045	7,897	7,028	35,842	47,373	43,659	42,169	187,831	180,014	14	34	18
North Dakota ....	218	377	1,342	1,152	4,907	5,139	4,691	4,232	6,364	6,580	26	75	25
Ohio .....	35,665	36,873	45,673	28,667	170,948	286,966	146,926	105,302	131,411	161,739	24	18	20
Oklahoma .....	3,396	4,118	5,570	3,631	16,701	22,105	20,382	14,889	36,151	31,737	16	34	19
Oregon .....	3,476	4,388	10,579	10,575	29,330	40,984	38,649	37,694	53,507	44,133	22	39	28
Pennsylvania .....	56,771	65,708	84,031	84,048	253,849	355,569	276,448	261,634	514,986	511,325	30	18	33
Puerto Rico .....	2,769	2,155	4,016	3,437	7,200	6,552	14,631	61,074	74,234	73,392	15	89	31
Rhode Island .....	3,096	3,172	5,687	5,125	15,114	20,463	21,017	19,781	38,053	32,150	21	53	29
South Carolina ...	3,085	3,330	3,520	3,503	13,603	17,140	15,394	15,049	75,668	74,185	12	65	13
South Dakota .....	296	180	961	618	2,817	2,703	3,731	2,457	15,748	14,834	12	66	16
Tennessee .....	6,113	7,801	9,440	7,899	32,416	43,880	35,098	32,564	66,886	64,406	18	36	19
Texas .....	14,110	12,318	14,288	13,677	55,083	65,846	57,092	54,036	243,116	241,066	11	72	11
Utah .....	1,374	1,474	1,650	1,583	8,424	9,903	9,435	8,854	39,547	38,381	15	47	17
Vermont .....	655	825	938	739	14,810	4,650	3,855	3,389	10,322	11,161	23	49	18
Virginia .....	2,304	3,096	7,316	5,576	14,503	22,620	28,866	23,995	10,340	8,782	7	51	14
Washington .....	9,054	10,995	14,645	12,911	51,551	68,253	55,047	52,283	20,308	19,874	26	104	14
West Virginia .....	4,203	4,231	8,025	6,327	18,665	28,905	28,907	24,898	44,886	34,644	20	48	31
Wisconsin .....	8,519	11,742	6,315	7,048	44,930	69,761	42,879	44,244	201,788	198,973	18	80	17
Wyoming .....	949	716	776	851	6,726	6,405	3,433	3,291	63,51	9,649	34	32	17

1/ Includes amount credited to States' accounts in the unemployment trust fund, less withdrawals by the States, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

2/ Taxable wages for 12 months ending March 1962.

3/ Sum of State figures may not equal national totals due to rounding.

4/ Includes payments made under State temporary extended benefit provisions.

5/ Funds available reflect an advance from Federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to: Alaska, \$2,630,000 in January 1957, \$2,635,000 in February 1958, \$3,000,000 in July 1958, and \$500,000 in January 1960; Michigan \$113,000,000 in April 1959, \$1,504,000 in May 1960, \$4,056,000 in July 1960, \$7,400,000 in March 1961, \$1,800,000 in May 1961, and \$800,000 in August 1961.

6/ Includes data for January - October 1961. The commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system beginning January 1961.



# Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation, 1/ October 1962

State	Benefits paid		First payments		Final payments 2/	
	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program	Total for month	Cumulative from start of program
Total, 53 States .....	\$ 3 0,34 0	\$ 7 70,99 6,84 3	6 7	2,7 6 5,88 3	5 8	1,7 5 3,80 0
Alabama .....	3 8 2	1 0,0 1 2,75 3	1	5 4,69 3	1	3 9,32 5
Alaska .....	3 5	1 4 7 1,32 5	0	4 7 6 0	1	2 2 1 0
Arizona .....	0	2 5 4 4,65 7	0	1 1 5 3 6	0	5,89 3
Arkansas .....	0	3 3 9 5,92 6	0	1 9,85 4	0	1 1,94 9
California .....	2,4 6 3	1 0 0,94 3,59 2	4	3 0 6,11 4	4	1 6 7,74 1
Colorado .....	0	2 5 1 7,95 0	0	8,19 7	0	5,76 3
Connecticut .....	1 4 1	1 3 5 0 3,59 9	0	3 6,63 6	0	2 9,33 6
Delaware .....	0	2 0 5 7,27 4	0	7,65 8	0	4 4 7 7
Dist. of Col. ....	0	2 2 3 5,60 1	0	9,33 9	0	6,19 4
Florida .....	3 0	1 1 5 1 5,54 6	0	5 5,91 2	2	3 7,57 8
Georgia .....	0	1 2 8 3 8,73 9	0	6 5,10 6	0	4 5,39 4
Hawaii .....	0	2 2 3 8,66 2	0	7,45 7	0	3 0 3 0
Idaho .....	0	1 5 3 8,27 3	0	7,62 1	0	3 4 3 7
Illinois .....	3,4 0 7	5 2 7 2 4,00 2	1 1	1 8 1,13 5	6	1 1 9,99 0
Indiana .....	4 0	1 9 7 6 7,23 2	0	9 3,84 5	7	6 0,42 9
Iowa .....	4 8	3 9 0 2,31 8	0	1 8,67 4	1	1 1,35 4
Kansas .....	6 8	4 3 4 2,76 9	0	1 5,56 5	0	9,27 8
Kentucky .....	6 2	1 1 9 8 1,52 7	0	4 4,69 8	0	3 0,14 0
Louisiana .....	0	1 1 4 4 7,05 4	0	3 1,68 8	0	3 2,31 4
Maine .....	9	2 0 9 5,24 0	0	1 0,71 1	0	5,56 6
Maryland .....	1 3 0	1 2 6 6 5,29 8	0	4 0,52 4	0	2 3,60 2
Massachusetts .....	6 2 7	2 3 9 6 3,41 3	0	9 3,37 9	0	5 9,78 6
Michigan .....	3 2 6 9	5 5 9 2 5,68 3	7	1 8 4,83 9	1 2	1 2 4,80 3
Minnesota .....	2 3	9 3 2 3,50 9	0	3 7,18 2	0	2 0,92 4
Mississippi .....	1 2	4 2 5 4,12 9	0	2 1,50 7	1	1 3,85 1
Missouri .....	0	1 2 5 1 1,53 0	0	4 8,62 0	0	3 1,30 3
Montana .....	0	1 9 7 8,07 9	0	8,45 7	0	4 5 1 8
Nebraska .....	0	1 6 4 3,04 3	0	7,35 1	0	4 6 0 7
Nevada .....	0	1 4 0 8,49 8	0	5,28 8	0	2 5 4 1
New Hampshire .....	0	1 3 1 8,59 7	0	5,34 2	0	3 1 7 0
New Jersey .....	1,4 9 9	3 9 1 3 7,46 3	1	1 2 9,04 3	0	8 5,40 1
New Mexico .....	0	1 6 3 8,06 0	0	6,94 6	0	4 6 0 4
New York .....	5,8 3 5	9 6 4 9 1,69 6	8	2 8 1,35 3	0	1 4 4 1 4 6
North Carolina .....	1 4 3	1 1 0 1 3,74 0	0	5 1,78 1	0	2 8,76 5
North Dakota .....	0	7 3 1 4,27	0	2,94 4	0	1 4 7 5
Ohio .....	2,0 8 9	7 7 9 2 4,48 1	4	1 7 8,41 0	3	1 1 5,11 2
Oklahoma .....	3 1	4 1 4 5,05 8	0	2 1,29 3	1	1 5,19 1
Oregon .....	2 2	7 3 2 8,68 4	0	2 4,60 4	0	1 4,33 7
Pennsylvania .....	4,9 1 8	5 4 4 2 1,17 6	1 6	2 1 8,26 2	3	1 5 1,96 2
Puerto Rico .....	2 0	3 6 4 9,11 8	0	3 2,11 7	0	2 1,47 0
Rhode Island .....	0	4 5 7 3,71 5	0	1 7,22 4	0	1 0,89 7
South Carolina .....	0	5 2 8 9,37 2	0	2 7,94 4	0	1 9,96 8
South Dakota .....	0	4 4 5 2,29	0	2 5,36	0	1 4 8 8
Tennessee .....	1 4 3	1 4 2 4 3,93 0	1	6 1,44 9	0	4 1,79 3
Texas .....	8 1	1 7 3 0 3,67 9	0	9 8,27 4	2	6 4,56 0
Utah .....	0	1 5 1 2,99 4	0	7,73 4	0	4 9 2 2
Vermont .....	0	9 3 0,89 2	0	4 1 8 0	0	2 0 4 8
Virginia .....	5 1	5 3 7 9,45 0	0	3 4 4,96	0	2 4 7 0 5
Virgin Islands .....	0	1 0 4 9	0	8	0	6
Washington .....	4,7 3 4	1 0 0 7 3,50 0	1 4	4 7,95 1	1 4	2 5,34 8
West Virginia .....	2 8	7 0 4 6,21 5	0	3 2,98 8	0	1 9,28 3
Wisconsin .....	0	8 5 0 3,99 4	0	3 6,62 8	0	3 3,57 7
Wyoming .....	0	1 1 4 6,10 3	0	4 0 3 0	0	2 2 3 9

1/ Covers exhaustees under regular State programs and Federal programs for Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen. This program terminated June 30, 1962. Excludes data relating to operations of extended duration provisions of regular State laws (ED).

2/ Includes termination of benefit rights resulting from 39-week limitation.



# Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs Quarter Ended September 30, 1962

State	Number as of June 30, 1962	Determined subject July-Sept. 1962		Terminated and inactivated July-Sept. 1962	Number as of Sept. 30, 1962	Net change from June 30, 1962
		Successors to active accounts	Other			
Total, 52 States.....	2,333,192	3,3477	64,869	84,847	2,346,691	13,499
Alabama .....	21,713	321	465	596	21,903	190
Alaska .....	4,451	89	304	284	4,560	109
Arizona .....	16,486	379	490	711	16,644	158
Arkansas .....	33,757	646	1,054	1,478	33,979	222
California .....	324,710	6,419	13,325	18,114	326,340	1,630
Colorado .....	16,394	310	443	492	16,655	261
Connecticut .....	33,729	351	725	821	33,984	255
Delaware .....	9,443	65	196	257	9,447	4
Dist. of Col. ....	18,913	189	616	698	19,020	107
Florida .....	46,710	858	1,558	1,893	47,233	523
Georgia .....	28,864	383	1,127	877	29,497	633
Hawaii .....	11,727	160	436	592	11,731	4
Idaho .....	14,795	240	553	590	14,998	203
Illinois .....	89,177	1,262	1,754	2,467	89,726	549
Indiana .....	34,504	478	687	817	34,852	348
Iowa .....	23,507	366	402	625	23,650	143
Kansas .....	18,561	259	421	550	18,691	130
Kentucky .....	22,374	352	609	817	22,518	144
Louisiana .....	25,272	360	586	868	25,350	78
Maine .....	8,640	52	187	136	8,743	103
Maryland .....	50,647	710	1,629	1,694	51,292	645
Massachusetts .....	106,438	787	2,150	2,528	106,847	409
Michigan .....	57,472	681	1,251	1,615	57,789	317
Minnesota .....	43,840	753	1,020	1,310	44,303	463
Mississippi .....	12,939	196	335	371	13,099	160
Missouri .....	36,259	629	754	1,162	36,480	221
Montana .....	16,022	328	447	736	16,061	39
Nebraska .....	12,518	239	239	368	12,628	110
Nevada .....	8,033	174	528	427	8,308	275
New Hampshire .....	6,955	52	226	176	7,057	102
New Jersey .....	64,811	709	1,769	1,689	65,600	789
New Mexico .....	17,514	272	753	844	17,695	181
New York .....	378,244	5,813	9,180	14,798	378,439	195
North Carolina .....	35,452	527	790	1,009	35,760	308
North Dakota .....	6,041	70	138	190	6,059	18
Ohio .....	101,412	925	2,374	2,702	102,009	597
Oklahoma .....	19,119	282	442	597	19,246	127
Oregon .....	38,518	602	1,684	2,073	38,731	213
Pennsylvania .....	197,021	1,771	5,020	7,288	196,524	-497
Puerto Rico .....	8,286	86	293	176	8,489	203
Rhode Island .....	21,577	115	544	536	21,700	123
South Carolina .....	14,588	198	340	347	14,779	191
South Dakota .....	5,917	79	132	175	5,953	36
Tennessee .....	23,472	184	692	574	23,774	302
Texas .....	77,309	1,206	1,948	2,566	77,897	588
Utah .....	17,847	274	438	568	17,991	144
Vermont .....	4,968	54	182	107	5,097	129
Virginia .....	28,958	316	731	728	29,277	319
Washington .....	60,462	1,121	1,910	2,104	61,389	927
West Virginia .....	12,801	149	327	537	12,740	-61
Wisconsin .....	34,536	426	420	737	34,645	109
Wyoming .....	9,489	210	245	432	9,512	23



# Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs July-September 1962

State	Percent of intrastate first benefit payments <sup>1/</sup> issued within 2 weeks	Appeals decisions <sup>2/</sup>			
		Lower authority <sup>3/</sup>		Higher authority	
		Number	Percent decided within 45 days	Number	Percent decided within 45 days
Total, 52 States.....	87	6 354 8	62.4	1 414 1	38.5
Alabama.....	87	658	92.2	177	28.2
Alaska.....	84	59	62.7	7	28.6
Arizona.....	94	357	83.2	3	--
Arkansas.....	90	709	97.3	117	73.5
California.....	91	5 697	47.7	839	49.6
Colorado.....	84	496	35.1	53	71.7
Connecticut.....	92	1 616	46.9	--	--
Delaware.....	94	155	76.1	26	96.2
Dist. of Col.....	85	119	91.6	13	92.3
Florida.....	91	1 059	67.1	191	76.4
Georgia.....	78	383	69.4	15	73.3
Hawaii.....	77	86	74.4	--	--
Idaho.....	94	48	66.7	28	10.7
Illinois.....	83	4 875	62.8	4/867	64.8
Indiana.....	93	801	85.9	86	8.1
Iowa.....	83	323	65.0	73	84.9
Kansas.....	84	329	46.2	37	48.6
Kentucky.....	73	479	61.4	48	2.1
Louisiana.....	74	1 351	91.5	301	95.0
Maine.....	89	485	89.5	125	27.2
Maryland.....	92	1 322	94.5	193	86.5
Massachusetts.....	89	5/2 657	90.9	474	47.9
Michigan.....	95	1 808	53.3	399	10.3
Minnesota.....	93	562	43.1	93	9.7
Mississippi.....	87	301	80.7	71	1.4
Missouri.....	75	947	92.1	219	14.6
Montana.....	92	90	51.1	18	77.8
Nebraska.....	95	51	60.8	--	--
Nevada.....	86	280	85.4	37	32.4
New Hampshire.....	87	186	88.7	--	--
New Jersey.....	95	4 048	34.8	550	69.1
New Mexico.....	85	214	44.4	7	14.3
New York.....	84	1 327 9	41.2	2 467	52.0
North Carolina.....	79	428	95.8	34	58.8
North Dakota.....	91	57	80.7	10	60.0
Ohio.....	89	1 861	92.6	4 254	12.5
Oklahoma.....	88	731	90.7	58	51.7
Oregon.....	86	642	82.4	40	87.5
Pennsylvania.....	74	7 639	72.2	1 399	20.2
Puerto Rico.....	91	370	94.3	--	--
Rhode Island.....	76	6/203	85.2	18	94.4
South Carolina.....	86	294	59.2	21	95.2
South Dakota.....	94	104	49.0	1	--
Tennessee.....	82	1 146	75.7	135	43.7
Texas.....	88	2 051	86.3	184	83.2
Utah.....	88	41	92.7	3	66.7
Vermont.....	90	36	86.1	10	--
Virginia.....	83	419	89.3	56	98.2
Washington.....	91	479	73.9	46	91.3
West Virginia.....	84	492	70.9	106	74.5
Wisconsin.....	91	681	20.4	231	83.1
Wyoming.....	87	44	61.4	1	100.0

1/ Relates to first payments for total unemployment.

2/ Includes single and multi-claimant dispute cases.

3/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority, and data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

4/ Occasionally includes decisions on labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

5/ Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

6/ Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



## Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs, July-September 1962

State	New claims disposed of		New insured claimants 1/					First payments		Disqualifications imposed 3/		Claimants involved in lower authority single claimant appeals 5/		Claimants who exhausted benefits 6/		Average number of weeks of benefits drawn
	Number	Percent with sufficient wage credits	Number	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount 2/	Percent eligible for maximum weekly benefit amount and duration 2/	Average potential duration of benefits (weeks)	July-Sept. 1962		July-Sept. 1961	Number	Per-1,000 claimant contacts 4/	In cases received	In cases disposed of	Number		
							July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961						July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	
Total, 52 States.....	1,968,728	87.0	1,664,030	47.7	39.3	7/24.2	1,361,335	1,328,446	548,714	25.7	77,481	71,288	347,384	572,646	7/21.9	
Alabama.....	28,832	75.1	19,768	47.7	41.2	23.6	1,727,4	1,778,5	3,761	12.1	750	693	6,668	11,713	21.4	
Alaska.....	1,349	71.0	958	8/50.6	8/50.6	25.2	658	1,030	3,761	34.5	57	63	390	579	24.7	
Arizona.....	1,199	83.8	1,004	66.0	52.3	22.9	7,856	7,468	3,761	32.8	454	404	1,692	2,549	18.9	
Arkansas.....	1,342	84.4	1,133	34.6	26.8	22.3	7,434	8,996	4,014	31.7	726	725	3,080	4,796	19.9	
California.....	18,701	84.4	15,770	35.5	32.9	24.2	13,258	13,864	6,367	26.4	1,281	833	4,142	5,933	22.7	
Colorado.....	9,558	86.0	8,221	8/61.6	8/52.8	29.1	6,167	3,581	5,287	41.1	564	533	1,700	2,260	22.9	
Connecticut.....	4,700	83.7	3,934	39.0	32.1	22.2	2,167	2,484	1,058	41.1	180	209	651	1,092	19.6	
Delaware.....	5,413	85.5	4,627	59.8	41.4	22.7	4,020	3,818	819	27.3	191	161	1,040	1,599	20.7	
Dist. of Col.....	5,939	80.0	4,753	27.0	22.2	19.1	3,957	3,820	2,175	15.2	164	162	1,088	1,875	20.8	
Florida.....	5,786	70.9	3,954	41.5	10.9	19.1	3,957	3,820	2,175	12.5	130	105	1,048	1,530	15.5	
Georgia.....	4,035	76.4	3,083	38.9	22.5	19.6	2,386	2,579	1,210	25.8	142	111	815	1,467	15.1	
Hawaii.....	5,631	90.1	5,072	26.1	26.1	26.0	3,826	4,294	2,009	25.8	157	148	985	961	26.0	
Idaho.....	9,756	84.9	8,282	36.4	6.4	18.5	6,828	5,818	1,088	18.9	552	538	2,146	3,623	13.5	
Illinois.....	8,733	82.3	7,191	36.8	42.0	21.0	5,755	6,489	3,710	38.0	1,063	947	936	1,768	19.0	
Indiana.....	4,723	92.9	4,387	62.8	39.4	21.8	3,628	3,138	7,147	16.5	322	354	2,060	3,487	17.4	
Iowa.....	9,251	84.7	7,120	80.7	41.2	21.0	5,322	1,016	3,387	16.7	333	344	1,880	4,005	20.6	
Kansas.....	1,235	87.8	1,084	60.0	49.5	23.3	8,262	6,603	3,387	31.9	333	344	1,880	4,005	20.6	
Kentucky.....	2,387	77.4	1,844	45.9	39.3	23.3	1,402	1,468	2,983	18.7	826	639	4,927	10,182	20.9	
Louisiana.....	2,897	70.0	2,028	61.8	40.6	23.1	1,341	1,603	4,037	14.8	153	139	6,826	10,834	20.2	
Maine.....	6,393	93.7	5,993	27.7	27.7	26.0	4,698	2,325	3,120	14.8	465	485	6,826	10,834	20.2	
Maryland.....	3,173	83.6	2,652	55.5	55.5	26.0	2,385	2,325	1,463	30.4	146	146	6,352	8,633	26.0	
Massachusetts.....	7,032	95.3	6,702	31.9	73.2	25.1	5,300	5,432	1,482	29.0	352	350	1,382	1,704	23.0	
Michigan.....	1,650	95.1	1,387	85.5	73.2	24.4	1,150	8,958	2,061	15.8	151	170	1,499	3,944	19.4	
Minnesota.....	1,174	88.7	1,155	48.5	48.5	23.9	1,128	1,217	7,303	35.5	630	781	4,797	7,842	20.5	
Mississippi.....	4,608	78.0	3,596	38.4	28.1	23.0	2,959	2,727	3,127	34.2	308	306	2,714	5,555	20.5	
Missouri.....	5,630	86.6	4,877	76.9	63.5	23.7	2,449	1,970	1,776	17.6	1,092	1,058	6,137	9,849	21.2	
Montana.....	4,818	91.2	4,392	65.8	49.7	22.3	3,214	3,196	1,578	45.0	123	58	988	1,436	20.3	
Nebraska.....	3,573	93.0	3,346	69.6	52.8	22.4	2,621	3,076	1,395	35.2	308	296	681	1,216	19.3	
Nevada.....	5,553	90.7	4,855	35.5	35.5	26.0	3,108	3,364	1,278	19.8	215	204	452	1,007	26.0	
New Hampshire.....	8,999	91.2	7,972	31.9	27.2	23.7	6,701	5,679	2,068	22.5	268	267	1,619	2,421	23.9	
New Jersey.....	5,370	86.1	4,624	55.1	51.2	28.7	3,832	4,186	1,793	26.4	505	411	1,119	1,935	23.0	
New Mexico.....	2,156	94.1	1,958	33.1	33.1	26.0	1,791	1,753	1,361	34.2	1,430	1,424	3,616	5,630	26.0	
New York.....	3,807	86.0	3,244	13.9	13.9	26.0	3,002	3,091	8,973	22.5	452	478	6,473	11,744	24.5	
North Carolina.....	759	76.3	579	44.9	44.9	24.0	459	818	371	29.6	47	57	280	482	44.0	
North Dakota.....	10,314	91.1	9,398	69.9	69.9	25.9	6,930	5,618	2,351	18.5	204	198	1,643	3,732	26.4	
Oklahoma.....	1,496	70.6	1,057	50.2	8.6	26.7	8,881	9,742	5,505	18.5	964	742	3,237	5,093	23.7	
Oregon.....	1,249	84.8	961	52.7	43.5	23.7	819	9,706	4,371	34.8	673	638	2,987	4,680	23.1	
Pennsylvania.....	1,613	85.5	1,425	47.2	47.2	30.0	1,247	1,203	5,716	23.3	7,630	7,445	2,798	4,617	30.0	
Puerto Rico.....	2,173	85.5	1,858	64.8	64.8	12.0	1,319	1,764	1,375	6.9	427	370	6,595	7,477	12.0	
Rhode Island.....	1,793	92.6	1,605	32.9	24.3	23.4	1,353	991	3,002	18.7	261	10/392	2,139	3,510	20.7	
South Carolina.....	2,244	79.1	1,791	25.9	23.6	20.6	1,107	1,230	7,272	32.3	458	392	3,712	6,087	19.7	
South Dakota.....	1,450	86.1	1,248	58.9	38.6	19.5	2,035	2,047	681	31.5	92	114	2,99	346	16.4	
Tennessee.....	3,584	81.7	2,890	58.9	28.8	20.6	4,046	4,404	2,376	21.4	102	118	1,684	2,327	20.6	
Texas.....	6,393	81.9	5,239	47.1	12.9	20.2	4,298	4,838	1,748	36.7	220	213	1,684	2,327	20.6	
Utah.....	4,897	90.8	4,445	53.4	30.3	24.0	1,600	1,587	618	29.4	42	41	7,78	11,70	16.7	
Vermont.....	2,679	86.1	1,841	29.7	29.7	26.0	1,051	1,261	404	18.5	37	36	5,27	9,52	26.0	
Virginia.....	1,779	86.2	1,532	44.9	33.3	16.7	4,156	4,929	7,386	37.8	742	641	7,74	9,85	16.7	
Washington.....	6,007	91.6	5,495	35.8	35.8	27.1	1,356	1,336	3,239	19.2	513	523	3,657	6,537	25.4	
West Virginia.....	1,979	90.5	1,792	48.0	48.0	26.0	1,654	1,336	6,592	21.7	811	938	5,654	11/1	25.4	
Wisconsin.....	1,571	86.1	1,386	55.7	48.3	22.6	1,058	1,229	657	20.5	43	44	5,60	6,51	25.4	
Wyoming.....	2,335	86.1	2,059	58.4	45.3	22.6	1,682	1,229	657	30.9	43	44	5,60	6,51	19.8	

1/ Represents claimants who established a benefit year; in some States claimants with sufficient wage credits do not establish benefit years during the quarter because of other requirements. Wisconsin has no benefit-year concept, but establishes benefit rights on a "per employer" basis.

2/ For 12 States paying dependents benefits, data based on maximum benefit amount specified by State law for a particular number and type of dependents.

3/ Represents disqualification on issues of voluntary quit, misconduct, refusal of suitable work, not able and unavailable for work, and miscellaneous disqualifications not uniformly applicable in all States. Excludes disqualifications due to labor disputes.

4/ Claimant contracts represent new spells of insured unemployment, plus intrastate continued claims, plus continued claims received as liable State.

5/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States include all claimants involved in appeals cases received and disposed of.

6/ Based on date of final payment. Some of the claimants shown therefore, actually experienced their final week of compensable unemployment during a previous quarter, but received their final payments in the reported quarter. Similarly, some claimants who served their last week of compensable unemployment during the reported quarter did not receive their final payment in this quarter and hence are not shown. A final week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year results in the exhaustion of benefit rights for that year. Claimants who exhaust their benefit rights in one benefit year may be entitled to further benefits in the following benefit year.

7/ Excludes Wisconsin; comparable data not available.

8/ In Alaska, represents only intrastate claimants at maximum; in Colorado, includes claimants entitled to maximum extended benefits.

9/ Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Massachusetts Director or his representative.

10/ Data include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).

11/ Represents data on a "per employer" basis which are not comparable to data for other States.



# Wages Paid to Workers Covered by Federal - State Unemployment Insurance Programs, by Calendar Quarter

(in thousands)

State	State unemployment insurance coverage <sup>1/</sup>					Federal civilian coverage <sup>2/</sup>				
	1961				1962	1961				1962
	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	January-March	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	January-March
Total.....	\$470 777 39	\$494 638 77	\$506 884 52	\$534 957 25	\$508 296 39	\$34 001 91	\$34 343 74	\$35 775 56	\$36 171 52	\$35 887 56
Alabama.....	4 909 111	5 176 556	5 377 011	5 616 777	5 325 558	98 760	1 020 255	1 022 237	1 047 588	1 047 400
Alaska.....	49 694	63 637	80 586	60 224	49 838	25 027	24 772	27 873	24 786	25 212
Arizona.....	293 777	307 335	318 064	329 192	320 936	29 997	29 264	32 000	30 441	31 969
Arkansas.....	215 856	232 058	246 160	258 331	239 918	19 406	17 944	20 041	19 865	21 467
California.....	51 944 52	54 102 91	56 748 23	58 610 06	56 302 18	369 598	382 129	389 777	406 748	397 757
Colorado.....	4 182 52	4 417 90	4 701 85	4 784 73	4 468 47	52 921	51 298	56 455	53 452	56 471
Connecticut.....	9 414 25	9 850 25	9 984 28	10 672 25	10 249 24	21 543	20 686	23 547	22 326	22 985
Delaware.....	1 733 44	1 633 54	1 656 05	1 743 59	1 842 29	5 536	5 809	5 517	5 969	5 335
Dist. of Col.....	3 113 08	3 227 04	3 240 70	3 493 25	3 374 56	3 560 66	3 440 50	3 673 60	3 478 61	3 718 26
Florida.....	9 598 72	9 549 88	9 533 83	10 390 76	10 325 24	73 034	72 503	73 844	78 465	80 412
Georgia.....	6 834 82	7 139 02	7 312 52	7 812 28	7 513 09	82 078	82 819	84 105	85 888	87 195
Hawaii.....	1 793 85	1 888 40	1 865 31	1 842 25	1 772 38	37 637	39 704	39 406	41 531	39 489
Idaho.....	1 179 71	1 283 87	1 416 67	1 388 74	1 399 28	10 051	10 378	15 350	11 126	10 566
Illinois.....	3 365 49	3 532 25	3 573 03	3 782 72	3 559 35	1 364 81	1 427 07	1 386 88	1 547 99	1 428 24
Indiana.....	12 716 30	13 547 41	13 850 59	14 699 42	14 002 67	45 270	46 063	45 369	48 536	45 569
Iowa.....	4 775 32	5 028 64	5 123 56	5 314 12	4 935 00	24 471	23 399	26 401	24 629	25 688
Kansas.....	3 792 95	3 923 65	4 155 11	4 202 56	4 031 49	30 405	30 277	31 499	31 432	30 952
Kentucky.....	4 365 42	4 662 40	4 845 09	5 151 93	4 771 66	37 795	38 631	40 822	41 432	40 619
Louisiana.....	5 616 38	5 861 64	5 994 55	6 358 91	5 893 41	33 022	32 486	33 319	35 565	35 238
Maine.....	1 771 55	1 891 63	2 024 07	2 043 95	1 889 36	12 772	11 649	12 585	12 199	12 356
Maryland.....	7 219 00	7 715 28	8 007 76	8 441 19	7 935 19	106 361	107 573	120 193	113 585	112 183
Massachusetts.....	16 795 24	17 781 29	17 629 74	19 135 69	17 927 64	100 109	91 339	101 738	98 016	100 447
Michigan.....	23 206 15	23 976 90	24 243 28	26 119 27	25 489 18	62 736	67 938	66 374	70 929	66 407
Minnesota.....	7 940 69	8 508 12	8 922 89	9 257 64	8 503 78	34 880	36 295	36 412	38 686	36 206
Mississippi.....	2 125 91	2 303 05	2 417 03	2 543 12	2 340 50	24 110	24 147	24 826	25 336	24 418
Missouri.....	10 822 49	11 308 19	11 485 72	12 134 85	11 333 26	77 765	69 777	80 240	73 877	81 155
Montana.....	1 074 02	1 183 75	1 325 50	1 280 05	1 133 06	13 507	13 792	17 872	14 668	14 858
Nebraska.....	2 429 79	2 555 96	2 660 78	2 795 72	2 558 89	22 144	23 425	25 002	24 421	24 067
Nevada.....	99 655	110 458	121 356	130 179	132 654	8 904	9 284	9 917	9 537	9 745
New Hampshire.....	1 477 19	1 580 44	1 634 22	1 677 88	1 610 05	21 403	21 127	20 700	20 593	20 002
New Jersey.....	19 736 37	20 891 58	21 246 00	22 493 09	21 269 52	83 082	85 977	85 829	89 922	87 178
New Mexico.....	1 722 78	1 824 27	1 875 35	1 881 36	1 834 90	36 415	35 082	36 154	35 969	37 377
New York.....	65 333 22	67 722 79	67 908 56	73 374 01	69 609 21	245 684	257 454	263 233	279 246	270 374
North Carolina.....	7 690 43	8 188 53	8 416 04	9 223 35	8 512 38	40 817	42 391	42 815	44 733	42 085
North Dakota.....	60 762	68 784	74 741	73 521	63 029	8 767	9 436	9 650	9 829	9 830
Ohio.....	29 198 58	30 912 34	31 792 61	33 598 07	31 754 52	133 701	136 400	137 824	144 095	138 534
Oklahoma.....	3 943 73	4 146 56	4 258 93	4 434 02	4 286 50	62 312	61 244	63 058	63 373	64 499
Oregon.....	4 335 31	4 870 52	5 185 47	5 019 16	4 677 87	30 570	30 443	34 438	32 065	32 076
Pennsylvania.....	32 517 70	34 338 43	34 869 16	36 640 20	35 029 83	187 747	193 114	192 246	203 603	193 973
Puerto Rico.....	1 241 61	1 301 07	1 306 24	1 416 91	1 479 48	10 419	10 371	10 816	11 937	11 146
Rhode Island.....	2 361 00	2 519 94	2 508 92	2 758 46	2 554 73	18 513	18 156	19 297	19 820	19 570
South Carolina.....	3 544 77	3 797 57	3 798 18	4 113 51	3 983 78	33 217	34 629	34 756	36 869	35 420
South Dakota.....	72 934	83 578	94 152	93 622	88 042	13 488	13 588	14 907	13 819	14 058
Tennessee.....	630 498	656 093	676 687	718 222	685 854	51 995	55 274	56 826	58 202	54 308
Texas.....	19 098 68	19 884 19	20 564 03	21 537 62	20 752 92	162 488	164 590	167 804	171 877	172 165
Utah.....	1 977 36	2 158 86	2 276 59	2 356 26	2 190 89	40 459	40 977	43 130	42 497	43 333
Vermont.....	69 129	74 396	78 773	80 559	75 684	4 774	4 278	4 970	4 471	4 876
Virginia.....	666 160	709 593	741 928	794 962	735 636	11 4266	11 7103	12 8176	12 7258	12 6333
Virgin Islands.....	---	---	---	---	---	808	836	678	685	827
Washington.....	7 317 99	7 953 65	8 489 08	8 551 72	8 207 93	70 326	72 556	78 039	76 759	74 952
West Virginia.....	3 557 97	3 831 41	3 931 86	4 043 69	3 849 52	14 739	14 398	15 115	15 057	14 839
Wisconsin.....	10 434 37	11 047 22	11 385 80	11 990 83	11 169 78	28 161	29 797	30 126	30 197	28 865
Wyoming.....	69 349	77 005	86 023	79 833	69 550	7 585	6 917	9 705	7 218	7 785

1/ Total wages earned by workers in covered employment for all pay periods ending within the quarter.  
 2/ Wages paid during the quarter or earnings for pay periods within the quarter.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Program <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands)

State	1961										1962		
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Total .....	39,119	39,643	40,144	40,856	40,919	41,292	41,364	41,258	41,198	41,311	39,924	40,001	40,381
Alabama .....	506	513	518	524	525	532	532	531	529	530	510	519	523
Alaska .....	27	29	33	38	40	40	37	33	31	29	27	27	27
Arizona .....	243	247	246	248	247	248	250	251	252	255	253	252	257
Arkansas .....	268	270	276	282	282	287	288	289	286	284	270	278	284
California .....	3,759	3,798	3,835	3,900	3,945	4,002	4,012	3,994	3,993	4,023	3,895	3,863	3,931
Colorado .....	344	350	359	372	381	385	380	376	371	371	356	356	358
Connecticut .....	740	748	752	768	764	771	773	778	782	789	766	760	769
Delaware .....	118	120	122	127	127	125	128	127	126	125	116	116	118
Dist. of Col. ....	259	261	264	266	261	262	262	267	269	272	264	263	266
Florida .....	924	914	896	885	883	886	885	904	924	953	950	958	961
Georgia .....	725	733	737	742	748	756	758	757	758	763	742	750	755
Hawaii .....	172	174	175	187	177	173	166	164	164	166	163	164	164
Idaho .....	112	116	118	122	124	128	128	125	123	121	124	124	125
Illinois .....	2,502	2,543	2,578	2,617	2,605	2,628	2,640	2,636	2,634	2,634	2,539	2,547	2,566
Indiana .....	1,020	1,039	1,057	1,077	1,073	1,091	1,095	1,094	1,089	1,089	1,047	1,055	1,065
Iowa .....	427	437	445	452	452	453	451	450	444	441	428	427	427
Kansas .....	337	342	349	356	358	360	358	353	352	349	335	341	344
Kentucky .....	419	427	432	441	445	448	451	449	449	456	433	434	437
Louisiana .....	525	531	534	540	541	546	539	544	541	540	519	525	528
Maine .....	176	178	186	199	203	206	197	194	192	192	185	183	182
Maryland .....	665	672	683	702	692	703	710	693	696	712	674	672	686
Massachusetts .....	1,474	1,497	1,515	1,545	1,528	1,544	1,542	1,538	1,544	1,551	1,495	1,489	1,497
Michigan .....	1,628	1,656	1,695	1,719	1,713	1,712	1,713	1,758	1,755	1,760	1,707	1,691	1,693
Minnesota .....	671	690	709	727	735	741	748	732	723	720	687	688	693
Mississippi .....	260	264	267	274	275	279	278	279	275	273	262	269	272
Missouri .....	920	936	944	961	960	957	961	962	958	958	916	923	931
Montana .....	99	103	107	114	117	118	116	113	110	107	100	100	101
Nebraska .....	226	232	235	240	242	242	240	242	239	235	227	227	227
Nevada .....	79	83	85	89	91	92	91	90	90	90	88	90	92
New Hampshire .....	146	148	153	158	160	162	158	156	154	154	151	151	151
New Jersey .....	1,508	1,526	1,542	1,575	1,579	1,598	1,595	1,594	1,591	1,585	1,536	1,540	1,556
New Mexico .....	153	156	160	164	162	162	161	158	157	158	152	153	156
New York .....	4,902	4,948	4,983	5,036	5,032	5,078	5,096	5,118	5,124	5,116	4,930	4,945	4,990
North Carolina .....	880	886	893	907	910	931	944	939	932	937	906	911	916
North Dakota .....	61	64	67	71	72	72	71	71	69	66	61	60	61
Ohio .....	2,241	2,273	2,320	2,364	2,368	2,380	2,404	2,364	2,380	2,383	2,300	2,296	2,317
Oklahoma .....	362	368	373	379	379	381	381	379	379	377	370	374	377
Oregon .....	372	385	394	417	411	423	426	409	399	393	379	380	387
Pennsylvania .....	2,809	2,838	2,873	2,916	2,920	2,947	2,953	2,932	2,928	2,936	2,841	2,841	2,868
Puerto Rico .....	249	231	234	238	232	233	237	238	241	247	242	250	260
Rhode Island .....	228	231	235	240	236	242	245	245	247	246	235	234	237
South Carolina .....	414	419	421	426	430	434	434	436	437	442	430	433	436
South Dakota .....	73	76	79	84	85	86	86	84	81	80	77	78	77
Tennessee .....	639	647	655	663	664	675	677	675	671	676	648	660	666
Texas .....	1,742	1,764	1,779	1,798	1,800	1,813	1,794	1,804	1,794	1,819	1,789	1,802	1,815
Utah .....	176	182	187	194	196	199	199	195	193	193	183	182	186
Vermont .....	67	69	72	74	76	77	75	74	72	72	71	71	71
Virginia .....	683	694	701	713	718	728	734	736	738	740	706	706	715
Virgin Islands .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington .....	569	586	599	623	633	641	643	628	618	614	594	599	610
West Virginia .....	302	307	313	319	318	324	325	323	322	320	306	306	308
Wisconsin .....	857	875	893	911	926	919	926	912	906	908	880	880	884
Wyoming .....	61	65	68	73	77	77	72	70	66	63	60	59	60

<sup>1/</sup> Workers in covered employment in the pay period of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) ending nearest the 15th of the month. For difference in coverage provisions of the State Laws see Table 1 "Employment and Wages of workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees by industry and State" first quarter 1960. Data includes State and local government employees covered by State unemployment insurance laws.



# Monthly Employment of Workers Covered by the Program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees <sup>1/</sup>

(in thousands)

State	1961										1962		
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Total.....	2400	2396	2411	2449	2479	2481	2470	2445	2449	2673	2440	2446	2448
Alabama.....	66	66	66	67	68	68	68	68	68	69	68	68	68
Alaska.....	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
Arizona.....	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22
Arkansas.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
California.....	254	255	257	260	263	265	264	263	263	284	262	262	262
Colorado.....	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Connecticut.....	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	21	16	16	16
Delaware.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Dist. of Col.....	203	204	204	207	209	210	208	206	206	211	207	207	208
Florida.....	53	53	53	53	54	54	54	54	55	57	55	56	56
Georgia.....	62	62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	65	64	64	65
Hawaii.....	27	27	27	27	28	27	27	27	27	28	27	27	27
Idaho.....	7	8	8	10	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	7
Illinois.....	105	103	104	104	105	105	105	104	105	127	105	105	105
Indiana.....	37	35	34	35	35	36	36	35	35	38	34	35	35
Iowa.....	20	20	21	22	22	21	21	20	20	22	20	20	20
Kansas.....	25	24	24	25	26	26	25	25	26	26	25	25	25
Kentucky.....	30	30	30	31	33	32	32	31	31	32	30	31	31
Louisiana.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	26	27	25	26	26
Maine.....	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	11	10	10	9
Maryland.....	70	70	70	72	74	74	73	73	73	79	75	75	75
Massachusetts.....	66	66	67	67	68	68	68	68	68	83	67	68	67
Michigan.....	46	48	48	48	49	48	48	48	48	58	48	47	47
Minnesota.....	28	27	27	28	28	28	28	27	27	30	27	27	27
Mississippi.....	19	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Missouri.....	56	54	54	55	55	56	56	54	55	62	54	55	55
Montana.....	10	10	10	11	12	13	12	11	11	11	10	10	10
Nebraska.....	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	19	19	21	19	19	19
Nevada.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New Hampshire.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14
New Jersey.....	57	58	58	59	59	60	59	58	58	70	58	58	58
New Mexico.....	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25
New York.....	180	181	181	181	183	184	183	182	183	223	182	181	181
North Carolina.....	37	36	36	38	37	37	36	36	36	38	36	36	36
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ohio.....	91	91	91	91	93	94	94	93	93	107	92	92	93
Oklahoma.....	46	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	46	47	46	46	46
Oregon.....	21	21	25	26	24	24	23	22	22	25	21	21	21
Pennsylvania.....	132	132	132	132	134	134	134	133	134	154	134	133	134
Puerto Rico.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Rhode Island.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14
South Carolina.....	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	27	27	28	27	27	27
South Dakota.....	11	11	11	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tennessee.....	37	38	38	39	40	41	40	40	39	40	38	38	38
Texas.....	123	125	125	127	127	127	126	126	126	128	126	127	127
Utah.....	28	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	29	29	30
Vermont.....	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Virginia.....	83	83	84	85	86	86	87	86	86	91	87	87	87
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	50	50	50	51	53	53	52	52	52	55	51	51	51
West Virginia.....	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Wisconsin.....	23	23	23	24	24	24	23	23	23	27	22	22	22
Wyoming.....	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5

<sup>1/</sup> Workers on the Federal payroll for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Exception: Employment count for Department of Defense establishments is the number of persons on the payrolls at the end of the month plus all intermittent workers employed during the month.



# Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs, September 1962

State and type of plan	September 1962			Cumulative for 1962			Benefits paid cumulative for same period in 1961
	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	First claims received	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	
California:							
State plan:							
Basic benefits . . . . .	33, 743	197, 050	1/\$9, 603, 031	340, 461	1, 942, 128	\$94, 263, 430	\$84, 514, 382
Additional hospital benefits . . . . .	2/18, 461	3/134, 110	1/\$1, 609, 320	2/194, 866	3/1, 425, 298	\$17, 103, 576	\$15, 551, 520
Private plan . . . . .	6, 739	(4/)	(4/)	82, 716	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Jersey:							
State plan . . . . .	6, 693	45, 325	5/\$1, 678, 690	68, 904	431, 498	\$15, 878, 382	\$10, 106, 739
Private plan . . . . .	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Rhode Island:							
State plan . . . . .	2, 328	22, 565	\$703, 432	24, 896	218, 943	\$6, 381, 815	\$6, 079, 800
Railroad:							
Sickness . . . . .	10, 340	6/ 58, 900	\$4, 337, 299	129, 856	517, 414	\$34, 315, 705	\$36, 103, 665
Maternity . . . . .	160	7/ 1, 476	\$203, 372	1, 681	14, 801	\$2, 062, 477	\$2, 393, 555

NOTE: Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to the Office of Program Development and Legislation, Bureau of Employment Security.

1/ Total benefits of \$11, 212, 351 were distributed as follows: \$9, 335, 076 to disabled employed workers, and \$1, 877, 275 to eligible unemployed and those in noncovered establishments.

2/ Represents the number of payments made.

3/ Days for which additional hospital benefits were paid.

4/ Data not available.

5/ Total benefits of \$1, 678, 690 were distributed as follows: \$1, 252, 240 to disabled employed workers, and \$426, 450 to eligible unemployed workers and those in noncovered establishments.

6/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to approximately 117, 800 compensated weeks of sickness in September.

7/ Represents number of benefit periods compensated; equivalent to 2, 952 weeks of maternity benefits in September.



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

SEPTEMBER 1962, JULY 1962, AND SEPTEMBER 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
	Number		Rate %		Number		Rate %		T O T A L		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary		Manufacturing					
	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	Sept. 1961	July 1962	Sept. P/ 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. P/ 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1961
	( I N T H O U S A N D S )				( I N T H O U S A N D S )				T H O U S A N D S				T H O U S A N D S					
Total - 150 Areas	45,847.4	45,959.8	45,531.8	2,077.2	2,504.3	2,460.7	xxx	xxx	43,770.2	43,455.5	37,825.3	37,425.0	37,064.7	11,782.7	11,620.8	11,540.8		
Alabama																		
*Birmingham	242.7	243.1	245.5	14.4	17.6	16.6	5.9	7.2	228.3	225.5	196.8	194.0	197.1	60.1	58.6	57.7		
*Mobile	117.6	116.8	119.1	5.7	6.9	7.6	4.8	5.9	111.9	109.9	91.4	90.0	90.5	15.5	15.2	16.1		
Arizona																		
*Phoenix	260.7	256.0	254.4	11.9	13.6	12.7	4.6	5.3	248.8	242.4	200.3	196.8	191.5	38.3	38.6	35.4		
Arkansas																		
*Little Rock-North Little Rock	106.8	107.3	106.5	3.0	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.5	103.8	103.5	84.4	83.5	82.8	15.7	15.2	16.1		
California																		
Fresno	197.5	182.3	193.7	12.3	13.6	12.5	6.2	7.4	185.2	168.7	93.4	89.2	91.5	16.8	15.1	16.2		
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,074.3	3,061.5	2,971.6	150.8	165.8	176.8	4.9	5.4	2,923.5	2,895.7	2,532.9	2,502.9	2,410.7	833.4	822.5	779.4		
Sacramento	214.8	211.3	207.2	7.8	11.6	9.5	3.6	5.5	207.0	199.7	183.6	178.0	174.8	34.0	30.5	31.1		
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	279.1	282.3	276.2	16.0	16.1	17.5	5.7	5.7	263.1	266.2	198.7	196.7	192.7	34.8	35.8	35.6		
San Diego	338.2	340.4	342.2	25.4	28.6	22.2	7.5	8.4	312.8	311.8	260.8	259.0	267.9	59.6	61.1	72.3		
San Francisco-Oakland	1,263.8	1,250.8	1,237.1	54.1	62.1	60.7	4.3	5.0	1,209.7	1,188.7	1,056.5	1,040.9	1,024.7	210.4	204.4	205.5		
San Jose	308.8	295.8	282.6	11.5	14.8	11.3	3.7	5.0	297.3	281.0	244.2	231.9	221.1	96.0	87.9	85.2		
Stockton	125.2	107.3	118.9	5.2	8.8	5.8	4.2	8.2	120.0	98.5	71.5	64.1	67.8	18.2	13.8	16.2		
Colorado																		
**Denver	441.8	447.8	434.6	13.4	14.6	12.6	3.0	3.3	428.4	433.2	363.6	363.0	354.3	70.3	70.3	68.4		
Connecticut																		
*Bridgeport	146.9	148.2	148.9	7.4	9.7	9.4	5.0	6.5	139.5	138.5	124.9	123.6	124.4	66.0	65.1	66.1		
*Hartford	291.6	291.3	287.3	10.0	12.0	12.2	3.4	4.1	281.6	279.3	253.0	250.8	246.5	92.9	92.5	90.3		
*New Britain	46.3	46.6	47.0	2.1	3.1	3.7	4.5	6.7	44.2	43.5	40.2	39.5	39.5	23.4	22.8	22.8		
*New Haven	148.6	150.6	150.2	6.3	8.2	7.2	4.2	5.4	142.3	142.4	126.8	124.1	127.0	44.0	41.2	44.0		
*Stamford	80.7	82.1	81.6	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.7	78.2	79.1	63.2	63.3	62.7	23.6	23.6	24.6		
*Waterbury	80.0	81.3	80.3	4.1	6.2	6.0	5.1	7.5	75.9	75.1	68.7	67.7	66.9	38.4	37.7	37.3		
Delaware																		
*Wilmington	164.9	168.1	166.6	5.3	6.4	6.7	3.2	3.8	159.6	161.7	135.5	135.5	133.5	55.1	54.4	54.4		
District of Columbia																		
*Washington	920.0	923.6	884.4	19.4	23.0	20.9	2.1	2.5	900.6	900.6	801.6	802.0	766.5	36.3	35.9	35.2		
Florida																		
*Jacksonville	188.0	188.7	188.0	6.2	6.7	7.7	3.3	3.6	181.8	182.0	150.9	150.5	148.6	21.6	21.8	21.4		
*Miami	428.2	423.0	421.8	28.8	32.9	29.4	6.7	7.8	399.4	390.1	312.2	304.3	304.7	42.0	42.7	41.5		
*Tampa-St. Petersburg	283.8	283.7	276.5	14.0	15.1	15.4	4.9	5.3	269.8	268.6	204.8	203.1	196.2	36.5	36.8	34.9		



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

SEPTEMBER 1962, JULY 1962, AND SEPTEMBER 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					EMPLOYMENT									
	Number			Rate 1/			T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary				Manufacturing					
	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Number		Rate 1/		Number		Sept. 1961		Total		Sept. P/ 1962				
				Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962				
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																		
Georgia	463.7	463.3	452.1	13.9	17.4	21.0	3.0	3.8	4.6	449.8	445.9	431.1	393.4	389.7	375.6	90.2	88.7	81.7
*Atlanta	77.8	76.9	77.3	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.7	75.1	73.7	73.6	62.5	61.4	60.8	24.3	24.2	23.5
Augusta	65.1	64.5	64.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	4.2	5.0	4.8	62.4	61.3	61.3	50.3	50.0	49.1	17.1	16.9	16.9
Columbus	73.0	71.7	72.4	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.5	70.6	69.0	69.1	58.5	57.8	56.7	11.9	11.8	11.7
Macon	66.0	65.9	65.4	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.9	6.0	63.1	62.6	61.4	52.8	52.6	51.3	15.0	14.4	14.5
*Savannah																		
Hawaii	199.8	209.5	199.7	8.8	9.4	8.2	4.4	4.5	4.1	191.0	200.1	191.5	161.8	168.4	162.4	17.4	23.6	17.3
Honolulu																		
Illinois	2,905.0	2,906.0	2,874.5	110.0	136.0	130.0	3.8	4.7	4.5	2,795.0	2,770.0	2,744.5	2,518.8	2,492.9	2,475.9	866.4	852.9	847.2
*Chicago	113.1	116.2	112.6	3.3	4.5	5.7	2.9	3.9	5.1	109.8	111.7	106.9	95.6	95.7	91.2	36.1	36.4	33.6
Davenport-	117.3	119.2	119.9	4.0	5.2	5.7	3.4	4.4	4.8	113.3	114.0	114.2	96.6	96.0	95.3	39.2	38.8	38.7
Rock Island-Moline	85.5	86.0	86.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.7	82.3	82.5	81.9	71.5	71.5	70.7	38.5	38.7	38.5
Peoria																		
Rockford																		
Indiana	76.1	76.8	77.2	3.0	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.8	5.7	73.1	73.1	72.8	63.2	62.8	62.8	24.3	24.3	23.3
*Evansville	102.9	103.9	100.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.4	98.8	99.8	95.6	88.1	89.1	83.9	36.7	38.1	33.1
*Fort Wayne																		
Gary-Hammond-																		
East Chicago	208.3	211.6	216.2	12.6	15.9	10.9	6.0	7.5	5.0	195.7	195.7	205.3	177.6	178.8	188.0	95.9	97.2	103.5
*Indianapolis	346.2	344.2	344.5	11.4	14.6	16.4	3.3	4.2	4.8	334.8	329.6	328.1	304.9	299.9	295.0	104.1	101.4	95.8
*South Bend	92.0	92.6	91.5	2.9	9.0	6.2	3.2	9.7	6.8	89.1	83.6	85.3	81.7	76.2	77.9	37.3	32.2	34.3
Terre Haute	42.9	43.0	43.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	4.9	5.8	6.4	40.8	40.5	41.1	34.5	33.9	34.8	9.9	9.5	10.6
Iowa	65.0	66.3	63.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.1	64.0	64.9	61.7	52.0	51.0	49.7	22.3	22.0	19.9
Cedar Rapids	120.1	124.4	122.7	2.6	3.1	3.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	117.5	121.3	119.2	100.2	101.4	101.2	20.7	21.3	21.2
*Des Moines																		
Kansas	139.3	142.6	140.0	4.8	5.7	6.4	3.4	4.0	4.5	134.5	136.9	133.6	119.3	120.1	118.4	42.5	43.7	42.3
*Wichita																		
Kentucky	301.3	301.5	298.5	11.8	14.4	18.1	3.9	4.8	6.1	289.5	287.1	280.4	250.5	247.4	241.5	86.8	84.7	83.5
*Louisville																		
Louisiana	86.3	85.1	89.4	4.0	4.4	6.7	4.7	5.2	7.5	82.3	80.7	82.7	69.6	68.1	69.9	16.1	16.1	16.4
*Baton Rouge	338.7	337.0	338.9	21.2	23.8	24.3	6.3	7.1	7.2	317.5	313.2	314.6	284.9	279.4	282.7	46.1	43.3	43.1
*New Orleans	104.3	104.7	103.6	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.9	99.5	99.3	98.5	72.1	72.0	72.4	9.3	9.1	9.0
*Shreveport																		
Maine	62.2	64.1	62.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.3	59.8	61.3	59.9	53.2	53.8	52.7	13.0	13.2	12.6
*Portland																		
Maryland	743.9	743.3	740.3	35.8	42.9	36.5	4.8	5.8	4.9	708.1	700.4	703.8	628.9	618.5	623.2	190.6	189.7	196.0
*Baltimore																		



Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas

SEPTEMBER 1962, JULY 1962, AND SEPTEMBER 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			EMPLOYMENT									
	Number			Rate %			T O T A L			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary						
							Number			Total			Manufacturing			
	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1961
	( I N T H O U S A N D S )						( I N T H O U S A N D S )									
Massachusetts	1,220.2	1,223.3	1,209.3	52.4	60.1	52.4	1,171.6	1,163.2	1,156.9	1,047.6	1,035.5	1,031.7	295.2	291.0	296.5	
Boston	47.8	48.9	48.7	3.3	4.5	3.3	44.9	44.4	45.4	38.0	37.8	38.3	15.2	14.9	15.8	
Brockton	56.5	57.8	57.4	4.4	7.1	4.4	51.9	50.7	53.0	43.9	42.7	45.0	23.7	22.5	24.7	
Fall River	88.3	90.3	85.7	5.9	7.9	5.9	83.5	82.4	79.8	74.9	73.7	70.9	45.9	44.3	42.2	
Lawrence-Haverhill	51.0	52.7	50.5	3.9	5.1	3.9	47.7	47.6	46.6	42.9	42.8	41.8	21.2	21.3	20.9	
Lowell	63.3	64.3	63.3	5.0	5.4	5.0	59.5	58.9	58.3	50.9	50.6	50.2	27.3	26.9	26.6	
New Bedford	203.8	207.5	204.2	11.7	15.0	11.7	191.9	192.5	192.5	174.2	172.8	175.1	69.6	69.0	71.1	
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	133.1	133.7	133.0	7.1	7.8	7.1	126.6	125.9	125.9	114.1	113.3	113.4	51.1	50.4	51.2	
Worcester	57.3	58.0	58.7	4.0	3.1	4.0	54.6	54.9	54.7	45.8	45.8	45.8	20.2	20.6	19.7	
Michigan	1,368.8	1,373.4	1,416.4	127.0	89.0	127.0	1,296.8	1,284.4	1,289.4	1,171.6	1,151.7	1,142.9	482.0	462.9	451.9	
Battle Creek	140.8	141.9	137.8	5.5	4.8	5.5	136.9	137.1	132.3	121.2	121.1	101.8	71.6	71.1	53.4	
*Detroit	144.9	144.2	143.3	6.4	5.9	6.4	140.5	138.3	136.9	119.8	116.5	114.6	49.8	47.8	46.0	
*Grand Rapids	72.8	72.2	71.1	2.7	2.4	2.7	70.8	69.8	68.4	61.3	60.1	59.0	27.0	27.1	25.8	
Kalamazoo	111.9	112.6	112.6	4.9	3.6	4.9	109.1	109.0	107.7	89.0	88.7	83.2	30.3	29.2	25.5	
*Lansing	56.2	56.2	56.5	3.8	2.1	3.8	54.4	54.1	52.7	47.0	46.6	45.3	25.5	25.5	24.3	
*Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	70.6	71.0	69.8	3.7	3.1	3.7	68.1	67.9	66.1	56.1	55.4	53.2	24.8	24.8	22.2	
*Saginaw	64.1	64.4	63.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	60.1	59.7	59.4	51.1	50.6	50.5	8.7	8.7	8.9	
Minnesota	687.4	685.9	677.1	23.4	21.5	23.4	667.8	664.4	653.7	592.4	583.3	575.4	159.8	157.3	154.3	
*Duluth-Superior	89.8	88.6	88.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	87.1	85.9	85.8	67.6	66.7	66.7	11.7	11.8	11.2	
*Minneapolis-St. Paul	463.3	464.1	463.6	26.4	23.0	26.4	442.6	441.1	437.2	397.6	395.5	392.8	108.1	109.1	103.3	
Mississippi	870.1	876.2	870.6	47.2	46.6	47.2	831.1	829.6	823.4	725.3	722.4	715.3	252.0	251.7	246.2	
*Jackson	198.8	201.2	200.3	6.5	7.2	6.5	192.9	194.0	193.8	164.1	164.7	165.3	36.2	36.2	36.9	
Nebraska	49.5	50.4	50.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	47.6	47.4	47.4	43.1	42.5	42.6	17.1	16.9	17.2	
*Omaha	75.5	83.1	75.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	72.4	79.2	71.3	55.0	57.2	53.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	
New Hampshire	301.4	304.6	302.1	20.4	21.6	20.4	284.1	283.0	281.7	257.7	256.1	254.2	118.3	117.6	114.8	
*Manchester	820.1	825.0	826.2	46.4	48.5	46.4	779.6	776.5	779.8	663.6	659.5	658.0	239.9	236.7	237.0	
New Jersey	232.5	232.9	227.9	11.7	15.2	11.7	220.9	217.7	216.2	189.7	187.7	185.0	88.8	87.7	89.4	
Atlantic City	484.5	490.0	479.6	27.3	29.9	27.3	462.7	460.1	452.3	383.3	380.4	372.5	167.9	165.4	161.7	
*Jersey City	133.7	132.9	130.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	128.0	125.8	123.2	110.3	109.8	105.9	35.8	36.1	34.9	
*Newark																
*New Brunswick-Perth Amboy																
*Paterson-Clifton-Passaic																
*Trenton																



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Labor Market Areas SEPTEMBER 1962, JULY 1962, AND SEPTEMBER 1961

STATE AND AREA	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT					
	Number				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/		Nonagricultural Wage and Salary			
	Number				Rate 1/				Number		Total			
	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. P/ 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1961
	( I N T H O U S A N D S )				( I N T H O U S A N D S )				( I N T H O U S A N D S )					
New Mexico	102.4	102.7	99.9	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	98.7	98.2	95.7	84.3	83.1	81.0	7.9
*Albuquerque														7.4
New York	260.9	263.9	265.0	9.0	11.2	4.3	4.6	251.9	252.7	252.9	222.5	222.4	224.4	63.1
*Albany-Schenectady-Troy	90.4	91.9	93.0	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	87.0	87.6	89.0	76.2	76.4	78.1	38.9
*Binghamton	506.5	510.6	519.9	30.9	39.2	7.7	7.2	475.6	471.4	482.3	419.5	416.2	425.8	167.9
*Buffalo	5,304.3	5,336.7	5,308.0	244.3	317.5	5.9	5.3	5,060.0	5,019.2	5,024.1	4,318.6	4,254.2	4,275.9	1,139.6
*New York	265.3	263.9	258.9	6.0	8.5	3.2	2.9	259.3	255.4	251.3	233.3	230.5	226.2	107.2
*Rochester	224.6	225.0	227.8	7.5	10.6	4.7	4.8	217.1	214.4	216.8	186.4	184.5	185.5	67.3
*Syracuse	129.3	132.3	131.0	6.8	8.0	6.0	5.3	122.5	124.3	124.1	102.7	103.2	102.8	39.3
*Utica-Rome														
North Carolina	54.0	54.7	53.2	2.0	2.8	5.1	6.5	52.0	51.9	49.7	43.9	43.6	41.6	15.3
Asheville	134.9	135.7	133.8	4.1	4.9	3.6	3.5	130.8	130.8	129.1	114.8	114.3	113.2	28.0
Charlotte	50.8	49.5	50.4	1.7	3.1	6.4	3.0	49.1	46.4	48.9	42.6	39.9	42.3	13.9
Durham	125.5	128.4	123.9	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.3	122.3	124.5	119.8	103.0	103.0	101.7	44.6
Greensboro-High Point	90.2	91.1	89.2	2.7	4.7	5.1	3.9	87.5	86.4	85.7	75.0	74.1	74.2	39.0
Winston-Salem														
Ohio	204.3	204.1	204.8	7.2	8.7	4.3	5.4	197.1	195.4	193.7	176.5	173.6	172.3	78.7
*Akron	130.8	131.5	134.1	8.2	8.9	6.8	6.6	122.6	122.6	125.2	107.7	106.4	109.1	53.0
*Canton	470.9	477.7	475.5	17.5	21.8	4.6	4.5	453.4	455.9	454.1	401.1	401.4	399.1	146.4
*Cincinnati	809.6	814.7	816.7	35.8	40.3	4.9	5.3	773.8	774.4	773.3	692.7	689.3	682.1	261.0
*Cleveland	320.8	321.8	310.6	8.9	9.6	3.0	3.2	311.9	312.2	300.8	275.2	273.0	263.9	69.8
*Columbus	297.2	296.5	293.3	8.8	10.3	3.5	3.9	288.4	286.2	282.0	255.1	250.4	247.5	101.2
*Dayton	69.5	70.9	70.8	5.2	5.9	8.3	6.1	64.3	65.0	66.5	56.3	56.4	56.8	27.5
Hamilton-Middletown	72.2	73.4	73.0	3.5	3.9	5.3	6.3	68.7	69.5	68.4	59.6	59.7	59.2	30.6
Lorain-Elyria	61.8	63.6	63.5	4.2	3.8	6.0	3.9	57.6	59.8	61.0	50.7	52.7	54.1	32.6
Steubenville-Weirton	187.4	188.4	189.4	9.4	12.4	6.6	7.4	178.0	176.0	175.4	157.6	153.9	153.4	54.3
*Toledo	193.6	197.8	198.6	15.8	19.7	10.0	7.9	177.8	178.1	182.9	154.3	156.2	161.8	73.2
*Youngstown-Warren														
Oklahoma	227.4	225.8	222.3	7.5	8.4	3.7	3.8	219.9	217.4	213.8	185.9	183.6	180.5	21.2
*Oklahoma City	173.3	173.6	170.6	7.2	8.0	4.6	5.2	166.1	165.6	161.8	137.1	136.6	132.7	27.0
*Tulsa														
Oregon	354.8	355.5	352.2	12.8	17.5	4.9	4.6	342.0	338.0	335.9	280.4	270.8	274.9	68.9
*Portland														
Pennsylvania	222.6	223.7	220.6	11.2	13.6	6.1	4.8	211.4	210.1	210.0	185.7	184.1	183.8	95.1
*Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	52.3	52.4	52.6	5.7	5.3	10.1	10.1	46.6	47.1	47.3	40.1	40.6	40.8	12.1
Altoona	96.1	97.2	97.1	5.9	6.4	6.6	7.8	90.2	90.8	89.5	78.0	78.3	77.1	35.4
*Erie	172.2	172.1	169.3	7.2	8.6	5.0	4.9	165.0	163.5	161.0	147.8	146.2	143.8	32.6
*Harrisburg														



SEPTEMBER 1962, JULY 1962, AND SEPTEMBER 1961

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# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT									
		Number			Rate $\frac{1}{2}$	Number			T O T A L $\frac{2}{3}$			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary							
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Total		Manufacturing					
												Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago		







# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT								
		Number			Year ago	Number			Rate 1/ 2	T O T A L 2/			Nonagricultural Wage and Salary					
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Total			Manufacturing		
													Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																		
<u>Michigan</u> Adrian Bay City Marquette Monroe Port Huron Traverse City	Oct. '62	24,800	24,800	27,200	1,300	5.2	3,000	1,400	11.0	23.5	23.4	24.2	17.3	17.0	18.0	8.9	8.7	9.4
	Oct. '62	34,700	35,400	36,100	2,100	6.1	3,600	3,300	10.0	32.6	32.1	32.5	25.1	24.3	25.0	9.8	9.2	9.7
	Oct. '62	17,800	18,400	INA	1,100	6.2	INA	1,500	INA	INA	16.7	16.9	INA	14.5	14.5	INA	2.6	INA
	Aug. '62	22,800	22,900	23,500	1,600	7.0	2,800	1,900	11.9	21.2	21.0	20.7	15.4	15.4	14.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
	Oct. '62	34,600	35,500	INA	2,100	6.1	INA	2,500	INA	INA	32.5	33.0	INA	24.6	24.6	INA	9.0	INA
Oct. '62	17,100	18,800	INA	900	5.3	INA	900	INA	INA	16.2	17.9	INA	11.2	12.8	INA	2.5	3.6	INA
<u>Minnesota</u> Brainerd Grand Rapids Hibbing-Virginia	July '62	25,300	23,200	26,700	1,100	4.3	1,700	1,450	6.4	24.2	21.8	25.0	18.8	16.6	18.9	2.7	2.7	2.5
	July '62	13,900	13,700	14,600	700	5.0	2,000	1,200	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.6	11.2	10.6	10.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
	July '62	42,400	41,800	45,300	2,300	5.4	3,800	2,600	8.4	40.1	39.2	41.5	35.5	34.7	36.7	3.7	3.6	3.8
<u>Mississippi</u> Laurel Tupelo	Oct. '62	22,200	22,000	22,800	1,050	4.7	1,650	1,350	7.1	21.1	20.7	21.2	15.6	15.1	15.3	6.2	6.1	6.2
	Oct. '62	18,900	18,300	18,000	600	3.1	1,000	700	5.5	18.4	17.6	17.0	13.6	13.2	12.2	5.8	5.6	5.2
<u>Missouri</u> Jefferson City Washington	Oct. '62	21,400	21,700	22,100	1,400	6.6	1,800	1,150	8.0	20.0	20.6	20.4	14.4	14.8	14.3	2.7	2.7	2.4
	Oct. '62	18,400	18,100	15,200	1,550	8.4	1,100	900	7.2	16.9	17.2	14.1	11.9	12.1	9.8	6.0	6.1	4.9
<u>Montana</u> Butte	Aug. '62	15,800	15,400	INA	1,800	11.5	INA	1,200	INA	7.8	14.2	INA	11.9	12.2	INA	1.4	1.3	INA
<u>New Jersey</u> Bridgeton Lakewood-Toms River Long Branch Ocean City- Wildwood- Cape May	Oct. '62	53,700	55,200	53,700	2,700	5.0	3,100	2,750	5.8	51.0	52.5	50.6	38.5	39.2	38.5	21.2	22.2	21.7
	Oct. '62	35,800	38,000	35,600	2,500	7.0	2,900	2,300	8.1	33.3	35.7	32.7	22.3	24.0	21.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
	Sept '62	115,400	118,300	111,300	6,100	5.3	7,400	7,000	6.6	109.3	111.3	103.9	81.9	84.6	76.4	16.4	15.7	15.3
	Oct. '62	18,700	26,500	19,200	1,900	10.2	1,950	1,700	10.2	16.8	24.8	17.3	11.0	15.9	11.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
<u>New York</u> Amsterdam Auburn Batavia Elmira Geneva-Canandaigua Glens Falls- Hudson Falls Gloversville Jamestown-Dunkirk Newburgh- Middletown-Beacon Ogdensburgh- Massena-Malone Oneonta	Oct. '62	21,800	22,000	22,200	1,500	6.9	1,900	1,800	8.6	20.3	20.2	20.3	16.3	16.2	16.3	9.3	9.2	9.6
	Oct. '62	25,300	26,300	25,300	1,500	5.9	1,700	1,800	6.7	23.8	24.5	23.6	17.0	16.9	16.8	6.5	6.4	6.4
	Oct. '62	22,500	23,100	INA	1,000	4.4	INA	1,300	INA	21.5	21.8	INA	16.4	16.5	INA	6.2	6.2	INA
	Oct. '62	38,700	39,000	39,400	2,000	5.2	2,800	2,200	7.1	36.7	36.8	36.6	31.6	31.4	31.4	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Aug. '62	43,400	43,200	INA	2,300	5.3	INA	2,600	INA	INA	41.1	40.6	INA	30.4	30.0	INA	8.6	8.1
Oct. '62	35,900	37,000	35,400	1,850	5.2	2,250	1,550	4.2	6.4	34.0	35.4	33.1	26.2	27.6	25.2	9.4	9.6	9.1
	Oct. '62	20,700	20,800	21,100	1,500	7.2	1,800	1,400	8.5	19.2	19.4	19.3	15.8	16.0	15.9	8.8	8.8	9.0
	Aug. '62	61,700	60,900	61,500	2,800	6.1	4,900	4,300	7.9	57.9	56.6	56.6	45.1	44.6	43.5	21.2	20.9	20.2
	Oct. '62	83,700	86,300	INA	3,700	4.4	INA	3,900	INA	4.5	80.0	82.4	INA	64.9	65.8	INA	21.1	21.1
Oct. '62	51,300	52,900	51,800	3,000	5.8	4,500	3,000	5.7	8.7	48.3	49.9	47.3	34.8	35.8	33.8	9.6	9.6	9.0
	Oct. '62	17,700	18,200	16,900	800	4.5	800	800	4.7	16.9	17.4	16.1	10.3	10.3	9.9	1.4	1.4	1.4



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/			EMPLOYMENT				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary			
		Number			Number															
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Total		Manufacturing				
														Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																				
New York (Cont'd) Plattsburgh Watertown Wellsville  North Carolina Elizabeth City Fayetteville Greenville Lumberton North Wilkesboro Roanoke Rapids Rockingham-Hamlet Wilson	Oct. '62	20,700	21,000	20,700	1,400	1,200	1,000	6.8	5.7	4.8	19.3	19.8	19.7	14.3	15.2	14.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	
	Oct. '62	31,700	33,700	32,500	2,000	2,000	2,200	6.3	5.9	6.8	29.7	31.7	30.3	21.6	23.0	21.9	6.0	5.8	6.1	
	Aug. '62	12,800	13,200	INA	600	700	INA	4.7	5.3	INA	12.2	12.5	INA	8.3	8.6	INA	2.6	2.6	INA	
	Oct. '62	15,300	15,100	14,700	900	750	900	6.1	4.9	6.3	14.3	14.4	13.8	8.6	8.7	8.2	2.6	2.8	2.2	
	Oct. '62	41,300	41,800	INA	2,100	2,350	INA	5.1	5.6	INA	39.2	39.5	INA	29.5	29.5	INA	6.0	6.1	INA	
	Oct. '62	25,800	28,400	25,800	750	1,050	750	2.9	3.7	2.9	25.0	27.3	25.0	14.4	13.2	14.4	4.7	3.9	4.6	
	Oct. '62	29,700	32,700	INA	1,200	1,750	INA	4.0	5.4	INA	28.5	31.0	INA	12.0	12.8	INA	3.8	4.5	INA	
	Oct. '62	13,600	13,600	13,200	600	550	850	4.6	4.0	6.5	13.0	13.0	12.3	9.7	9.3	9.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	
	Oct. '62	28,400	30,800	29,200	1,150	1,800	1,100	4.1	5.9	3.8	27.3	29.0	28.1	14.6	14.6	15.4	6.7	6.9	6.4	
	Oct. '62	14,500	14,900	14,000	700	750	750	4.9	5.1	5.5	13.8	14.1	13.2	10.5	10.4	10.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	
Oct. '62	22,500	24,500	22,500	550	1,050	650	2.5	4.2	3.0	21.9	23.5	21.8	13.9	12.6	13.9	5.5	4.6	5.4		
Ohio Ashtabula-Conneaut Batavia-Georgetown Cambridge East Liverpool-Salem Fremont Kent-Ravenna Portsmouth Zanesville	Oct. '62	31,600	31,400	31,300	2,300	2,400	2,300	7.3	7.6	7.3	29.3	29.0	29.0	22.4	22.1	22.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	
	Oct. '62	24,000	24,800	24,500	2,800	3,800	3,100	11.7	15.3	12.7	21.2	21.0	21.4	10.2	10.1	10.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
	Oct. '62	20,800	21,000	20,000	1,000	1,100	1,200	4.8	5.2	6.0	19.8	19.9	18.8	13.4	13.5	12.5	4.5	4.6	3.8	
	Aug. '62	36,800	38,000	37,300	2,350	2,800	3,400	6.4	7.4	9.1	34.5	35.2	33.9	25.7	25.8	25.2	10.8	11.0	10.3	
	Oct. '62	19,600	19,600	19,800	800	900	1,000	4.1	4.6	5.1	18.8	18.7	18.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	6.6	6.3	6.8	
	Oct. '62	26,300	25,900	26,400	1,700	1,800	1,700	6.5	6.9	6.4	24.6	24.1	24.7	18.8	18.4	18.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	
	Oct. '62	25,700	25,800	26,100	2,000	2,300	1,900	7.8	8.9	7.3	23.7	23.5	24.2	19.4	19.3	19.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	
	Oct. '62	27,600	28,100	28,300	1,600	1,800	1,600	5.8	6.4	5.7	26.0	26.3	26.7	21.0	21.3	20.7	8.2	8.4	7.9	
	Oct. '62	11,800	11,800	INA	900	900	INA	7.9	7.7	INA	10.8	10.9	INA	7.1	7.1	INA	1.0	1.0	INA	
	Oct. '62	21,800	21,400	22,200	1,900	2,000	1,900	8.7	9.3	8.7	19.9	19.4	20.3	14.7	14.5	15.0	3.4	3.2	3.5	
Oklahoma McAlester Muskogee Okmulgee-Henryetta Shawnee  Oregon Albany Klamath Falls North Bend-Coos Bay Ontario Roseburg Salem	Oct. '62	12,200	12,400	12,500	800	750	900	6.4	6.1	7.4	11.4	11.6	11.5	8.2	8.5	8.2	2.8	3.1	2.7	
	Oct. '62	12,900	13,200	INA	1,200	1,400	INA	9.5	10.6	INA	11.7	11.8	INA	7.9	8.0	INA	1.2	1.2	INA	
	Oct. '62	21,600	23,000	INA	950	900	INA	4.4	4.0	INA	20.7	22.1	INA	15.1	15.3	INA	7.1	7.4	INA	
	Oct. '62	17,700	17,700	INA	600	850	INA	3.3	4.8	INA	17.1	16.9	INA	13.0	13.2	INA	3.3	3.6	INA	
	Oct. '62	20,400	20,300	20,000	1,350	8/1,650	1,350	6.7	8/8.2	6.9	19.0	8/18.6	18.6	15.0	8/14.8	15.0	6.3	8/6.3	6.5	
	Aug. '62	20,400	8/16,500	20,000	1,050	8/950	1,050	5.0	8/5.8	5.1	19.4	8/15.5	19.0	8.5	8/7.6	8.7	2.6	8/1.9	2.8	
	Oct. '62	24,000	26,000	23,100	950	1,000	1,100	4.0	3.8	4.8	22.8	25.0	22.0	18.4	19.1	17.5	8.2	8.9	8.0	
	Sept. '62	67,100	8/53,800	61,800	2,100	8/2,900	2,100	3.1	8/5.4	3.3	65.0	8/50.9	59.8	45.1	8/37.4	45.0	12.9	8/7.5	13.0	
	Oct. '62	21,900	21,900	INA	3,200	2,100	INA	14.6	9.6	INA	18.7	19.8	INA	14.7	15.7	INA	8.1	9.0	INA	
	Oct. '62	22,000	22,200	INA	1,300	1,300	INA	5.9	5.9	INA	20.7	20.9	INA	17.4	17.5	INA	7.4	7.6	INA	
Pennsylvania Berwick-Bloomsburg Bradford Butler Clearfield-Du Bois Gettysburg Indiana Kittanning-Ford City	Oct. '62	34,400	34,900	34,700	2,900	2,900	2,900	8.4	8.3	8.4	31.5	32.0	31.8	25.2	25.5	25.3	9.9	10.2	9.7	
	Oct. '62	35,600	36,000	INA	3,900	4,300	INA	11.0	11.9	INA	31.7	31.7	INA	26.0	26.0	INA	8.8	8.8	INA	
	Oct. '62	22,000	20,900	INA	700	1,300	INA	3.2	6.2	INA	21.3	19.6	INA	16.6	14.4	INA	9.2	7.3	INA	
	Oct. '62	22,800	22,900	INA	2,000	2,400	INA	8.8	10.5	INA	20.8	20.5	INA	15.4	15.1	INA	3.7	3.5	INA	
	Oct. '62	21,100	21,900	INA	2,200	2,800	INA	10.4	12.8	INA	18.9	19.1	INA	15.0	15.1	INA	5.1	5.1	INA	



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				EMPLOYMENT								
		Number				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/				Nonagricultural Wage and Salary				
		2 months ago		Year ago	Current	2 months ago		Year ago	Current	Number		Total		Manufacturing				
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago		
( I N T H O U S A N D S )																		
Pennsylvania (Cont'd)																		
Lewistown	Oct. '62	22,800	22,900	INA	1,900	1,800	INA	8.3	7.9	INA	20.9	21.1	INA	15.7	15.7	7.5	7.7	INA
Lock Haven	Oct. '62	15,400	15,900	INA	1,600	2,000	INA	10.4	12.6	INA	13.8	13.9	INA	11.6	11.6	5.9	5.9	INA
Meadville	Oct. '62	22,400	22,700	22,500	1,700	1,600	1,900	7.6	7.0	8.4	20.7	21.1	20.6	16.0	16.4	6.5	6.8	6.5
New Castle	Oct. '62	37,200	37,300	39,600	4,100	4,000	4,700	11.0	10.7	11.9	33.1	33.3	34.9	26.8	27.7	10.2	11.0	12.4
Oil City-Franklin-																		
Titusville	Oct. '62	29,900	30,300	INA	2,000	2,200	INA	6.7	7.3	INA	27.9	28.1	INA	23.6	23.8	9.5	9.8	INA
Pottsville	Oct. '62	70,800	70,900	INA	6,800	6,900	INA	9.6	9.7	INA	64.0	64.0	INA	52.6	52.5	25.0	24.7	INA
St. Marys	Oct. '62	14,900	15,200	INA	1,100	1,000	INA	7.4	6.6	INA	13.8	14.2	INA	12.4	12.8	8.0	8.3	INA
Sayre-																		
Athens-Towanda	Oct. '62	18,500	18,700	INA	1,000	1,200	INA	5.4	6.4	INA	17.5	17.5	INA	12.1	12.0	4.6	4.6	INA
Sharon-Farrell	Oct. '62	48,100	48,600	INA	3,500	4,600	INA	7.3	9.5	INA	44.6	44.0	INA	37.9	37.4	18.8	18.4	INA
Sunbury-Shamokin-																		
Mount Carmel	Oct. '62	62,700	64,000	INA	4,200	4,500	INA	6.7	7.0	INA	58.5	59.5	INA	46.7	47.2	20.9	21.3	INA
Uniontown-																		
Connellsville	Oct. '62	43,600	44,100	INA	6,900	7,000	INA	15.8	15.9	INA	36.7	37.1	INA	29.5	29.8	8.0	8.1	INA
Warren	Oct. '62	16,900	17,000	16,600	800	800	1,000	4.7	4.7	6.0	16.1	16.2	15.6	13.1	13.1	5.0	5.0	4.8
Williamsport	Oct. '62	44,100	44,700	INA	2,000	2,200	INA	4.5	4.9	INA	42.1	42.5	INA	35.7	35.7	18.8	18.6	INA
Puerto Rico																		
Aguadilla	Oct. '62	16,900	16,300	17,100	4,400	4,300	4,400	26.0	26.4	25.7	12.5	12.0	12.7	5.6	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Arecibo	Oct. '62	33,900	34,900	31,700	9,000	10,200	7,300	26.5	29.2	23.0	24.9	24.7	24.4	9.8	9.6	3.1	2.9	2.8
Caguas	Oct. '62	52,400	53,500	47,700	13,500	14,300	8,800	25.8	26.7	18.4	38.9	39.2	38.9	17.8	18.1	8.9	9.5	9.5
Carolina	Oct. '62	18,500	18,400	18,000	2,400	2,800	2,500	13.0	15.2	13.9	16.9	15.6	15.5	7.5	7.0	3.6	3.3	2.9
Guayama	Oct. '62	18,300	18,700	17,200	4,400	5,100	3,600	24.0	27.3	20.9	13.9	13.6	13.6	5.0	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
Manati	Oct. '62	31,300	32,700	29,600	9,800	11,700	9,300	31.3	35.8	31.4	21.5	21.0	20.3	6.2	5.7	3.0	2.5	2.3
Yauco	Oct. '62	13,900	14,000	14,300	3,500	3,600	4,000	25.2	25.7	28.0	10.4	10.4	10.3	4.8	4.8	2.4	2.3	2.3
South Carolina																		
Conway	Oct. '62	26,000	26,700	24,800	1,100	1,050	1,300	4.2	3.9	5.3	24.9	25.6	23.5	11.2	11.3	2.6	2.4	2.2
Tennessee																		
Greeneville	Aug. '62	16,100	16,200	16,200	1,500	1,850	2,700	9.4	11.5	16.5	14.6	14.4	13.6	8.4	8.3	3.8	3.9	2.4
Harriman-Rockwood	Oct. '62	14,600	15,000	16,100	750	1,100	1,500	5.1	7.2	9.3	13.9	13.9	14.6	10.5	10.4	4.1	4.0	3.6
Johnson City	Oct. '62	33,300	8/33,300	32,500	1,750	8/2,450	2,500	5.3	8/7.3	7.8	31.6	8/30.9	30.0	24.9	8/24.2	8.7	8/8.7	8.4
Morristown	Aug. '62	25,900	25,400	26,300	1,350	1,600	2,450	5.1	6.3	9.3	24.6	23.8	23.8	14.8	14.1	9.1	8.4	8.5
Texas																		
Galveston-																		
Texas City	Oct. '62	57,600	58,200	57,700	4,900	5,150	4,500	8.5	8.9	7.8	52.7	53.1	53.2	44.6	45.0	10.5	10.7	10.6
Laredo	Oct. '62	22,600	21,600	23,500	1,900	1,300	2,100	8.3	6.0	9.0	20.7	20.3	21.3	15.4	15.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Texarkana	Oct. '62	38,400	37,400	37,700	2,300	2,450	2,700	6.0	6.6	7.2	36.1	34.9	35.0	26.1	25.7	5.4	5.3	4.2
Utah																		
Provo-Orem	Oct. '62	35,500	34,500	34,800	2,400	2,050	2,100	6.7	5.9	6.0	33.1	32.4	32.7	26.0	25.0	6.8	7.1	7.5
Virginia																		
Chincoteague	Oct. '62	15,500	16,900	15,800	400	700	600	2.6	4.1	3.8	15.1	16.2	15.2	8.0	7.1	3.0	2.3	3.0



# Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

NOVEMBER 1962 AREA CLASSIFICATION

STATE AND AREA	Data Relate to:	WORK FORCE				UNEMPLOYMENT				Rate 1/				T O T A L 2/				EMPLOYMENT			
		Number		Number		Number		Number		Rate 1/		Rate 1/		T O T A L 2/		EMPLOYMENT					
		Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago	Current	2 months ago	Year ago		
																				Total	
																		( I N T H O U S A N D S )			
Washington	Oct. '62	21,100	21,400	21,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	6.1	6.0	7.2	19.8	20.1	19.7	15.9	15.5	15.7	7.6	7.0	7.3		
Aberdeen	Oct. '62	18,600	21,300	19,500	1,200	1,300	1,500	6.3	6.1	7.7	17.4	20.0	18.0	12.2	13.1	12.3	4.2	5.0	4.3		
Anacortes	Oct. '62	25,500	30,200	25,600	1,550	1,450	1,750	6.1	4.8	6.9	23.9	28.8	23.9	16.6	17.4	16.4	4.1	4.8	4.0		
Bellingham	Oct. '62	15,700	15,700	16,400	900	800	950	5.7	5.2	5.7	14.8	14.9	15.4	10.2	10.3	10.8	3.7	3.7	3.8		
Centralia	Oct. '62	26,700	21,900	30,000	950	1,800	1,200	3.6	8.1	4.0	25.7	20.1	28.8	13.9	12.7	15.0	2.1	1.8	2.2		
Wenatchee	Oct. '62	61,100	55,400	58,100	3,200	4,900	3,450	5.3	8.8	6.0	57.8	50.5	54.7	33.9	29.5	31.9	8.0	5.5	7.4		
Yakima																					
West Virginia	Aug. '62	19,000	19,500	21,600	2,600	2,650	4,300	13.7	13.6	19.8	16.4	16.8	17.3	13.3	13.7	14.2	1.3	1.4	1.5		
Beckley	Oct. '62	19,700	19,700	21,100	2,200	2,350	3,950	11.1	11.9	18.7	17.5	17.3	17.1	14.4	14.1	13.9	2.3	2.3	2.0		
Bluefield	Oct. '62	33,900	34,100	33,800	2,750	3,250	2,900	8.1	9.5	8.6	31.1	30.9	30.9	25.2	24.8	24.9	6.9	6.8	7.0		
Clarksburg	Oct. '62	22,300	22,800	22,400	2,150	2,500	2,200	9.6	11.0	9.8	20.2	20.3	20.2	17.2	17.4	17.3	5.3	5.4	4.7		
Fairmont	Oct. '62	19,800	20,500	21,500	3,150	3,600	4,900	15.8	17.5	22.6	16.7	16.9	16.7	14.4	14.6	14.4	0.7	0.7	0.6		
Logan-Madison	Aug. '62	20,000	19,700	20,000	1,900	2,350	2,000	9.4	11.9	10.0	18.1	17.3	18.0	13.7	13.5	13.4	4.7	4.6	4.7		
Martinsburg	June '62	19,200	19,300	18,200	1,700	1,950	1,850	8.9	10.2	10.2	17.5	17.3	16.4	14.7	14.5	13.5	2.7	2.7	2.8		
Morgantown	Aug. '62	12,900	12,900	12,900	800	950	1,100	6.3	7.2	8.6	12.1	12.0	11.8	8.8	8.6	8.4	3.9	3.9	3.6		
New Martinsville	Aug. '62	15,000	15,100	16,100	3,150	3,050	3,400	21.2	20.3	21.2	11.8	12.1	12.7	9.7	9.9	10.5	1.8	2.0	2.4		
Oak Hill-Montgomery	Oct. '62	36,200	36,000	37,000	2,650	2,600	3,150	7.3	7.2	8.5	33.6	33.4	33.9	27.2	26.7	27.0	10.9	11.0	10.7		
Parkersburg	Oct. '62	13,200	13,700	13,900	1,200	1,500	1,500	9.3	10.8	10.7	11.9	12.2	12.4	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.0	1.1	1.0		
Ronceverte-White	Oct. '62	15,900	16,100	17,200	2,500	3,000	3,350	15.9	18.7	19.4	13.3	13.1	13.9	11.7	11.5	12.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Sulphur Springs	Oct. '62	31,200	29,300	31,200	1,600	2,500	2,100	5.1	2/8.2	6.7	29.6	2/27.9	29.1	23.7	2/22.4	23.0	8.2	2/7.6	7.7		
Welch	Oct. '62	20,400	20,500	INA	1,050	850	INA	5.2	4.1	INA	19.3	19.7	INA	13.2	13.4	INA	6.8	7.0	INA		
Wisconsin	June '62	31,200	29,300	31,200	1,600	2,500	2,100	5.1	2/8.2	6.7	29.6	2/27.9	29.1	23.7	2/22.4	23.0	8.2	2/7.6	7.7		
La Crosse	Oct. '62	20,400	20,500	INA	1,050	850	INA	5.2	4.1	INA	19.3	19.7	INA	13.2	13.4	INA	6.8	7.0	INA		
Marquette-Menominee	Oct. '62																				

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Information not available.
- Unemployment Rate--Unemployment as a percent of work force. Unemployment rates shown are not seasonally adjusted.
- Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.
- Total excludes areas reporting INA.
- Data relate to Insured Employment and Unemployment.
- Data relate to 1 month ago.
- Data relate to 3 months ago.
- Data relate to 6 months ago.
- Data relate to 4 months ago.
- Data relate to 5 months ago.



State Employment Security Agencies Affiliated With the Bureau of Employment Security

ALABAMA.....	Department of Industrial Relations, State Office Building, Montgomery 4
ALASKA.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Box 2661, Juneau
ARIZONA.....	Arizona State Employment Service; Unemployment Compensation Division; Employment Security Commission, 1720 West Madison Street, Phoenix
ARKANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Employment Security-Welfare Building, Box 2981, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.....	Department of Employment, 800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14
COLORADO.....	Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT.....	Employment Security Division, Hartford, 15
DELAWARE.....	Employment Security Commission, 801 West Street, Wilmington 99
DIST. OF COL.....	United States Employment Service for the District of Columbia, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington 25; Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 1
FLORIDA.....	Industrial Commission, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee
GEORGIA.....	Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, State Labor Building, Atlanta 3
GUAM.....	Department of Labor and Personnel, Government of Guam, Agana
HAWAII.....	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu 13
IDAHO.....	Employment Security Agency, P. O. Box 520, 317 Main Street, Boise
ILLINOIS.....	Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor 165 North Canal Street, Room 200, Chicago 6
INDIANA.....	Employment Security Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 4
IOWA.....	Employment Security Commission, 112 Eleventh Street, Des Moines 8
KANSAS.....	Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, 401 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka
KENTUCKY.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Capitol Office Building, Frankfort
LOUISIANA.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, P. O. Box 4094 Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4
MAINE.....	Employment Security Commission, 20 Union Street, Augusta
MARYLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15
MICHIGAN.....	Employment Security Commission, 514 Boulevard Building, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2
MINNESOTA.....	Department of Employment Security, 369 Cedar Street, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1699, 1520 West Capitol Street, Jackson 3
MISSOURI.....	Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 421 East Dunklin Street, Jefferson City
MONTANA.....	Unemployment Compensation Commission, Unemployment Compensation Commission Building, P. O. Box 1728, Helena
NEBRASKA.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 134 South Twelfth Street, P. O. Box 1033, Lincoln 1
NEVADA.....	Employment Security Department, P. O. Box 602, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Department of Employment Security, 34 South Main Street, Concord
NEW JERSEY.....	Division of Employment Security, 28 West State Street, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1799, 924 Park Street S. W., Albuquerque
NEW YORK.....	Division of Employment, Department of Labor, 800 North Pearl Street, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 589, Jones and North McDowell Street, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA.....	North Dakota State Employment Service, 207 East Broadway, Box 568, Bismarck, Unemployment Compensation Division, 201 East Broadway, Box 450, Bismarck
OHIO.....	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 427 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus 16
OKLAHOMA.....	Employment Security Commission, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City 5
OREGON.....	Department of Employment, 403 Labor and Industries Building, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Building, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO.....	Bureau of Employment Security, Stop 17 1/2 Fernandez Juncos Avenue, Santurce
RHODE ISLAND.....	Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 3
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Employment Security Commission, 1225 Laurel Street, P. O. Box 995, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Employment Security Department, 310 Lincoln Street South, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE.....	Department of Employment Security, Cordell Hull State Office Building, Nashville 3
TEXAS.....	Texas Employment Commission, TEC Building, Austin 1
UTAH.....	Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, 174 Social Hall Avenue, P. O. Box 2100, Salt Lake City 10
VERMONT.....	Department of Employment Security, 7 School Street, P. O. Box 708, Montpelier
VIRGINIA.....	Virginia Employment Commission, P. O. Box 1358, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 11
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	Virgin Islands Employment Service, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON.....	Employment Security Department, Employment Security Building, P. O. Box 367, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Department of Employment Security, State Office Building, California and Washington Streets, Charleston 5
WISCONSIN.....	Wisconsin State Employment Service, Industrial Commission, 105 South Blair Street, Madison 3; Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 1
WYOMING.....	Employment Security Commission, ESC Building, Center and Midwest Streets, P. O. Box 760, Casper



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES





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n 388 l

**JANUARY 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

**LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**Robert C. Goodwin, Director**

**OFFICE OF PROGRAM REVIEW AND ANALYSIS**

**Washington 25, D. C.**

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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month 1959-1960

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs

(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Area Labor Market Indicators

(classification of areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply, total nonagricultural wage and salary and manufacturing employment for 149 major and "selected" smaller substantial labor surplus areas)

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

Subscription to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is \$3 per year; orders and remittances should be sent directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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Table 1. --Selected local office activities, Women, November 1961

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews		Nonagricultural				Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/	
	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 2/	Total		Initial		Referrals		Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961
			Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 2/				
Total, 54 States.....	351 836	-6.6	70 505	3.9	46 879	4.1	44 967	-5.8	228 664	-8.3	439 782	4.3
Alabama.....	5 034	-9.5	452	20.5	362	26.1	7 621	-6.1	40 333	-3.4	42 339	3
Alaska.....	613	-18.3	117	27.2	99	32.0	804	-7.8	3 353	-4.3	3 396	-5.3
Arizona.....	3 582	-17.2	926	63.6	589	51.8	7 206	-6.9	3 752	1.6	3 961	-3.5
Arkansas.....	4 877	-12.6	796	-4.7	452	0	5 134	-26.7	3 110	-27.0	3 113	-2.5
California.....	4 189	-8.9	808	-2.7	496	-6.6	4 878	-2.1	2 102	-2.7	4 733	12.0
Colorado.....	3 580	4	470	137.4	785	152.4	4 244	-6.3	2 035	-7.7	1 596	-1.7
Connecticut.....	7 026	7.5	166	-18.7	333	-20.3	9 344	-2.7	4 315	-4.8	6 921	-20.1
Delaware.....	2 429	-13.5	166	-7.0	105	-7.2	3 482	9	2 225	3.3	584	-26.7
Dist. of Col. ....	2 335	-3.6	930	-5.3	435	-9	1 788	5.9	3 710	-9.0	942	4.0
Florida.....	8 720	-12.4	675	-5.3	419	5.6	9 247	-1.6	5 459	(5/)	6 443	-27.7
Georgia.....	6 893	-3.4	979	-	639	-	1 414	9.1	416	-2	8 582	6.7
Guam.....	56	-	81	26.6	41	-	1 414	9.1	416	-2	1 512	-20.9
Hawaii.....	1 158	-23.6	81	26.6	41	-	1 414	9.1	416	-2	1 512	-20.9
Idaho.....	1 902	1.2	480	71.4	340	78.0	1 964	-1.3	1 143	-1.9	1 337	63.0
Illinois.....	12 694	-2.2	2 991	29.0	2 042	34.0	13 346	4.4	7 059	2.4	17 213	-4.7
Indiana.....	8 183	-7.8	719	1.4	489	9.6	8 839	-9.9	2 849	-3.9	6 439	-17.5
Iowa.....	4 296	-3.0	828	1.8	649	-2.8	4 905	-2.6	2 236	-1.7	2 663	15.2
Kansas.....	3 333	-5.4	800	1.9	500	2.9	4 339	1.4	2 230	-7.9	1 645	-4.8
Kentucky.....	5 002	-8.0	1 285	4.7	1 075	1.3	4 265	-6	2 016	-5.7	2 832	-1.4
Louisiana.....	3 697	-15.5	512	-5.4	355	6.9	6 014	1.2	2 400	-1.2	2 388	-1.5
Maine.....	1 668	-1.0	253	22.2	190	28.4	1 429	-3.8	849	1.8	2 085	-5.0
Maryland.....	5 233	4.7	914	66.2	636	91.0	5 667	9.7	3 082	1.8	7 262	9.3
Massachusetts.....	1 655	-9.2	1 141	29.6	1 253	22.0	1 501	-9.0	8 130	-6.3	30 857	26.2
Michigan.....	1 773	-13.5	1 911	-15.6	1 340	-17.3	2 794	-10.9	4 957	-9.4	1 046	-3.3
Minnesota.....	6 529	22.3	1 106	25.4	869	30.5	6 147	-4.0	3 369	-9.3	3 121	-1.3
Mississippi.....	4 747	-13.6	1 515	-9.7	1 140	-1.8	6 236	-1.5	3 807	-1.7	3 283	7.0
Missouri.....	8 428	1.1	1 304	9.9	870	1.3	7 496	-1.0	3 507	-9.1	13 157	-2.6
Montana.....	1 456	1.8	715	-4.7	434	7.4	1 378	2.8	7 677	3.4	13 950	-1.4
Nebraska.....	1 628	2.5	377	-36.8	271	-4.5	1 378	2.8	7 677	3.4	13 950	-1.4
Nevada.....	1 189	1.5	67	-41.7	43	5.8	2 170	1.6	895	-7.1	1 159	3.3
New Hampshire.....	1 531	35.2	541	27.0	348	3.3	1 664	-4.5	639	-2.1	1 169	3.3
New Jersey.....	1 698	-8.1	818	-5.9	496	-1.7	1 664	-4.5	639	-2.1	1 169	3.3
New Mexico.....	1 016	-4.6	326	-25.9	217	-4.2	1 664	-4.5	639	-2.1	1 169	3.3
New York.....	3 101	-10.3	787	-3.0	562	-6.6	2 259	-9.8	1 159	-9.3	2 457	10.2
North Carolina.....	1 038	-12.0	1 915	14.9	1 311	2.3	6 349	-1.0	1 162	-10.3	9 735	1.2
North Dakota.....	1 158	3.3	283	10.7	260	19.2	1 554	1.8	6 501	-10.3	1 352	6.0
Ohio.....	1 962	-4.5	476	4.4	281	14.3	1 554	1.8	7 064	-1.7	1 416	2.5
Oklahoma.....	3 586	-2.2	1 012	22.5	729	3.6	5 970	-1.5	2 913	-22.7	2 881	-1.0
Oregon.....	4 488	-4.4	1 403	9.5	967	4.4	4 577	-3.4	1 857	-1.4	4 287	1.4
Pennsylvania.....	17 981	-10.2	5 529	-4.2	3 182	-1.2	22 351	-4.6	10 883	-4.9	37 350	-8.4
Puerto Rico.....	3 690	-15.6	1 378	-14.5	936	-3.4	2 992	-2.1	1 704	-6.9	17 848	-1.1
Rhode Island.....	1 830	-7.7	257	-4.1	177	1.7	3 000	-7.5	1 318	1.2	4 487	-2.4
South Carolina.....	4 054	-3.1	1 84	-24.3	119	-1.2	6 410	-1.4	3 298	1.9	3 462	-1.0
South Dakota.....	802	-5.6	333	1.9	173	1.3	942	-2.0	461	-2.0	246	-1.3
Tennessee.....	6 790	-11.5	779	-1.0	517	-1.5	8 776	-7.9	4 279	-8.4	7 153	2.1
Texas.....	19 873	-11.5	4 070	-7.7	2 064	-10.2	3 684	-7.1	1 789	-9.3	8 622	1.8
Utah.....	2 070	-13.3	541	50.7	465	60.3	3 780	8.0	1 651	5.0	1 007	1.1
Vermont.....	6 566	-27.8	87	3.8	55	-	3 780	8.0	1 651	5.0	1 007	1.1
Virginia.....	6 222	-2.9	1 384	7.6	1 006	1.8	5 239	-1.6	3 359	-1.8	4 147	3.3
Virgin Islands.....	197	4.1	39	-	15	-	295	5.4	165	1.7	1 720	1.5
Washington.....	7 106	-3.8	1 921	5.8	1 117	5.5	7 450	2.2	1 882	-1.1	9 759	1.4
West Virginia.....	2 284	-4.9	1 143	40.6	1 079	55.8	2 555	-3	1 798	-1.0	1 859	6.6
Wisconsin.....	7 921	6.6	2 030	1.8	1 400	-4.2	8 879	1.7	3 549	-2.4	6 375	2.2
Wyoming.....	627	-4.7	132	8.2	106	1.5	583	-3.2	259	-3.2	375	2.2

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.

5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, November 1961

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from Oct. 1961 1/	Number	Percentage change from Oct. 1961 1/	Number	Percentage change from Oct. 1961 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	742,732	-5.7	501,223	-8.0	363,638	-7.9	205,617	72,739	94,554	38,344
Alabama.....	8,219	-14.8	6,947	-14.7	6,317	-15.1	2,815	968	1,219	628
Alaska.....	1,259	-1.7	1,000	-1.3	801	3.0	763	154	410	199
Arizona.....	11,883	3.2	6,479	-2.9	4,751	-2.1	2,118	610	844	664
Arkansas.....	7,546	-28.5	6,153	-28.6	5,619	-28.5	3,782	2,250	1,209	323
California.....	96,639	-7.9	66,379	-5.1	44,007	-4.1	20,709	6,809	9,068	4,832
Colorado.....	9,402	-7.3	6,583	-4.8	4,439	-5.4	2,471	150	1,597	724
Connecticut.....	23,806	4.7	11,396	-.7	6,854	-1.0	2,430	1,263	697	470
Delaware.....	593	-16.7	425	-4.3	383	-2.8	631	13	617	1
Dist. of Col. ....	7,878	75.2	4,065	31.0	2,825	41.5	1,692	213	829	650
Florida.....	16,728	-2	13,762	-1.8	11,379	9.1	4,009	587	1,460	1,962
Georgia.....	8,117	11.9	6,325	8.0	5,592	5.1	3,200	1,357	1,112	731
Guam.....	32	--	24	--	24	--	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	1,425	-28.5	1,299	-20.2	1,045	-18.6	569	290	135	144
Idaho.....	4,429	-16.4	3,794	-14.6	3,164	-16.2	862	145	429	288
Illinois.....	38,604	36.1	16,234	5.8	10,988	11.2	7,434	3,620	2,807	1,007
Indiana.....	9,043	-21.4	6,773	-21.0	5,183	-22.1	6,743	4,109	2,028	606
Iowa.....	9,162	-18.5	7,207	-19.3	5,672	-16.9	3,439	811	2,049	579
Kansas.....	4,868	-19.8	4,152	-19.0	3,311	-19.8	3,327	1,537	1,366	424
Kentucky.....	10,462	-6.6	7,799	-8.5	6,238	-5.7	4,826	2,484	1,815	527
Louisiana.....	12,357	4.1	7,891	20.9	6,721	23.4	2,398	1,184	412	802
Maine.....	1,425	-21.4	1,151	-17.8	950	-29.6	1,764	319	1,393	52
Maryland.....	9,635	15.3	6,976	9.3	5,374	9.3	2,850	476	2,013	361
Massachusetts.....	40,453	8.6	23,607	1.6	13,374	1.6	4,071	1,189	2,253	629
Michigan.....	24,801	-7.2	18,827	-6.8	13,651	-5.9	6,753	2,559	1,957	2,237
Minnesota.....	8,361	-14.1	5,416	-19.4	4,295	-15.4	4,432	1,831	1,791	810
Mississippi.....	9,355	-32.0	7,034	-30.6	5,068	-33.1	3,650	1,166	2,136	348
Missouri.....	13,639	-16.1	9,068	-17.1	6,060	-14.1	5,789	3,468	1,398	923
Montana.....	4,314	-19.2	3,327	-24.0	2,968	-25.8	2,066	613	835	618
Nebraska.....	4,375	24.0	2,851	13.8	1,723	-2.9	2,018	645	1,000	373
Nevada.....	2,019	-5.2	1,492	-1.2	1,143	-6.5	1,340	360	753	227
New Hampshire.....	1,861	5.9	1,315	5.2	1,170	4.9	843	343	482	18
New Jersey.....	18,934	-8.1	12,457	-5.0	6,172	-5.2	2,479	844	1,243	392
New Mexico.....	3,427	-4.9	2,933	-5.7	2,580	-9.3	1,205	274	638	293
New York.....	58,415	3	27,866	-8.6	22,382	-3.2	7,316	1,133	3,413	2,770
North Carolina.....	13,121	-14.7	10,350	-14.3	8,756	-13.7	8,664	2,969	5,249	446
North Dakota.....	2,677	-10.3	2,169	-6.5	1,778	-11.5	1,757	741	871	145
Ohio.....	30,821	-9	23,511	9	16,915	2.8	14,803	5,004	7,414	2,385
Oklahoma.....	11,513	7.7	7,156	-17.1	5,894	-21.1	2,345	663	856	826
Oregon.....	9,131	-2.2	5,270	-13.6	3,499	-18.3	2,509	193	1,910	406
Pennsylvania.....	48,643	-16.3	39,840	-15.1	25,392	-11.9	9,654	2,437	6,229	988
Puerto Rico.....	7,088	-18.8	5,277	-11.9	4,512	-9.7	2,295	1,161	801	333
Rhode Island.....	5,690	-12.9	2,481	-11.2	1,793	-2.7	900	290	459	151
South Carolina.....	6,274	-6.9	5,303	-3.9	4,143	-9.7	2,676	1,247	1,155	274
South Dakota.....	1,581	-18.8	1,333	-18.8	1,156	-16.9	867	372	380	115
Tennessee.....	12,989	-15.3	10,535	-5.9	8,090	-7.9	5,441	2,947	1,796	698
Texas.....	63,850	-10.5	45,681	-9.9	35,116	-11.5	10,109	5,123	1,818	3,168
Utah.....	4,557	-24.4	3,545	-14.1	2,784	-19.0	2,985	571	1,654	760
Vermont.....	1,080	-20.9	982	-18.7	908	-24.9	344	75	238	31
Virginia.....	5,309	-3.1	3,490	-8.4	2,904	-6	6,076	1,009	4,700	367
Virgin Islands.....	395	43.6	345	34.8	309	29.8	12	6	5	1
Washington.....	11,483	-13.2	7,665	-17.1	5,694	-17.7	4,674	1,555	2,093	1,026
West Virginia.....	6,458	-1.2	4,959	13	3,762	-.6	2,735	449	2,243	43
Wisconsin.....	15,374	-26.4	11,312	-.8	7,272	-19.6	5,594	2,134	2,946	514
Wyoming.....	1,232	-43.8	1,012	-45.2	788	-44.3	383	19	309	55

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, November 1961

State	New applications <sup>1/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Oct. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>
Total, 54 States.	39,515	-1.6	11,329	-0.4	14,039	-8.1	3,822	-7.1	22,725	-19.0	8,526	-15.3
Alabama .....	237	-27.1	55	-32.1	91	0	24	--	134	-40.4	40	--
Alaska .....	71	-7.8	16	--	8	--	4	--	17	--	1	--
Arizona .....	708	4.4	248	-3.9	209	29.0	63	--	437	-5.4	212	33.3
Arkansas .....	576	-14.8	155	-19.7	134	-29.8	40	--	576	-21.7	143	-35.0
California .....	5,479	.8	1,865	-1.8	1,564	.8	450	-4.2	1,858	-6.7	1,103	-8.1
Colorado .....	382	29.1	90	18.4	55	--	11	--	206	-24.0	83	-34.6
Connecticut .....	794	-13.9	241	-4.0	403	-4.5	120	8.1	525	-9.2	159	8.2
Delaware .....	58	-15.9	4	--	25	--	4	--	18	--	1	--
Dist. of Col. ....	407	12.4	72	7.5	325	-5.5	62	1.6	216	11.9	78	11.4
Florida .....	1,244	1.6	457	3.9	268	-9.1	74	-20.4	726	-24.5	297	-31.1
Georgia .....	388	-8.3	92	2	230	-9.8	50	-7.4	408	-2.6	164	64.0
Guam .....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Hawaii .....	182	-24.5	32	--	61	1.7	14	--	55	--	19	--
Idaho .....	212	-5.3	64	4.9	64	4.9	11	--	137	-29.7	49	--
Illinois .....	1,694	-8.7	501	-10.0	703	-6.0	244	-18.1	766	-11.3	401	-12.1
Indiana .....	817	-12.2	224	-17.0	298	-1.0	94	1.1	295	-24.0	105	-22.8
Iowa .....	550	-9	152	-1.9	106	-32.5	26	--	374	-17.4	130	-19.7
Kansas .....	338	12.3	84	-5.6	89	-16.0	31	--	245	14.0	137	82.7
Kentucky .....	501	-1.0	134	13.6	190	-11.2	48	--	154	-18.5	63	1.6
Louisiana .....	499	-1.0	144	5.1	173	-30.2	52	-32.5	217	-24.1	83	-24.5
Maine .....	86	38.7	26	--	71	39.2	27	--	61	-6.1	30	--
Maryland .....	404	18.1	121	49.4	115	7.5	32	--	115	-7.2	40	--
Massachusetts ..	878	-12.5	277	-17.6	584	-4.1	195	1.0	298	-55.8	102	-48.5
Michigan .....	1,594	-1.8	520	20.4	484	-10.2	139	1.5	739	-16.9	259	-28.6
Minnesota .....	926	21.5	324	19.1	164	10.8	52	-3.7	465	-13.7	244	-18.9
Mississippi .....	315	-16.7	88	-3.3	73	-34.2	18	--	192	-37.2	57	-21.9
Missouri .....	607	3.8	151	-9.0	279	8.1	71	-6.6	318	-9.7	84	-22.9
Montana .....	371	26.6	104	62.5	135	37.8	44	--	178	-23.3	63	-30.0
Nebraska .....	460	132.3	135	141.1	84	-6.7	21	--	349	-18.3	151	2.0
Nevada .....	171	0	57	-16.2	18	--	7	--	48	--	17	--
New Hampshire ..	121	-4.0	27	--	44	--	14	--	113	18.9	39	--
New Jersey .....	1,087	-3.0	279	9.8	437	-20.5	121	1.7	348	-18.5	90	-16.7
New Mexico .....	199	-11.2	54	-19.4	43	--	19	--	136	-35.2	86	-23.2
New York .....	2,397	-13.6	463	-13.8	926	-11.3	145	-29.3	3,527	-21.4	816	-17.9
North Carolina ..	896	-10.2	190	-15.5	249	-7.4	57	-9.5	554	-25.9	176	-15.4
North Dakota ...	112	36.6	29	--	59	1.7	12	--	97	-17.8	35	--
Ohio .....	1,714	1.4	665	15.7	833	-7.1	250	-2.0	890	-2	473	4.2
Oklahoma .....	506	-6.1	170	4.9	139	-14.7	36	--	800	-29.5	370	-26.4
Oregon .....	735	-6.0	186	-5	206	-1.9	55	--	267	-16.6	88	-32.8
Pennsylvania ...	2,806	-7.4	800	-17.7	1,404	-16.1	359	-12.9	1,640	-12.8	398	-10.4
Puerto Rico ....	204	-15.3	20	--	78	-27.8	8	--	72	-33.3	17	--
Rhode Island ....	874	1	126	-7.3	226	0	42	--	294	-4.5	54	-5.3
South Carolina ..	345	2.7	91	-4.2	81	-11.0	24	--	194	-33.6	59	-23.4
South Dakota ....	139	21.9	45	--	24	--	12	--	93	-25.0	41	--
Tennessee .....	493	9.6	151	20.8	197	-7.1	53	1.9	479	-8	313	11.4
Texas .....	2,401	-2.8	731	-4.4	938	-15.1	352	-16.4	1,814	-30.8	746	-25.5
Utah .....	236	25.5	69	13.1	86	-23.9	29	--	146	-49.5	61	-41.9
Vermont .....	65	16.1	13	--	18	--	3	--	36	--	12	--
Virginia .....	408	4.6	72	4.3	349	1.2	68	1.5	265	-13.4	68	3.0
Virgin Islands ..	4	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	--	0	--
Washington .....	1,134	10.0	233	25.3	183	18.1	26	--	303	-29.0	115	-25.3
West Virginia ...	702	4.6	176	1.7	256	-3.0	43	--	237	38.6	52	2.0
Wisconsin .....	905	5.2	282	22.6	239	-4	61	-3.2	255	-13.3	80	-30.4
Wyoming .....	83	-5.7	24	--	21	--	5	--	37	--	22	--

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, November 1961

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution
Total, 54 States.....	511,239	-14.2	100.0	228,664	-8.3	100.0	94,635	-14.7	100.0	100,863	-13.5	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	323	-25.7	1	15	--	(2/)	69	-34.9	1	33	--	(2/)
Mining.....	2,219	-23.1	.4	211	-1.9	1	637	-19.8	.7	287	-23.7	.3
Contract construction.....	34,558	-30.0	6.8	1,024	-14.2	.4	11,041	-29.1	11.7	7,125	-25.7	7.1
Total manufacturing.....	112,420	-22.4	22.0	48,497	-22.7	21.2	18,791	-16.5	19.9	14,865	-25.2	14.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	1,246	-28.7	.2	514	-33.2	.2	269	-25.1	.3	126	-26.3	.1
Food and kindred products.....	15,506	-48.6	3.0	5,496	-51.1	2.4	2,993	-32.0	3.1	2,440	-54.6	2.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,478	4.7	.3	715	-31.5	.3	74	--	.1	376	-45.5	.4
Textile mill products.....	6,034	-15.1	1.2	3,394	-18.0	1.5	637	-2.0	.7	728	-18.5	.7
Apparel and related products.....	18,897	-11.6	3.8	15,843	-10.3	7.0	524	-9.3	.6	3,734	-11.5	3.7
Lumber and wood products.....	3,238	-27.5	.6	260	-34.3	.1	872	-29.6	.9	560	-18.0	.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,730	-19.3	.7	526	-31.1	.2	886	-15.3	.9	515	-7.7	.5
Paper and allied products.....	3,109	-21.6	.6	1,108	-19.5	.5	471	-27.3	.5	161	-16.6	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	4,498	-25.7	.9	2,129	-20.8	.9	548	-47.7	.6	443	-17.6	.4
Chemicals and allied.....	3,370	-20.3	.7	974	-8.3	.4	728	-14.2	.8	216	-40.0	.2
Petroleum refining and related inds. .	237	-52.7	(2/)	43	--	(2/)	68	-55.3	.1	20	--	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	3,072	-14.3	.6	1,382	-14.0	.6	454	-19.8	.5	223	-4	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3,497	-4.7	.7	1,983	-2.0	.9	291	11.5	.3	404	7.2	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2,164	-26.3	.4	476	-15.7	.2	475	-31.3	.5	194	-25.7	.2
Primary metal industries.....	2,512	-15.1	.5	318	-14.5	.1	759	-11.7	.8	213	-24.7	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	7,657	-19.6	1.5	1,444	-24.5	.6	1,977	-21.4	2.1	936	-3.8	.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	6,903	-10.8	1.4	1,158	-27.6	.5	1,983	-4.1	2.1	1,071	-5.0	1.1
Electrical machinery.....	10,777	-10.5	2.1	6,185	-15.3	2.8	1,429	7.1	1.5	821	-1.4	.8
Transportation equipment.....	7,768	.4	1.5	801	5.0	.4	2,646	12.0	2.8	1,071	-20.1	1.1
Instruments.....	1,646	-30.3	.3	765	-41.2	.3	217	-21.9	.2	138	-29.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	5,081	-24.8	1.0	2,983	-27.1	1.3	490	-13.6	.5	475	-15.9	.5
Railroad transportation.....	467	8.6	.1	35	--	(2/)	165	5.1	.2	57	14.0	.1
Other public utilities.....	18,339	-16.7	3.6	1,685	-21.7	.7	7,383	-19.1	7.8	3,165	-14.3	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	137,055	1.6	26.8	56,260	14.5	24.7	24,503	-5.9	25.8	21,103	1.9	20.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	9,252	-11.7	1.8	4,902	-12.0	.2	1,675	-5.7	1.8	1,460	-4.6	1.4
Service except private households.....	7,893	-16.2	15.2	3,501	-10.3	14.7	17,250	-11.3	18.2	17,480	-12.5	17.3
Private households.....	106,560	-11.2	20.8	77,344	-8.8	33.9	10,304	-13.0	10.9	33,409	-12.8	33.2
Federal government.....	4,613	-38.5	.9	1,544	-21.1	.7	1,635	-20.2	1.7	659	-31.3	.7
State government.....	4,050	-28.4	.8	2,120	-13.5	.9	668	-15.3	.7	626	-31.9	.6
Local government.....	3,368	-12.0	.7	1,484	-12.4	.6	483	-28.6	.5	573	-3.0	.6
International government.....	25	--	(2/)	7	--	(2/)	6	--	(2/)	3	--	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	97	-23.0	(2/)	35	--	(2/)	25	--	(2/)	18	--	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, November 1961

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution
Total, 54 States.....	511,239	-14.2	100.0	228,664	-8.3	100.0	94,635	-14.7	100.0	100,863	-13.5	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	17,172	-7.5	3.4	10,950	-1.2	4.8	2,764	-15.2	2.9	3,827	-1.3	3.8
Clerical and sales.....	93,128	6.2	18.2	62,010	8.7	27.1	7,466	-5.9	7.9	10,579	10.8	10.5
Service.....	158,436	-12.1	31.0	104,912	-10.1	45.9	17,318	-10.3	18.3	45,079	-11.5	44.7
Skilled.....	313,000	-14.2	61	2561	-13.7	1.1	113,17	-12.9	12.0	8,671	-15.5	8.6
Semiskilled.....	68,885	-15.4	13.5	29,280	-14.0	12.8	12,335	-14.2	13.0	8,715	-16.1	8.6
Unskilled and other.....	142,318	-25.5	27.8	18,951	-31.2	8.3	43,435	-18.1	45.9	23,992	-24.1	23.8



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, November 1961

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Avail- able 1/	Pending	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	Appli- cant holding office	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961	Order holding office	Number	Per- centage change from Oct. 1961 2/	Per- cent major market
Total, 54 States	630,560	838,387	201,372	982,928	-9.1	43,585	511,239	-14.2	11,193	147,197	-6.5	45.0
Alabama.....	9,578	13,031	3,061	16,007	-16.1	255	7,925	-21.5	14	2548	8.3	47.9
Alaska.....	755	1,200	339	1,409	-10.9	86	677	-1.2	28	228	3.6	48.7
Arizona.....	10,099	12,557	2,257	15,587	-8.0	99	8,326	-4.7	16	1,883	-4.0	63.7
Arkansas.....	8,704	9,976	1,033	12,533	-30.1	129	8,463	-31.9	24	1,341	-4.3	52.9
California.....	69,897	95,442	23,487	102,575	-7.3	9,824	51,416	-9.7	3,959	16,281	-32.1	21.0
Colorado.....	8,451	10,195	1,711	12,076	-17.0	315	7,406	-19.6	29	1,311	3.2	49.1
Connecticut....	12,701	20,007	7,418	22,155	2.1	160	9,356	-6.3	92	1,762	-11.6	26.4
Delaware.....	648	1,116	474	1,210	3.2	6	507	-4.1	1	609	64.6	39.1
Dist. of Col....	6,142	9,224	3,186	6,771	7.0	502	4,363	-5	161	832	-6.0	38.8
Florida.....	23,848	27,936	4,201	36,912	-1.0	412	19,122	-1.3	91	5,226	10.3	43.6
Georgia.....	14,009	16,403	2,001	18,957	-9.2	107	12,464	-2.4	30	2,495	33.2	54.1
Guam.....	449	959	948	338	238.0	0	54	--	0	0	--	0
Hawaii.....	1,346	1,723	300	2,667	1.3	6	970	8.3	5	363	-11.7	33.3
Idaho.....	3,051	3,682	512	4,463	-25.9	185	2,829	-31.0	97	836	-2.6	50.5
Illinois.....	21,761	31,238	7,602	37,444	8.8	6,260	18,670	-11.0	1,061	4,531	-15.5	51.5
Indiana.....	8,898	13,038	4,565	18,673	-10.8	415	6,388	-37.4	50	3,639	5.2	35.3
Iowa.....	7,441	9,902	2,240	11,351	-16.7	260	6,555	-18.6	43	2,521	-19.6	39.2
Kansas.....	8,017	10,534	2,102	11,325	-19.5	144	6,896	-18.3	34	2,265	2	55.5
Kentucky.....	6,471	7,734	1,267	10,135	-8	308	5,123	-3.5	6	1,471	5.1	42.6
Louisiana.....	7,523	8,686	1,482	12,967	1.7	343	6,264	-18.0	10	1,861	-14.9	62.3
Maine.....	2,221	7,800	5,006	3,293	-15.7	39	1,936	-10.7	5	368	-1.9	57.1
Maryland.....	7,477	10,231	2,558	12,606	10.1	343	6,308	2.0	368	1,913	7.5	49.9
Massachusetts..	24,547	33,668	11,367	33,563	-5.4	1,455	16,229	-7.1	208	4,504	9.0	54.0
Michigan.....	14,915	19,045	5,028	28,137	-9.4	4,176	12,176	-14.1	1,035	3,095	-6.4	38.2
Minnesota.....	10,590	14,505	3,576	14,803	-14.8	178	9,002	-21.0	80	2,977	10.8	32.4
Mississippi....	8,759	10,957	1,781	12,884	-25.0	715	7,842	-30.8	25	2,120	-11.5	46.6
Missouri.....	9,150	12,628	2,950	16,921	-11.8	351	7,618	-14.5	72	3,498	16.9	50.3
Montana.....	2,518	2,875	337	3,342	-21.2	74	2,362	-20.0	16	2,032	-10.9	62.4
Nebraska.....	4,990	6,001	1,004	7,632	-9.7	37	4,509	-10.9	13	2,221	2.6	51.1
Nevada.....	2,142	2,810	675	4,378	-12.5	60	2,423	-18.7	15	784	8.3	47.3
New Hampshire..	1,876	3,241	1,170	3,542	-6.5	151	1,456	1.9	39	369	14.2	43.6
New Jersey....	16,695	26,571	9,696	23,834	-9.6	569	12,649	-7.0	267	2,287	-24.2	49.2
New Mexico....	3,669	5,583	603	5,201	-16.6	32	3,339	-17.7	5	843	-9.4	43.9
New York.....	87,218	114,050	23,260	118,643	-9.2	5,409	69,112	-10.4	879	10,292	-1.4	42.7
North Carolina..	16,207	21,066	4,653	23,784	-14.8	295	13,746	-12.9	23	2,497	-6.7	56.4
North Dakota...	2,139	2,826	599	3,744	-22.9	24	1,822	-40.4	4	732	.5	71.4
Ohio.....	21,900	28,689	8,961	38,838	-7.5	861	18,877	-10.7	134	9,245	-5.2	28.9
Oklahoma.....	11,953	13,964	1,461	15,681	-24.1	77	10,576	-27.5	37	5,285	-7.3	40.5
Oregon.....	6,381	7,557	1,980	10,450	-7.9	336	4,491	-29.5	76	2,067	-1.1	42.1
Pennsylvania...	25,792	34,983	8,521	44,921	-10.0	4,737	21,160	-9.1	1,238	11,430	1.5	34.8
Puerto Rico....	3,431	4,578	1,090	7,267	-8.7	2	3,242	-21.3	0	1,054	-19.3	77.2
Rhode Island...	3,411	5,092	1,504	6,903	-6.6	260	2,680	-7.7	59	989	38.3	53.2
South Carolina..	7,624	9,241	1,422	12,198	-13.5	55	6,361	-17.7	34	1,411	.5	42.0
South Dakota...	2,287	3,075	705	3,080	-27.6	30	1,910	-30.2	4	549	3.0	77.2
Tennessee.....	11,071	13,272	2,254	18,492	-9.6	167	9,163	-11.1	4	2,016	-3.6	45.3
Texas.....	51,091	62,424	10,107	84,162	-14.2	1,244	46,223	-17.9	264	10,170	-12.6	89.5
Utah.....	4,535	5,612	1,038	7,535	-9.8	101	4,103	-9.9	5	970	16.9	45.4
Vermont.....	1,346	2,165	735	2,237	-20.2	55	1,013	-24.0	18	264	-9.9	62.5
Virginia.....	10,707	15,470	5,080	12,614	-14.8	303	7,764	-17.2	121	1,992	6.4	37.8
Virgin Islands..	1,338	1,447	248	573	26.5	0	398	12.4	0	72	--	51.4
Washington.....	9,546	14,386	7,308	18,862	22.5	1,131	5,431	-22.1	291	2,123	7.8	53.3
West Virginia...	3,256	4,001	629	4,601	-4.5	123	2,924	-3.4	35	762	11.2	49.1
Wisconsin.....	8,708	12,243	3,545	20,877	8.7	352	7,634	-22.8	53	3,799	3.0	45.4
Wyoming.....	1,281	1,748	335	1,775	-43.8	27	986	-52.3	15	464	-6.6	55.0

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, November 1961

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from October 1961 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from October 1961 <sup>2/</sup>
				October 1961 <sup>2/</sup>	November 1960 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	6 010 33	-57.5	58 747 5	-57.2	-19.4	4 112 65	19,565	24,210	-37.5
Alabama.....	3,302	-70.1	3,054	-70.8	80.3	0	313	585	-47.6
Alaska.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Arizona.....	60,042	-20.7	58,646	-18.2	-30.7	51,613	173	1,233	-10.9
Arkansas.....	19,057	-75.6	18,856	-75.8	-12.3	14,882	0	318	-49.7
California.....	27,519	-38.0	25,326	-33.1	-47.3	3,839	559	1,234	-29.1
Colorado.....	1,908	-74.0	1,296	-77.4	1.6	0	103	180	-58.5
Connecticut.....	197	-58.7	130	-71.2	-2.2	0	1	43	--
Delaware.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	32	--
Dist. of Col. ....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Florida.....	24,563	145.3	20,929	128.4	21.9	1,224	5,904	1,474	0
Georgia.....	8,821	-61.2	8,434	-61.8	-18.0	2,620	34	928	-28.3
Guam.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Hawaii.....	34	--	11	--	--	0	0	97	--
Idaho.....	4,485	-82.6	4,185	-82.9	139.4	0	1	241	-82.9
Illinois.....	1,591	-71.2	1,435	-73.9	15.4	249	239	338	-42.7
Indiana.....	423	-93.5	312	-95.4	131.1	189	14	114	-74.3
Iowa.....	852	-42.9	1,853	-21.2	11.8	7	6	600	16.5
Kansas.....	722	-52.2	557	-55.3	-7.9	0	31	388	-57.9
Kentucky.....	8,826	79.1	8,375	78.0	-5.1	3,579	0	381	-25.1
Louisiana.....	40,580	-37.7	42,264	-35.9	-14.7	37,979	3,980	675	-45.9
Maine.....	53	--	50	--	--	0	0	1	--
Maryland.....	251	-95.6	166	-97.3	--	0	81	212	-44.6
Massachusetts.....	1,753	-75.2	2,008	-67.6	-10.3	186	11	1,014	-46.3
Michigan.....	3,306	-76.3	3,427	-70.1	60.6	1,120	759	540	-59.1
Minnesota.....	766	-69.9	1,012	-75.3	-28.8	0	2	35	--
Mississippi.....	191,533	-56.4	189,513	-56.8	-18.5	189,373	34	469	-20.2
Missouri.....	14,598	-77.3	21,216	-66.6	-2.4	16,694	22	416	-18.1
Montana.....	726	-77.0	600	-79.9	13.6	0	0	391	-52.4
Nebraska.....	1,666	-14.1	1,957	-15.6	76.0	0	281	419	-7.9
Nevada.....	231	-84.8	220	-85.1	-58.4	65	1	45	--
New Hampshire.....	687	78.0	658	60.9	--	0	104	10	--
New Jersey.....	3,974	-57.2	3,565	-61.0	3.7	1,399	22	494	-42.7
New Mexico.....	2,593	-54.8	1,841	-57.9	-41.3	240	6	310	-30.8
New York.....	6,175	-82.0	5,793	-79.8	14.5	3,091	1,455	428	-64.5
North Carolina.....	33,911	-53.4	31,698	-52.0	-19.4	4,147	101	3,097	-8.9
North Dakota.....	443	-83.8	405	-91.5	-73.7	38	0	99	--
Ohio.....	9,902	-74.0	10,817	-70.3	33.7	6,357	3,101	1,312	-47.1
Oklahoma.....	2,738	-71.1	2,550	-71.4	-58.0	0	0	906	-43.5
Oregon.....	5,841	-73.6	5,608	-74.2	149.2	3,517	0	282	-46.6
Pennsylvania.....	12,029	-75.3	11,226	-76.5	21	6,526	889	504	-54.5
Puerto Rico.....	566	-49.3	654	-6	232.0	0	0	116	-15.3
Rhode Island.....	7	--	3	--	--	0	1	0	--
South Carolina.....	7,680	-60.2	5,195	-70.8	119.8	3,168	1,026	541	-28.5
South Dakota.....	336	-58.2	206	-79.3	3.0	0	0	39	--
Tennessee.....	57,425	-65.6	57,129	-65.6	-39.2	49,244	0	753	-13.7
Texas.....	33,787	-36.8	29,356	-40.9	-19.0	8,700	201	2,057	-7.4
Utah.....	161	-89.6	259	-83.9	-10.4	0	0	97	--
Vermont.....	215	-67.6	83	--	--	0	2	124	-74.9
Virginia.....	2,262	-70.4	2,215	-69.9	-20.5	2	96	161	-69.4
Virgin Islands.....	4	--	4	--	--	0	0	6	--
Washington.....	647	-95.4	558	-95.9	57.2	0	8	150	-66.7
West Virginia.....	1,333	23.4	1,362	-6.5	73.5	1,217	0	85	--
Wisconsin.....	336	-72.6	315	-65.3	47.9	0	2	67	--
Wyoming.....	176	-70.2	143	-72.4	1.4	0	2	169	-42.7

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



**FEBRUARY 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

## **LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator**

**Washington 25, D. C.**



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month 1959-1960

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs (first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Area Labor Market Indicators

(classification of areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply, total nonagricultural wage and salary and manufacturing employment for 149 major and "selected" smaller substantial labor surplus areas)

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

Subscription to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is \$3 per year; orders and remittances should be sent directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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### ARTICLE 1. THE PURPOSE OF THE JOURNAL

The purpose of the Journal is to provide a medium for the publication of original research, clinical observations, and other material of interest to the medical profession. It is intended to be a source of information for the physician and a medium for the expression of his views on medical subjects.

The Journal is published weekly, except during the months of December and January, when it is published bi-weekly. It is published in English and is available to all members of the American Medical Association.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents.

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Table 1.--Selected local office activities, Women, December 1961

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews		Nonagricultural				Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/	
	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 2/	Total		Referrals <sup>2</sup>		Placements		Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961
			Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 2/				
Total, 54 States.....	250,252	-28.9	58,316	-17.3	37,132	-20.8	20,260	-11.4	54,191	23.2	26,352	1.9
Alabama.....	3,025	-39.9	409	-9.5	356	-1.6	330	-32.7	317	-25.1	272	-10.0
Alaska.....	492	-19.7	170	45.3	134	35.4	308	-26.6	305	-23.0	262	-22.2
Arizona.....	2,812	-21.5	652	-29.6	371	-37.0	308	-8.5	305	-16.9	262	-11.7
Arkansas.....	3,792	-22.2	734	-5.3	470	4.0	281	-9.6	429	-38.0	204	3.0
California.....	31,172	-25.6	6,246	-22.7	3,306	-33.3	2,052	-10.4	4,295	-14.7	3,019	2.7
Colorado.....	2,720	-24.0	1,329	62.3	1,270	61.8	1,932	-6.6	1,223	-23.4	1,208	1.3
Connecticut.....	4,662	-33.6	469	-2	344	3.3	351	-28.1	1,204	-74.0	503	-2.7
Delaware.....	339	-21.0	48	-	19	-	180	-38.1	81	-40.1	49	-3.3
Dist. of Col.....	13,322	-22.9	555	-40.3	246	-43.4	1,672	-26.5	716	-24.0	449	-1.4
Florida.....	5,752	-34.0	424	-37.2	267	-36.3	798	-13.7	726	-12.8	653	-17.8
Georgia.....	3,914	-43.2	800	-18.3	542	-15.2	423	-22.9	746	-13.1	517	-4
Guam.....	12	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	732	-36.8	42	-	29	-	27	-41.7	118	-21.9	161	-6.9
Idaho.....	1,111	-41.6	320	-33.3	222	-34.7	82	-26.4	135	-27.7	79	14.9
Illinois.....	9,422	-25.8	2,515	-15.9	1,427	-30.1	5,549	-30.1	2,048	19.0	1,093	-10.8
Indiana.....	5,428	-33.7	892	24.1	711	45.4	2,485	-28.3	1,194	11.7	391	-7.6
Iowa.....	2,343	-45.5	978	18.1	727	12.0	2,018	-20.1	3,389	27.3	1,184	-4.7
Kansas.....	2,455	-26.3	1,078	1.0	618	23.6	1,951	-18.8	1,596	-3.0	1,239	-20.5
Kentucky.....	2,997	-40.1	808	-16.0	856	-20.4	2,144	-19.8	2,843	-10.1	2,524	-7.0
Louisiana.....	2,619	-29.1	1,079	-22.8	231	-33.7	712	-30.7	2,195	-28.8	2,168	-13.8
Maine.....	959	-42.5	175	-30.8	126	-33.7	233	-14.4	880	-21.2	426	4.7
Maryland.....	3,378	-35.4	552	-30.6	1,262	-30.6	6,155	-27.7	3,864	25.2	4,243	-1.1
Massachusetts.....	7,541	-35.3	1,437	-19.3	870	-30.6	4,637	-29.5	1,095	47.7	673	-1.1
Michigan.....	12,769	-28.0	1,955	-1.2	1,269	-5.3	2,425	-31.7	3,864	42.2	2,756	-11.9
Minnesota.....	3,353	-48.6	593	-46.4	401	-53.8	3,274	-22.9	2,981	-9.2	1,428	-10.4
Mississippi.....	2,939	-38.1	739	-51.2	457	-59.9	3,274	-22.9	2,981	-9.2	1,428	-10.4
Missouri.....	5,043	-40.2	988	-24.2	584	-32.9	2,682	-24.7	1,147	-12.8	515	-1.6
Montana.....	1,122	-22.9	674	-5.7	406	-6.4	730	-18.5	1,273	-17.6	737	5.0
Nebraska.....	1,349	-17.1	402	6.6	278	2.6	1,020	-17.3	1,269	-16.8	915	9.5
Nevada.....	839	-29.4	107	59.7	84	2.6	455	-20.1	973	-15.3	633	-10.2
New Hampshire.....	1,239	-19.1	417	-22.9	266	-23.6	455	-14.3	2,998	75.1	1,050	11.4
New Jersey.....	10,204	-44	913	-11.6	684	-37.9	6,886	-17.8	4,302	14.9	16,952	37.5
New Mexico.....	1,342	-21.0	271	-16.9	187	-33.8	1,014	-12.9	794	14.9	6,927	17.0
New York.....	25,694	-30.5	6,312	-19.8	4,359	-22.4	3,706	-12.9	13,857	4.2	46,887	7.5
North Carolina.....	7,219	-17.1	1,557	-18.7	1,091	-16.8	5,205	-19.9	12,770	-5.6	7,066	-8.8
North Dakota.....	818	-29.4	332	-17.3	306	-17.7	612	-15.9	1,519	-2.6	1,723	-4.0
Ohio.....	13,361	-31.9	3,963	-11.5	2,517	-10.4	6,627	-16.2	1,551	9.5	2,602	-6.2
Oklahoma.....	2,361	-34.2	722	-28.6	494	-32.2	2,433	-18.8	2,580	-10.4	2,602	-6.2
Oregon.....	2,730	-39.2	946	-32.6	413	-57.3	1,632	-12.1	4,976	-16.1	2,510	6.4
Pennsylvania.....	14,731	-18.1	4,906	-11.3	2,625	-17.5	9,279	-11.1	6,302	-77.5	25,590	4.9
Puerto Rico.....	3,771	2.2	1,101	-20.1	702	-25.0	1,250	-20.1	3,282	90.6	17,402	-2.5
Rhode Island.....	1,532	-16.3	288	-12.1	195	-10.2	976	-26.7	850	89.5	2,120	15.6
South Carolina.....	2,044	-49.6	154	-16.3	104	-12.6	2,546	-30.4	3,411	-15	2,615	-6.6
South Dakota.....	536	-33.2	198	-40.5	96	-44.5	351	-23.9	357	-45.1	1,633	16.7
Tennessee.....	3,459	-49.0	510	-34.5	374	-27.7	3,527	-30.4	5,804	-18.9	4,813	-15.4
Texas.....	15,971	-19.6	3,090	-24.1	1,540	-25.4	1,679	-8.1	6,815	-20.7	58,380	-15.9
Utah.....	1,110	-46.4	353	-34.7	298	-16.9	1,305	-35.2	1,256	-20.9	7,914	5.4
Vermont.....	517	-21.2	158	-81.6	148	16.9	333	-22.2	1,334	-31.3	6,497	7
Virginia.....	4,034	-35.2	1,365	-1.4	966	-4.0	2,745	-18.0	3,556	-1.4	1,748	-8.0
Virgin Islands.....	111	-33.6	9	-	4	-	135	-27.8	0	-	0	-
Washington.....	4,511	-36.5	1,741	-9.4	1,028	-8.0	2,086	-31.1	918	-5.5	6,550	-2.3
West Virginia.....	1,339	-41.4	768	-32.8	690	-36.0	1,658	-31.1	1,734	-5.7	1,734	1.3
Wisconsin.....	4,662	-41.1	1,560	-23.1	924	-34.0	4,897	-16.2	7,116	5.3	4,349	13.9
Wyoming.....	533	-15.0	175	-32.6	118	-11.3	304	-15.6	485	29.3	360	54.7

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, December 1961

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from Nov. 1961 1/	Number	Percentage change from Nov. 1961 1/	Number	Percentage change from Nov. 1961 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	607,819	-18.2	428,227	-14.6	312,820	-14.0	148,897	53,058	68,148	27,691
Alabama.....	5,469	-33.5	4,459	-35.8	4,037	-36.1	1,646	643	706	297
Alaska.....	931	-26.0	791	-20.9	604	-24.6	582	159	194	229
Arizona.....	10,610	-10.7	6,043	-6.7	4,899	3.1	2,160	636	1,090	434
Arkansas.....	7,491	-7	6,091	-1.0	5,439	-3.2	2,339	1,337	778	224
California.....	78,923	-18.3	54,122	-18.5	40,176	-8.7	13,878	4,431	5,732	3,715
Colorado.....	9,545	1.5	6,642	9	3,870	-12.8	1,780	341	640	799
Connecticut.....	19,187	-19.4	8,854	-22.3	5,317	-22.4	1,928	925	660	343
Delaware.....	568	-4.2	415	-2.3	373	-2.6	616	16	600	0
Dist. of Col. ....	3,169	-59.8	2,227	-45.2	1,399	-50.5	715	118	254	343
Florida.....	15,636	-6.5	12,408	-9.8	9,983	-12.3	2,666	400	1,046	1,220
Georgia.....	6,985	-13.9	5,381	-14.9	4,750	-15.0	2,473	959	1,020	494
Guam.....	5	--	3	--	3	--	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	1,499	5.2	1,236	-4.8	1,048	3	349	7	210	132
Idaho.....	3,204	-27.6	2,782	-26.7	2,486	-21.4	839	98	503	238
Illinois.....	19,741	-48.9	11,904	-26.7	7,637	-30.5	5,848	3,161	2,003	684
Indiana.....	7,917	-12.4	5,772	-14.8	4,313	-16.8	6,929	3,523	2,493	913
Iowa.....	9,743	6.3	7,154	-7	5,549	-2.2	2,245	620	1,147	478
Kansas.....	4,486	-7.8	3,827	-7.8	2,946	-11.0	2,580	1,269	1,077	234
Kentucky.....	10,082	-3.6	7,531	-3.4	6,216	-3	3,309	1,623	1,308	378
Louisiana.....	7,228	-41.5	5,386	-31.7	4,559	-32.2	1,554	556	491	507
Maine.....	1,574	10.5	1,256	9.1	1,076	13.3	966	261	626	79
Maryland.....	6,817	-29.2	4,801	-31.2	3,605	-32.9	1,573	228	1,064	281
Massachusetts.....	34,142	-15.6	21,033	-10.9	10,534	-21.2	2,432	749	1,131	552
Michigan.....	21,478	-13.4	16,974	-9.8	11,191	-18.0	5,089	1,178	2,412	1,499
Minnesota.....	7,875	-5.8	4,925	-9.1	3,809	-11.3	3,439	2,000	987	452
Mississippi.....	8,185	-12.5	5,955	-15.3	4,438	-12.4	2,508	689	1,567	252
Missouri.....	11,796	-13.5	7,690	-15.2	5,055	-16.6	3,923	2,457	854	612
Montana.....	3,270	-24.2	2,746	-17.5	2,271	-23.5	1,813	295	939	579
Nebraska.....	4,435	1.4	3,116	9.3	2,423	40.6	1,089	397	368	324
Nevada.....	1,574	-22.0	1,179	-21.0	878	-23.2	374	139	87	148
New Hampshire.....	1,610	-13.5	1,182	-10.1	1,065	-9.0	885	323	545	17
New Jersey.....	15,880	-16.1	10,660	-14.4	5,227	-15.3	2,653	576	1,610	467
New Mexico.....	2,846	-16.9	2,434	-17.0	2,144	-16.9	790	112	455	223
New York.....	39,328	-32.7	22,459	-19.4	17,427	-22.1	5,921	1,037	2,893	1,991
North Carolina.....	10,850	-17.3	8,674	-16.2	7,112	-18.8	5,942	2,048	3,576	318
North Dakota.....	2,247	-16.1	1,780	-17.9	1,542	-13.3	1,041	424	481	136
Ohio.....	25,884	-16.0	19,332	-17.8	13,117	-22.4	10,650	3,669	5,388	1,593
Oklahoma.....	7,362	-36.0	5,798	-19.0	4,822	-18.2	1,777	486	784	507
Oregon.....	7,337	-19.6	4,891	-7.2	3,377	-3.5	1,714	159	1,205	350
Pennsylvania.....	47,898	-1.5	38,710	-2.8	26,559	4.6	7,596	1,925	4,968	703
Puerto Rico.....	8,891	25.4	6,711	27.2	6,044	34.0	1,958	757	870	331
Rhode Island.....	3,657	-35.7	2,069	-16.6	1,384	-22.8	500	218	217	65
South Carolina.....	5,135	-18.1	4,279	-19.3	3,474	-16.1	2,443	906	1,389	148
South Dakota.....	1,514	-4.2	1,202	-9.8	1,004	-13.1	391	161	127	103
Tennessee.....	8,669	-33.2	7,040	-33.2	5,533	-31.6	3,981	1,979	1,592	410
Texas.....	56,841	-11.0	40,126	-12.2	30,966	-11.8	7,473	4,132	1,389	1,952
Utah.....	3,870	-15.1	3,127	-11.8	2,512	-9.8	1,939	405	1,130	404
Vermont.....	1,170	8.3	1,039	5.8	868	-4.4	245	97	147	1
Virginia.....	4,433	-16.5	2,746	-21.3	2,125	-26.8	3,374	948	2,233	193
Virgin Islands.....	231	-41.5	207	-40.0	205	-33.6	59	19	40	0
Washington.....	10,586	-7.8	7,472	-2.5	5,410	-5.0	3,994	1,223	1,950	821
West Virginia.....	5,453	-15.6	3,918	-21.0	3,022	-19.7	1,275	448	790	37
Wisconsin.....	11,362	-26.1	8,678	-23.3	6,223	-14.4	4,411	1,776	2,199	436
Wyoming.....	1,200	-2.6	990	-2.2	774	-1.8	243	15	183	45

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, December 1961

State	New applications <sup>1/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>3/</sup>
Total, 54 States.	3 313 7	- 1 6 1	9 69 7	- 1 4 4	1 20 6 8	- 1 4 0	3 42 0	- 1 0 5	1 91 8 4	- 1 5 6	7 43 0	- 1 2 8
Alabama .....	196	-17.3	58	5.5	50	-45.0	17	--	96	-28.3	31	--
Alaska .....	54	-23.9	.7	--	20	--	2	--	14	--	2	--
Arizona .....	612	-13.6	240	-3.2	159	-23.9	54	-14.3	471	7.8	242	14.2
Arkansas .....	521	-9.5	130	-16.1	101	-24.6	23	--	401	-30.4	108	-24.5
California .....	4 537	-17.2	1 567	-16.0	1 362	-12.9	457	1.6	1 608	-13.4	946	-14.2
Colorado .....	318	-16.7	66	-26.7	47	--	27	--	150	-27.2	71	-14.4
Connecticut .....	609	-23.3	196	-18.7	266	-34.0	80	-33.3	394	-24.9	107	-32.7
Delaware .....	59	1.7	12	--	20	--	5	--	3	--	1	--
Dist. of Col. ....	289	-29.0	52	-27.8	230	-29.2	43	--	104	-51.8	36	--
Florida .....	971	-21.9	372	-18.6	229	-14.5	70	-5.4	738	1.7	271	-8.7
Georgia .....	313	-19.3	88	-4.3	159	-30.9	46	--	293	-28.2	88	-46.3
Guam .....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Hawaii .....	140	-23.1	25	--	56	-8.2	8	--	37	--	3	--
Idaho .....	183	-13.7	56	-12.5	64	0	15	--	85	-37.9	44	--
Illinois .....	1 425	-15.9	474	-5.4	585	-16.8	246	.8	724	-5.5	385	-4.0
Indiana .....	665	-18.6	210	-6.2	200	-32.9	62	-34.0	225	-23.7	94	-10.5
Iowa .....	542	-1.4	92	-39.5	121	14.2	25	--	393	5.1	147	13.1
Kansas .....	267	-21.0	87	3.6	90	1.1	31	--	167	-31.8	79	-42.3
Kentucky .....	388	-22.5	105	-21.6	182	-4.2	42	--	157	1.9	65	3.2
Louisiana .....	390	-21.8	114	-20.8	157	-9.2	42	--	225	3.7	99	19.3
Maine .....	53	-38.4	16	--	57	-19.7	17	--	59	-3.3	21	--
Maryland .....	409	1.2	136	12.4	84	-26.9	17	--	94	-18.3	26	--
Massachusetts ..	829	-5.6	247	-10.8	487	-16.6	161	-17.4	256	-14.1	76	-25.5
Michigan .....	1 528	-4.1	459	-11.7	466	-3.7	145	4.3	570	-22.9	193	-25.5
Minnesota .....	797	-13.9	262	-19.1	116	-29.3	43	--	397	-14.6	230	-5.7
Mississippi .....	238	-24.4	66	-25.0	100	37.0	9	--	154	-19.8	36	--
Missouri .....	462	-23.9	132	-12.6	223	-20.1	63	-11.3	253	-20.4	82	-2.4
Montana .....	309	-16.7	90	-13.5	104	-23.0	37	--	132	-25.8	65	3.2
Nebraska .....	225	-51.1	53	-60.7	72	-14.3	14	--	452	29.5	156	3.3
Nevada .....	143	-16.4	48	--	14	--	5	--	32	--	14	--
New Hampshire ..	118	-2.5	32	--	48	--	9	--	70	-38.0	32	--
New Jersey .....	975	-10.3	216	-22.6	403	-7.8	96	-20.7	308	-11.5	77	-14.4
New Mexico .....	177	-11.0	55	1.9	33	--	14	--	133	-2.2	78	-9.3
New York .....	1 830	-23.6	374	-19.2	780	-15.8	136	-6.2	2 923	-17.1	630	-22.8
North Carolina ..	783	-12.6	180	-5.3	202	-18.9	47	--	402	-27.4	142	-19.3
North Dakota ...	85	-24.1	22	--	57	-3.4	10	--	89	-8.2	21	--
Ohio .....	1 342	-21.7	487	-26.8	759	-8.9	229	-8.4	689	-22.6	322	-31.9
Oklahoma .....	430	-15.0	151	-11.2	121	-12.9	26	--	623	-22.1	297	-19.7
Oregon .....	634	-13.7	194	4.3	172	-16.5	50	-9.1	257	-3.7	110	25.0
Pennsylvania ...	2 736	-2.5	808	1.0	1 448	3.1	376	4.7	1 478	-9.9	561	41.0
Puerto Rico ....	207	1.5	26	--	72	-7.7	11	--	64	-11.1	4	--
Rhode Island ....	807	-7.7	113	-10.3	213	-5.7	40	--	224	-23.8	31	--
South Carolina ..	250	-27.5	65	-28.6	76	-6.2	23	--	134	-30.9	44	--
South Dakota ....	76	-45.3	22	--	26	--	7	--	41	--	15	--
Tennessee .....	296	-40.0	98	-35.1	123	-37.6	32	--	301	-37.2	173	-44.7
Texas .....	2 034	-15.3	630	-13.8	748	-20.2	275	-21.9	1 586	-12.6	665	-10.8
Utah .....	184	-22.0	56	-18.8	89	3.5	28	--	110	-24.6	57	-6.5
Vermont .....	82	26.2	22	--	32	--	6	--	36	--	10	--
Virginia .....	299	-26.7	60	-16.7	287	-17.8	64	-5.9	192	-27.5	52	-23.5
Virgin Islands ..	5	--	0	--	1	--	0	--	5	--	1	--
Washington .....	981	-13.5	200	-14.2	136	-25.7	32	--	346	14.2	173	50.4
West Virginia ...	460	-34.5	150	-14.8	181	-29.3	36	--	124	-47.7	37	--
Wisconsin .....	763	-16.0	242	-14.2	203	-15.1	58	-4.9	338	32.5	165	106.3
Wyoming .....	111	33.7	34	--	37	--	9	--	27	--	15	--

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, December 1961

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	447,843	-12.4	100.0	202,605	-11.4	100.0	86,192	-8.9	100.0	87,802	-12.9	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	479	48.3	1	68	--	(2/)	104	50.7	1	104	--	1
Mining.....	1,753	-21.0	.4	158	-25.1	1	469	-26.4	.5	207	-27.9	.2
Contract construction.....	23,296	-32.6	5.2	805	-21.4	.4	7,880	-28.6	9.1	4,867	-31.7	5.5
Total manufacturing.....	83,327	-25.9	18.6	34,854	-28.1	17.2	15,199	-19.1	17.6	11,644	-21.7	13.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	1,002	-19.6	.2	402	-21.8	.2	194	-27.9	.2	94	-25.4	.1
Food and kindred products.....	10,191	-34.3	2.3	3,590	-34.7	1.8	2,358	-21.2	2.8	1,924	-21.1	2.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,362	-7.8	.3	567	-20.7	.3	187	152.7	.2	334	-11.2	.4
Textile mill products.....	4,363	-27.7	1.0	2,328	-31.4	1.1	462	-27.5	.5	559	-23.2	.6
Apparel and related products.....	13,365	-29.3	3.0	11,343	-28.4	5.6	409	-21.9	.5	2,880	-22.9	3.4
Lumber and wood products.....	2,256	-30.3	.5	1,171	-34.2	.1	643	-26.3	.7	356	-36.4	.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,714	-27.2	.6	459	-12.7	.2	736	-16.9	.9	366	-28.9	.4
Paper and allied products.....	2,078	-33.2	.5	666	-39.9	.3	353	-25.0	.4	130	-19.2	.1
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	3,672	-18.4	.8	1,568	-26.3	.8	535	-2.4	.6	429	-3.2	.5
Chemicals and allied.....	2,249	-33.3	.5	582	-40.2	.3	539	-26.0	.6	185	-14.3	.2
Petroleum refining and related inds.....	166	-29.9	(2/)	66	--	(2/)	30	--	(2/)	13	--	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	2,164	-29.5	.5	929	-32.8	.5	349	-23.1	.4	158	-29.1	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3,020	-13.6	.7	1,900	-4.2	.9	197	-32.3	.2	279	-30.9	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1,512	-30.1	.3	289	-39.3	.1	433	-8.8	.5	159	-18.0	.2
Primary metal industries.....	2,631	4.7	.6	244	-23.3	.1	770	1.4	.9	207	-2.8	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	5,348	-30.1	1.2	1,052	-27.1	.5	1,435	-27.4	1.7	619	-33.9	.7
Machinery (except electrical).....	6,018	-12.8	1.3	962	-16.9	.5	1,794	-9.5	2.1	966	-9.8	1.1
Electrical machinery.....	8,210	-23.8	1.8	4,710	-23.8	2.3	1,044	-26.9	1.2	625	-23.9	.7
Transportation equipment.....	6,515	-16.1	1.5	760	-5.1	.4	2,159	-18.4	2.6	922	-13.9	1.1
Instruments.....	1,406	-14.6	.3	737	-3.7	.4	211	-2.8	.2	158	14.5	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	3,085	-39.3	.7	1,529	-48.7	.8	361	-26.3	.4	281	-40.8	.3
Railroad transportation.....	810	73.4	.2	21	--	(2/)	386	133.9	.4	104	82.5	.1
Other public utilities.....	15,154	-17.4	3.4	1,372	-18.6	.7	6237	-15.5	7.2	2,983	-5.7	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	12,162	-11.3	27.2	5,354	-4.8	26.4	2,161	-11.8	25.2	1,851	-12.2	21.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	7,742	-16.3	1.7	4,107	-16.2	2.0	1,374	-18.0	1.6	1,243	-14.9	1.4
Service except private households.....	6,330	-18.7	14.1	2,245	-18.7	13.4	1,373	-20.4	16.0	1,381	-21.0	15.7
Private households.....	95,839	-10.1	21.4	72,786	-5.9	36.0	7,936	-23.0	9.2	29,065	-13.0	33.2
Federal government.....	22,889	39.6	5.1	4,105	165.9	2.0	9,848	502.3	11.5	3,281	397.9	3.7
State government.....	8,536	110.8	1.9	2,142	1.0	1.1	867	29.8	1.0	1,399	123.5	1.6
Local government.....	2,980	-11.5	.7	1,353	-8.8	.7	504	4.3	.6	554	-3.3	.6
International government.....	41	--	(2/)	8	--	(2/)	19	--	(2/)	9	--	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	73	-24.7	(2/)	27	--	(2/)	19	--	(2/)	14	--	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, December 1961

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	447,843	-12.4	100.0	202,605	-11.4	100.0	86,192	-8.9	100.0	87,802	-12.9	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	14,953	-12.9	3.3	9,372	-14.4	4.6	2,481	-10.2	2.9	3,368	-12.0	3.8
Clerical and sales.....	102,165	9.7	22.8	60,545	-2.4	29.9	14,587	95.4	16.9	11,834	11.9	13.5
Service.....	142,045	-10.3	31.8	95,323	-9.1	47.0	14,347	-17.1	16.6	39,204	-13.0	44.7
Skilled.....	23,883	-23.7	5.3	19,62	-23.4	1.0	8,781	-22.4	10.2	6,421	-25.9	7.3
Semiskilled.....	52,874	-23.2	11.8	21,500	-26.6	10.6	10,064	-18.4	11.7	6,679	-23.4	7.6
Unskilled and other.....	111,923	-21.3	25.0	13,903	-26.6	6.9	35,932	-17.3	41.7	20,296	-15.4	23.1



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, December 1961

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Avail- able 1/	Pending	Number	Per- centage change from Nov. 1961	Appli- cant holding office	Number	Per- centage change from Nov. 1961	Order holding office	Number	Per- centage change from Nov. 1961 2/	Per- cent major market
Total, 54 States	5 27,673	7 290 45	1 797 45	7 866 43	- 20.0	35 700	4 478 43	- 12.4	1 184 8	1 225 14	- 16.8	46.2
Alabama.....	7,469	10,530	2,860	9,985	- 37.6	142	6,133	- 22.6	4	2,004	- 21.3	53.9
Alaska.....	583	922	239	1,066	- 24.3	70	538	- 20.5	14	135	- 40.8	70.4
Arizona.....	8,577	10,834	1,849	13,741	- 11.8	146	8,018	- 3.7	32	1,636	- 13.1	63.1
Arkansas.....	7,179	8,212	996	10,490	- 16.3	46	6,794	- 19.7	10	1,215	- 9.4	56.8
California.....	57,576	81,063	19,708	89,703	- 12.5	7,555	48,212	- 6.2	2,902	16,041	- 1.5	21.4
Colorado.....	9,417	11,128	3,800	10,446	- 13.5	170	6,464	- 12.7	130	1,172	- 10.6	52.1
Connecticut....	9,541	16,959	5,892	15,466	- 30.2	168	8,051	- 13.9	102	1,116	- 36.7	19.7
Delaware.....	464	938	397	812	- 32.9	7	372	- 26.6	0	284	- 53.4	78.5
Dist. of Col....	5,117	8,303	4,689	4,554	- 32.7	325	2,957	- 32.2	87	381	- 54.2	46.7
Florida.....	21,013	25,214	4,105	31,512	- 14.6	1,702	17,088	- 10.6	118	3,702	- 29.2	47.8
Georgia.....	10,652	12,653	1,921	13,893	- 26.7	86	8,688	- 30.3	36	1,951	- 21.8	57.0
Guam.....	877	1,825	1,010	82	- 75.7	79	80	48.1	0	0	-	0
Hawaii.....	1,143	1,443	366	1,982	- 25.7	70	704	- 27.4	17	343	- 5.5	44.0
Idaho.....	2,157	2,669	485	3,440	- 22.9	154	1,966	- 30.5	30	742	- 11.2	48.5
Illinois.....	17,735	25,337	6,573	24,932	- 33.4	2,861	15,206	- 18.5	992	2,797	- 38.3	54.2
Indiana.....	6,837	11,402	4,130	12,428	- 33.4	321	5,067	- 20.7	75	3,109	- 14.6	37.6
Iowa.....	6,636	8,876	1,467	11,225	- 11	244	6,540	- 2	37	2,356	- 6.5	36.6
Kansas.....	6,425	8,527	1,932	8,972	- 20.8	108	5,340	- 22.6	16	1,861	- 17.8	62.4
Kentucky.....	5,884	7,151	1,533	7,985	- 21.2	493	4,910	- 4.1	8	1,225	- 16.7	45.3
Louisiana.....	6,196	7,678	1,279	9,271	- 28.5	196	5,497	- 12.2	55	1,628	- 12.5	62.5
Maine.....	2,115	7,121	4,862	2,746	- 16.6	14	1,598	- 17.4	0	316	- 14.1	56.0
Maryland.....	5,762	8,320	2,269	9,783	- 22.4	342	5,076	- 19.5	365	1,376	- 28.1	53.9
Massachusetts..	15,769	27,136	10,460	23,259	- 30.7	1,029	11,877	- 26.8	202	3,422	- 24.0	63.2
Michigan.....	12,013	17,041	4,278	21,485	- 23.6	2,062	10,937	- 10.2	1,217	2,551	- 17.6	36.3
Minnesota.....	7,783	11,359	3,029	10,932	- 26.1	281	6,990	- 22.3	89	1,990	- 33.1	42.0
Mississippi....	7,282	9,063	1,724	9,857	- 23.5	115	6,540	- 16.6	38	2,130	.5	47.3
Missouri.....	7,094	10,044	2,544	12,711	- 24.9	511	5,939	- 22.0	95	2,422	- 30.8	53.7
Montana.....	2,124	2,461	250	2,740	- 18.0	48	1,896	- 19.7	16	1,950	- 4.0	67.5
Nebraska.....	5,496	6,500	1,011	8,353	.94	37	4,941	.96	35	2,275	2.4	65.1
Nevada.....	2,144	2,819	384	3,012	- 31.2	43	1,868	- 22.9	5	604	- 23.0	52.2
New Hampshire..	1,385	2,555	1,047	2,546	- 28.1	158	1,031	- 29.2	48	238	- 35.5	55.9
New Jersey....	13,625	23,321	8,246	19,309	- 19.0	538	11,301	- 10.6	319	1,630	- 28.7	53.4
New Mexico....	3,236	3,839	517	4,378	- 15.8	29	2,936	- 12.1	13	748	- 11.3	36.9
New York.....	74,911	98,171	21,255	92,048	- 22.4	3,945	60,914	- 11.9	1,170	7,237	- 29.7	40.6
North Carolina..	12,222	16,875	3,725	18,173	- 23.6	151	10,688	- 22.2	83	2,389	- 4.3	55.7
North Dakota...	1,583	2,182	543	3,158	- 15.6	28	1,458	- 20.0	1	652	- 10.9	56.1
Ohio.....	17,916	26,877	7,700	33,910	- 12.7	521	16,344	- 13.4	90	9,096	- 1.6	28.3
Oklahoma.....	9,768	11,229	1,403	12,831	- 18.2	101	8,548	- 19.2	7	3,760	- 28.8	42.9
Oregon.....	4,291	6,271	2,019	6,641	- 36.4	183	3,564	- 20.6	29	1,578	- 23.6	44.2
Pennsylvania...	25,061	33,582	7,006	47,177	.50	7,314	21,020	-.7	2,474	9,388	- 17.9	38.9
Puerto Rico....	7,186	8,276	1,002	10,747	47.9	104	6,979	115.3	0	1,081	2.6	75.2
Rhode Island...	2,289	3,793	1,161	4,977	- 27.9	171	2,146	- 19.9	20	815	- 17.6	45.5
South Carolina..	5,675	7,097	1,168	8,699	- 28.7	44	4,855	- 23.7	9	1,162	- 17.6	47.2
South Dakota...	1,472	2,177	554	2,098	- 31.9	33	1,232	- 35.5	2	479	- 12.7	62.2
Tennessee.....	7,888	10,142	1,928	12,078	- 34.7	68	6,758	- 26.2	4	2,019	.1	33.2
Texas.....	42,796	52,903	7,896	74,061	- 12.0	907	40,174	- 13.1	217	9,200	- 9.5	89.6
Utah.....	3,841	4,879	1,299	5,232	- 30.6	211	3,254	- 20.7	70	941	- 3.0	37.9
Vermont.....	887	1,622	619	2,110	- 5.7	88	803	- 20.7	14	302	14.4	57.6
Virginia.....	8,292	13,372	4,373	9,097	- 27.9	180	5,872	- 24.4	102	1,534	- 23.0	41.3
Virgin Islands..	1,156	1,404	174	448	- 21.8	0	297	- 25.4	0	28	-	0
Washington....	7,602	14,910	5,678	11,750	- 37.7	1,053	6,834	25.8	352	1,920	- 9.6	50.9
West Virginia..	2,733	3,362	616	3,660	- 20.4	77	2,643	- 9.6	18	608	- 20.2	46.9
Wisconsin.....	11,724	15,269	3,474	13,149	- 37.0	354	11,073	45.0	70	2,494	- 34.3	41.3
Wyoming.....	1,074	1,409	300	1,503	- 15.3	17	832	- 15.6	9	481	3.7	53.8

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, December 1961

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from Nov. 1961 <sup>2/</sup>
				November 1961 <sup>2/</sup>	December 1960 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	251727	-58.1	237528	-59.6	-15.1	160114	7716	17369	-28.2
Alabama.....	786	-76.2	515	-83.1	-24.0	0	188	262	-55.2
Alaska.....	1	--	1	--	--	0	0	0	--
Arizona.....	58614	-2.4	56320	-4.0	-28.4	49706	54	1012	-17.9
Arkansas.....	5384	-71.7	5177	-72.5	51.3	4058	0	94	--
California.....	17793	-35.3	15307	-39.6	-57.6	2484	133	985	-20.2
Colorado.....	545	-71.4	387	-70.1	33.4	0	48	106	-41.1
Connecticut.....	130	-34.0	96	--	--	0	0	19	--
Delaware.....	4	--	0	--	--	0	0	13	--
Dist. of Col. ....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Florida.....	18846	-23.3	17443	-16.6	-6.1	1698	3164	1325	-10.1
Georgia.....	2194	-75.1	2145	-74.6	62.1	663	281	645	-30.5
Guam.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Hawaii.....	26	--	19	--	--	0	0	33	--
Idaho.....	167	-96.3	124	-97.0	-50.0	0	1	137	-43.1
Illinois.....	726	-54.4	521	-63.7	-8	0	26	244	-27.8
Indiana.....	136	-67.8	63	--	--	0	0	93	--
Iowa.....	482	-43.4	797	-57.0	14.8	0	0	407	-32.2
Kansas.....	403	-44.2	264	-52.6	-17.7	0	5	198	-49.0
Kentucky.....	682	-92.3	623	-92.6	-62.9	83	0	177	-53.5
Louisiana.....	10957	-73.0	10633	-74.8	-40.4	9365	3024	294	-56.4
Maine.....	26	--	17	--	--	0	0	0	--
Maryland.....	64	--	37	--	--	0	12	108	-49.0
Massachusetts.....	761	-56.6	639	-68.2	19.4	210	2	582	-42.6
Michigan.....	357	-89.2	251	-92.7	-17.4	77	0	240	-55.5
Minnesota.....	321	-58.1	407	-59.8	-34.5	0	21	20	--
Mississippi.....	55785	-70.9	55008	-71.0	-4.7	54885	68	227	-51.6
Missouri.....	7961	-45.5	8370	-60.5	170.2	6690	6	291	-30.0
Montana.....	369	-49.2	337	-43.8	-2.9	0	0	278	-28.9
Nebraska.....	435	-73.9	497	-74.6	19.5	0	0	357	-14.8
Nevada.....	73	--	62	--	--	3	0	53	--
New Hampshire.....	225	-67.2	258	-60.8	--	0	6	17	--
New Jersey.....	582	-85.3	573	-83.9	262.7	383	4	238	-51.8
New Mexico.....	1065	-58.9	827	-55.1	18.5	139	0	284	-8.4
New York.....	579	-90.6	327	-94.3	-9.4	97	13	183	-57.2
North Carolina.....	14961	-55.9	12964	-59.1	6.7	506	15	2260	-27.0
North Dakota.....	124	-72.0	68	--	--	0	0	30	--
Ohio.....	1656	-83.3	1470	-86.4	-10.4	1004	1	1182	-9.9
Oklahoma.....	1872	-31.6	1521	-40.3	43.2	0	0	534	-41.1
Oregon.....	530	-90.9	458	-91.8	6.0	217	1	522	85.1
Pennsylvania.....	2070	-82.8	2342	-79.1	55.3	1347	471	307	-39.1
Puerto Rico.....	647	14.3	501	-23.4	21.9	0	0	136	17.2
Rhode Island.....	4	--	2	--	--	0	0	2	--
South Carolina.....	2384	-68.9	2221	-57.2	2.9	1460	113	423	-21.8
South Dakota.....	162	-51.8	74	--	--	0	0	7	--
Tennessee.....	20056	-65.1	19698	-65.5	-4.7	18881	0	301	-60.0
Texas.....	19223	-43.1	16983	-42.1	24.7	5566	0	2062	2
Utah.....	44	--	52	--	--	0	0	51	--
Vermont.....	163	-24.2	67	--	--	0	0	76	--
Virginia.....	114	-95.0	69	--	--	0	32	50	--
Virgin Islands.....	6	--	6	--	--	0	6	11	--
Washington.....	233	-64.0	159	-71.5	-25.7	0	20	122	-18.7
West Virginia.....	661	-50.4	653	-52.0	--	592	0	37	--
Wisconsin.....	250	-25.6	104	-67.0	-40.2	0	1	134	--
Wyoming.....	88	--	71	--	--	0	0	200	18.3

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



Table 8. --Interstate claims and payments under State programs, October-December 1961

State	Taken as agent State		Received as liable State		Interstate payments <sup>2/</sup> as liable State	
	Initial claims	Continued claims <sup>1/</sup>	Initial claims	Continued claims <sup>1/</sup>	Weeks compensated	Amount of benefits
Total, 53 States.....	265,224	1,375,270	250,718	1,371,317	959,758	\$33,661,765
Alabama.....	5,476	36,283	2,738	11,464	7,319	180,790
Alaska.....	746	4,469	2,203	9,808	7,516	147,808
Arizona.....	6,754	30,591	3,576	18,070	13,333	409,745
Arkansas.....	8,071	44,982	2,198	10,740	8,039	192,004
California.....	25,070	125,081	26,219	205,806	126,936	5,476,634
Colorado.....	2,956	13,113	2,983	13,224	10,412	408,468
Connecticut.....	2,386	12,177	4,172	27,463	21,017	819,108
Delaware.....	1,031	5,245	1,823	12,167	7,309	302,355
Dist. of Col.....	2,807	11,190	1,848	10,863	8,952	246,967
Florida.....	18,814	100,587	8,078	33,593	24,996	739,028
Georgia.....	4,187	20,404	4,260	23,887	13,778	407,844
Hawaii.....	814	5,026	822	5,652	4,356	170,965
Idaho.....	3,049	13,725	1,528	6,834	4,193	147,497
Illinois.....	6,614	33,653	17,121	98,465	69,346	2,692,844
Indiana.....	5,226	29,808	5,909	21,546	18,133	570,274
Iowa.....	1,737	8,084	2,411	8,917	6,391	194,716
Kansas.....	2,483	10,493	3,730	15,076	11,808	420,102
Kentucky.....	7,190	23,467	2,554	14,388	9,178	273,322
Louisiana.....	4,947	22,340	4,570	20,174	13,859	439,495
Maine.....	1,495	9,466	853	5,459	2,891	65,814
Maryland.....	3,319	19,109	6,000	30,003	27,302	840,173
Massachusetts.....	3,601	22,557	6,533	36,881	23,599	875,144
Michigan.....	5,527	33,760	7,293	22,567	16,722	605,796
Minnesota.....	3,031	13,127	3,311	13,632	11,270	320,933
Mississippi.....	4,690	28,863	1,942	7,841	6,088	157,437
Missouri.....	6,866	38,029	5,228	22,934	17,247	518,829
Montana.....	1,671	8,334	1,757	7,202	4,364	132,689
Nebraska.....	1,016	2,396	2,172	9,432	7,680	237,404
Nevada.....	2,842	10,902	2,115	12,379	8,834	322,311
New Hampshire.....	1,230	6,987	1,218	6,486	4,634	121,213
New Jersey.....	9,370	50,604	7,611	46,122	27,897	1,059,707
New Mexico.....	1,971	5,679	2,753	14,370	12,425	384,367
New York.....	12,704	63,529	28,588	193,781	123,984	4,824,521
North Carolina.....	6,704	33,538	3,401	18,620	16,129	373,219
North Dakota.....	920	4,642	1,084	3,430	3,005	88,509
Ohio.....	6,013	40,545	16,169	64,963	54,990	2,337,339
Oklahoma.....	6,606	34,925	3,071	16,643	11,174	305,132
Oregon.....	6,778	32,501	4,305	18,025	12,295	436,026
Pennsylvania.....	11,455	65,004	13,382	78,510	48,913	1,611,393
Puerto Rico.....	4,932	47,050	110	575	368	4,940
Rhode Island.....	1,506	8,283	873	4,484	3,659	113,105
South Carolina.....	3,651	20,301	1,984	10,807	8,179	202,886
South Dakota.....	1,031	3,565	1,094	3,908	2,654	79,426
Tennessee.....	7,838	47,416	1,993	17,583	13,373	358,821
Texas.....	12,364	65,063	8,326	44,087	30,992	762,908
Utah.....	1,433	6,302	1,432	5,713	3,485	121,444
Vermont.....	815	4,044	917	3,408	2,492	76,264
Virginia.....	4,437	14,629	3,588	18,053	12,859	353,066
Virgin Islands.....	3	20	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	9,019	42,858	5,245	34,211	30,032	942,723
West Virginia.....	6,005	22,172	2,171	10,695	9,143	208,660
Wisconsin.....	3,138	16,463	3,030	12,028	8,711	345,079
Wyoming.....	885	1,889	2,426	8,348	5,497	234,521

<sup>1/</sup> In some cases claims cover more than one week of unemployment.<sup>2/</sup> Excludes payments under the wage combining plans.



Table 9.--Disqualification under State programs, by issue, October-December 1961

State	Total new spells of insured unemployment 1/	Number of claimant contacts 2/	Total disqualifications 3/		Voluntary quit		Misconduct		Not able and not available		Refusal of suitable work	
			Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts
Total, 52 States ..	3,951,906	24,393,479	516,527	21.2	158,389	40.1	52,298	13.2	210,946	8.6	22,656	0.9
Alabama .....	41,745	340,356	3,610	10.6	2,167	51.9	570	13.7	801	2.4	46	.1
Alaska .....	9,537	58,734	834	14.2	198	20.8	47	4.9	357	6.1	28	.5
Arizona .....	23,381	130,840	3,465	26.5	1,718	73.5	539	23.1	1,088	8.3	86	.7
Arkansas .....	31,398	174,537	3,514	20.1	1,525	48.6	446	14.2	959	5.5	120	.7
California .....	449,537	2,841,642	61,245	21.6	22,627	50.3	6,523	14.5	18,111	6.4	3,395	1.2
Colorado .....	22,442	125,358	4,989	39.8	3,272	145.8	922	41.1	112	.9	245	2.0
Connecticut .....	56,591	403,186	8,822	21.9	2,676	47.3	636	11.2	4,601	11.4	374	.9
Delaware .....	8,752	60,505	736	12.2	257	29.4	184	21.0	155	2.6	38	.6
Dist. of Col. ....	8,231	58,807	1,867	31.7	435	52.8	416	50.5	794	13.5	53	.9
Florida .....	52,187	424,967	61,333	14.4	2,467	47.3	1,228	23.5	20,333	4.8	252	.6
Georgia .....	47,270	342,443	10,991	32.1	6,072	128.5	2,296	48.6	2,260	6.6	286	.8
Hawaii .....	11,872	117,911	1,855	15.7	606	51.0	220	18.5	863	7.3	58	.5
Idaho .....	16,024	84,656	1,210	14.3	477	29.8	107	6.7	403	4.8	85	1.0
Illinois .....	181,370	1,225,659	31,643	25.8	4,603	25.4	2,938	16.2	16,449	13.4	1,242	1.0
Indiana .....	80,608	450,215	5,546	12.3	1,939	24.1	777	9.6	15,699	3.5	229	.5
Iowa .....	27,588	181,074	2,564	14.2	1,664	60.3	561	20.3	190	1.0	43	.2
Kansas .....	26,550	144,159	3,518	24.4	1,115	42.0	330	12.4	1,899	13.2	93	.6
Kentucky .....	31,112	175,247	3,006	17.2	1,499	48.2	504	16.2	768	4.4	235	1.3
Louisiana .....	45,627	343,856	4,022	11.7	1,857	40.7	835	18.3	734	2.1	195	.6
Maine .....	23,475	169,937	4,872	28.7	1,529	65.1	216	9.2	1,494	8.8	1,321	7.8
Maryland .....	64,933	400,925	11,075	27.6	3,519	54.2	1,702	26.2	3,809	9.5	1,302	3.2
Massachusetts ..	181,246	1,045,974	13,401	12.8	5,446	30.0	1,457	8.0	4,235	4.0	996	1.0
Michigan .....	164,246	983,112	23,249	23.6	7,117	43.3	2,031	12.4	8,713	8.9	552	.6
Minnesota .....	56,965	334,836	7,635	22.8	2,954	51.9	987	17.3	2,428	7.3	347	1.0
Mississippi .....	29,100	182,142	2,953	16.2	1,228	42.2	429	14.7	994	5.5	191	1.0
Missouri .....	103,556	572,814	7,184	12.5	4,193	40.5	1,541	14.9	11,111	1.9	154	.3
Montana .....	14,647	76,646	1,788	23.3	819	55.9	205	14.0	521	6.8	41	.5
Nebraska .....	16,513	56,296	1,827	32.5	602	36.5	344	20.8	709	12.6	3	.1
Nevada .....	9,999	59,657	1,413	23.7	425	42.5	229	22.9	600	10.1	78	1.3
New Hampshire ..	12,155	75,769	1,378	18.2	701	57.7	144	11.8	311	4.1	111	1.5
New Jersey .....	179,232	1,046,691	18,034	17.2	5,387	30.1	1,914	10.7	8,438	8.1	471	.4
New Mexico .....	16,691	72,931	1,830	25.1	745	44.6	339	20.3	652	8.9	94	1.3
New York .....	681,123	3,565,561	105,469	29.6	18,271	26.8	12,400	1.8	61,659	17.3	3,403	1.0
North Carolina ..	70,164	452,904	7,870	17.4	4,985	71.0	1,377	19.6	11,822	2.6	326	.7
North Dakota ...	7,548	42,845	716	16.7	169	22.4	34	4.5	364	8.5	18	.4
Ohio .....	211,982	1,357,337	22,489	16.6	5,075	23.9	4,489	21.2	9,312	6.9	621	.5
Oklahoma .....	24,830	191,609	5,327	27.8	2,997	120.7	541	21.8	1,311	6.8	170	.9
Oregon .....	61,838	293,355	6,155	21.0	1,438	23.3	414	6.7	3,290	11.2	142	.5
Pennsylvania ...	391,067	2,747,598	45,855	16.7	7,477	19.1	2,976	7.6	24,791	9.0	2,713	1.0
Puerto Rico ....	17,544	170,332	1,167	6.9	163	9.3	77	4.4	677	4.0	28	.2
Rhode Island ....	29,433	143,256	2,182	15.2	842	28.6	278	9.4	915	6.4	128	.9
South Carolina ..	22,056	187,135	6,781	36.2	3,977	180.3	1,270	57.6	1,370	7.3	115	.6
South Dakota ....	5,338	25,102	403	16.1	205	38.4	22	4.1	114	4.5	1	(1/)
Tennessee .....	47,508	373,588	6,193	16.6	2,155	45.4	1,238	26.1	960	2.6	153	.4
Texas .....	820,366	6,220,611	22,773	36.6	11,306	137.8	4,362	53.2	5,998	9.6	1,107	1.8
Utah .....	13,918	74,622	1,653	22.2	475	34.1	101	7.3	554	7.4	117	1.6
Vermont .....	8,315	50,172	745	14.8	533	64.1	70	8.4	100	2.0	30	.6
Virginia .....	29,360	117,818	4,088	34.7	1,382	47.1	741	25.2	1,857	15.8	108	.9
Washington .....	102,641	618,742	9,525	15.4	1,418	13.8	402	3.9	6,787	11.0	283	.5
West Virginia ...	26,371	146,036	2,881	19.7	1,554	58.9	329	12.5	302	2.1	86	.6
Wisconsin .....	65,596	416,173	7,526	18.1	1,938	29.5	652	9.9	1,004	2.4	329	.8
Wyoming .....	8,658	35,351	520	14.7	190	21.9	68	7.9	238	6.7	14	.4

1/ Estimated on the basis of initial claims filed and monetary determinations with sufficient wage credits.

2/ New spells of insured unemployment plus continued claims for which the State is liable.

3/ In addition to the four issues shown, also includes miscellaneous disqualifications which do not apply in all States. Excludes labor dispute disqualifications.

4/ Less than 0.05 percent.



Table 10. --Time lapse <sup>1/</sup> in first benefit payments for total unemployment under State programs, <sup>2/</sup> October-December 1961

State	Type of week <sup>3/</sup>	Percent of all claims taken biweekly <sup>4/</sup>		Percent of first payment issued with time lapse of--							
				14 days or less				Over 42 days			
				Intrastate		Interstate		Intrastate		Interstate	
		Oct. -Dec. 1961	Oct. -Dec. 1960	Oct. -Dec. 1961	Oct. -Dec. 1960	Oct. -Dec. 1961	Oct. -Dec. 1960	Oct. -Dec. 1961	Oct. -Dec. 1960	Oct. -Dec. 1961	Oct. -Dec. 1960
Total, 52 States.....	--	--	--	86	88	59	59	2	2	8	6
Alabama <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	80	83	46	52	2	1	10	7
Alaska.....	C	--	--	75	84	73	83	4	1	3	1
Arizona.....	C	--	--	94	93	84	85	1	1	4	3
Arkansas.....	C	--	--	90	92	76	77	1	2	3	2
California <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	94	94	55	47	1	1	9	9
Colorado.....	C	--	--	86	85	72	74	2	2	6	5
Connecticut <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	91	94	76	72	2	2	6	5
Delaware <sup>5/</sup> .....	F	--	--	89	93	69	76	2	1	2	2
Dist. of Col.....	C	--	--	87	88	54	53	1	1	7	3
Florida <sup>5/</sup> .....	F	--	--	79	83	75	73	3	2	4	5
Georgia.....	F	32.0	35.8	81	78	69	43	2	2	5	7
Hawaii.....	C	--	--	51	65	11	54	3	1	5	7
Idaho.....	C	16.4	20.7	94	96	78	78	1	(6/)	3	4
Illinois.....	C	--	--	82	87	48	56	4	2	14	8
Indiana.....	C	--	--	92	86	72	69	1	1	5	3
Iowa.....	C	--	--	74	72	42	11	3	5	16	28
Kansas.....	C	10.5	8.8	90	95	77	92	1	1	3	1
Kentucky.....	F	100.0	100.0	74	84	47	72	6	3	9	2
Louisiana.....	F	22.2	21.8	82	81	61	64	6	4	11	8
Maine.....	C	--	--	84	86	55	61	3	1	7	7
Maryland <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	91	90	49	53	1	1	6	5
Massachusetts <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	90	91	50	58	1	1	12	5
Michigan <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	8.6	8.0	89	93	58	54	3	2	14	8
Minnesota <sup>5/</sup> .....	F	11.0	15.0	93	95	84	89	1	(6/)	2	2
Mississippi <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	87	83	80	72	1	1	2	2
Missouri.....	C	6.1	--	87	90	62	69	2	1	5	3
Montana.....	C	--	--	95	88	84	72	1	1	2	2
Nebraska.....	C	100.0	100.0	91	93	69	76	(6/)	(6/)	5	4
Nevada.....	C	--	--	87	85	58	69	1	1	9	4
New Hampshire.....	C	--	--	78	87	56	71	1	1	4	2
New Jersey <sup>5/</sup> .....	F	--	--	96	96	78	83	1	1	4	3
New Mexico.....	C	100.0	9.8	74	83	58	62	3	2	10	8
New York.....	C	--	--	85	85	44	46	2	2	13	13
North Carolina.....	F	--	--	79	81	64	56	1	1	5	5
North Dakota.....	C	--	--	96	96	81	79	1	(6/)	3	2
Ohio.....	C	--	--	88	88	62	52	2	1	7	4
Oklahoma.....	C	24.7	23.3	88	89	85	83	1	1	1	1
Oregon <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	89	87	62	69	1	1	4	2
Pennsylvania.....	F	--	--	71	84	44	31	6	3	14	11
Puerto Rico <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	89	--	38	--	1	--	(6/)	--
Rhode Island <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	--	--	94	94	73	74	1	1	4	8
South Carolina <sup>5/</sup> .....	F	--	--	87	80	63	52	1	2	4	4
South Dakota.....	F	--	--	96	97	77	84	1	(6/)	2	5
Tennessee <sup>5/</sup> .....	C	18.7	20.8	88	87	80	86	2	1	4	2
Texas.....	F	--	--	77	79	40	42	3	3	11	8
Utah.....	C	--	--	88	89	56	59	1	(6/)	4	3
Vermont.....	C	--	--	91	92	77	65	(6/)	(6/)	4	6
Virginia <sup>5/</sup> .....	F	100.0	100.0	84	83	66	57	2	1	6	5
Washington.....	C	10.5	8.8	39	91	62	65	2	1	7	3
West Virginia.....	F	100.0	100.0	82	88	60	50	3	1	7	8
Wisconsin.....	C	--	--	84	87	67	64	3	2	6	6
Wyoming.....	C	100.0	100.0	84	87	75	79	(6/)	(6/)	2	1

<sup>1/</sup> Time between the end of the benefit period and the date the check of cash payment is issued. In 17 States payments are issued at the local offices (see footnote 5/).

<sup>2/</sup> Data for 1961 includes Puerto Rico. Beginning January 1961 the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

<sup>3/</sup> C represents "calendar week," a period of seven consecutive days, uniform for all claimants, usually ending on Saturday. F represents "flexible week," a period of seven consecutive days beginning on the date a claim is filed. States are classified by type of week in effect during Oct. -Dec. 1961.

<sup>4/</sup> Data represent intrastate weeks claimed originating in local offices operating on bi weekly schedule as percent of all intrastate weeks claimed in the State. Percentage not shown for States with less than 5 percent.

<sup>5/</sup> Intrastate payments issued at local offices. Over 65 percent of payments are made in local offices in Massachusetts.

<sup>6/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.







STAT 904

# STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

1998-1999 AND 1999-2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND HUMAN SERVICES  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HUMAN  
GENOMICS  
Washington, D.C.







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3882

**MARCH 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

**LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**  
**Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator**

**Washington 25, D. C.**



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities  
(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)  
Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans  
(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)  
Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age  
Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over  
Nonagricultural Placements  
(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)  
Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs  
(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)  
Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs  
Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month 1959-1960  
Average Weekly Insured Unemployment  
(State, UCFE, UCX)  
Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen  
Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs  
Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Area Labor Market Indicators  
(classification of areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply, total nonagricultural wage and salary and manufacturing employment for 149 major and "selected" smaller substantial labor surplus areas)

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs  
Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs  
(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)  
Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue  
Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs  
Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group  
Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over  
Selected Employment Service Activities

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Table 1. --Selected local office activities, Women, January 1962

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews				Nonagricultural				Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/	
	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 2/	Total		Initial		Referrals		Placements		Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961
			Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 2/				
Total, 54 States.....	37 503 5	4 9.9	70 707	21.2	4 368 9	17.7	43 538 2	1 9.5	21 994 4	8.6	63 629 2	1 7.4	3 569 16 8	3 5.4
Alabama.....	6239	10 6.2	443	8.3	335	-5.9	7 674	4 9.5	3906	18.2	7057	122.3	3 432 2	261
Alaska.....	574	1 16.7	188	10.6	139	3.7	620	51	258	-1.6	580	90.2	3 651	390
Arizona.....	4160	57.9	751	15.2	511	37.7	7 246	9.9	3 572	10.3	2 391	64.2	12 264	205
Arkansas.....	5973	57.5	907	20.3	460	-2.1	4 991	-3.3	3 099	10.3	5 915	37.7	32 679	59.8
California.....	48 223	54.7	7 456	19.4	4 357	31.8	49 526	1.3	21 843	6.4	59 708	47.9	37 211 4	23 2
Colorado.....	4154	52.7	1 194	-10.1	1 124	11.5	4 400	11.1	1 744	-9.7	2 527	106.6	1 420 6	175
Connecticut.....	7151	53.4	707	50.7	440	27.9	9 635	4 3.5	4 046	15.1	10 944	-9.1	6 837 7	36.6
Delaware.....	632	86.4	274	--	245	--	404	20.2	207	15.0	1 171	43.2	5 738	27.8
Dist. of Col.....	2463	84.9	725	30.6	350	42.3	3 583	4 4.1	2 339	39.9	1 280	78.8	803 2	20.7
Florida.....	10 391	80.7	775	82.8	499	86.9	20 540	3 3.1	9 893	24.0	10 803	48.7	57 493	261
Georgia.....	7 336	87.4	1 111	38.9	726	33.9	9 476	3 2.9	5 233	23.6	1 352 3	81.2	7 631 2	47.6
Guam.....	6	--	1	--	1	--	4	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii.....	1 193	63.0	133	--	119	--	1 108	34.5	289	5.9	1 827	54.7	1 527 4	-5.1
Idaho.....	1418	27.6	313	-2.2	191	-14.0	1 789	23.8	1 027	24.3	1 315	-2.9	93 77	18.8
Illinois.....	14 719	56.2	2 647	52.2	1 432	9.4	11 210	20.2	5 736	3.4	25 642	25.2	15 432 9	41.5
Indiana.....	7 584	39.7	941	5.5	775	9.0	7 269	14.7	2 711	9.1	15 641	117.4	55 276	41.3
Iowa.....	3 447	47.1	783	-1.9	444	-3.89	4 448	14.6	2 188	8.4	4 854	43.2	1 675 4	41.4
Kansas.....	3 410	38.9	947	17.2	545	-11.8	4 101	16.3	2 029	4.0	2 475	55.1	1 587 3	28.1
Kentucky.....	4 456	48.7	882	-1.8	552	-3.55	3 780	10.5	1 940	-9.5	4 488	57.9	3 177 4	25.9
Louisiana.....	5064	93.4	579	46.6	377	63.2	5 414	2 9.9	2 927	17.9	5 064	136.0	2 989 0	43.7
Maine.....	1 725	79.9	783	34.7	635	40.4	1 283	4.9	680	-4.5	2 295	4.6	2 290 2	5.6
Maryland.....	5898	74.6	838	51.8	635	66.2	4 674	14.1	2 522	8.0	8 517	-3.2	50 910	19.4
Massachusetts.....	10 465	38.8	2 138	48.8	1 266	45.5	14 197	3 6.6	7 411	20.4	31 405	-18.7	18 571 5	35.6
Michigan.....	1 712 8	34.1	2 162	10.6	1 427	12.5	9 860	9.3	4 128	-11.0	17 639	61.0	9 435 1	40.0
Minnesota.....	4 865	45.1	621	4.7	351	-12.5	5 237	24.7	2 579	6.4	7 031	8.5	4 134 1	50.0
Mississippi.....	5019	70.8	1 131	53.0	781	70.9	6 215	29.3	3 730	13.9	4 437	48.8	20 529	43.7
Missouri.....	8092	60.5	1 330	34.6	669	14.6	7 145	26.6	3 294	22.8	15 824	37.9	6 651 3	29.0
Montana.....	1 354	20.7	464	-3.1	187	-5.39	1 409	25.5	736	8	1 885	114.7	10 495	42.3
Nebraska.....	1 688	25.1	570	41.8	383	37.8	2 148	-1.6	865	-15.2	1 978	55.9	1 048 4	14.5
Nevada.....	1 293	54.1	150	40.2	118	40.5	1 869	-7.8	965	1.6	1 371	40.9	7 384	16.8
New Hampshire.....	1 527	28.2	347	-16.8	209	-21.4	1 498	36.2	587	29.0	1 625	-29.3	1 379 2	21.8
New Jersey.....	1 308 7	28.3	1 130	23.8	878	28.4	1 325 9	33.2	697 3	4.3	3 138 9	-27.0	23 843 9	40.7
New Mexico.....	2032	51.4	370	36.5	270	44.7	2 297	23.8	1 216	19.9	964	21.4	5 134	-25.9
New York.....	36 115	40.6	8 418	33.4	5 608	28.7	66 406	20.1	4 193 5	13.1	126 357	-8.8	66 807 7	41.4
North Carolina.....	10 469	45.0	1 386	-11.0	905	-17.0	11 198	22.0	5 963	14.6	28 327	121.8	9 990 5	68.1
North Dakota.....	820	2.2	219	-34.0	185	-3.95	1 139 1	16.6	620	1.3	568	84.4	28 960	28.2
Ohio.....	18 122	35.6	4 530	14.3	1 757	39.5	14 100	13.0	600 6	-9.4	21 172	36.4	13 224 0	23.2
Oklahoma.....	4 326	83.2	1 299	79.9	950	92.3	5 379	11.0	2 421	-5.5	4 450	72.5	3 206 6	41.5
Oregon.....	4 271	56.4	1 187	25.5	586	41.9	3 820	16.5	1 785	9.4	5 887	18.3	3 551 9	34.7
Pennsylvania.....	20 858	41.6	6 131	25.0	3 339	27.2	21 647	1 8.9	10 653	14.8	63 458	-4.3	34 481 4	34.7
Puerto Rico.....	4925	30.6	1 612	46.4	950	35.3	32 49	36.0	1 607	28.6	3585	9.2	2 651 8	52.4
Rhode Island.....	2 416	57.7	426	47.9	270	38.5	3 182	44.6	1 282	31.4	7 561	-11.1	3 300 7	55.6
South Carolina.....	4 526	121.4	331	114.9	247	137.5	59 77	34.0	293 8	15.4	7 389	116.6	3 582 1	37.0
South Dakota.....	956	78.4	151	-23.7	76	-20.8	887	24.9	416	18.5	554	185.2	2 764	69.3
Tennessee.....	6702	93.8	765	50.0	503	34.5	9 642	57.9	401 9	1.3	16 644	186.8	77 978	62.7
Texas.....	21 551	34.9	3 742	21.1	1 982	28.7	34 546	1.9	694 3	39.9	13 679	100.7	77 978	33.6
Utah.....	1 836	24.8	471	33.4	381	27.3	3 540	54.2	-694 3	39.8	1 209	66.6	1 250 9	58.1
Vermont.....	645	59.4	123	-10.5	74	-24.3	693	-17.9	182 5	-11.7	110	-127.2	7 225	112.5
Virgin Islands.....	644 6	30.6	43	--	23	--	263	23.5	304 9	4.1	8081	--	2 718 0	55.5
Virginia.....	145	30.6	43	--	23	--	263	23.5	191	11.5	0	--	2 718 0	55.5
Washington.....	7165	58.8	2 143	23.1	979	-4.8	6186	20.5	211 1	4.6	1 651	26.9	8 379 8	25.9
West Virginia.....	2 809	109.8	822	7.0	578	-16.2	2 690	25.7	158 2	-31.5	3 724	112.4	26 526	27.8
Wisconsin.....	6 388	37.0	1 701	9.0	962	41.1	6 312	17.3	3 354	-4.6	5 842	-117.9	5 558 1	27.1
Wyoming.....	782	46.7	195	11.4	123	4.2	617	-8.4	275	-9.5	595	22.7	4 582	27.1

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.  
 2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
 3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.  
 4/ Includes State programs only.  
 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, January 1962

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from Dec. 1961 1/	Number	Percentage change from Dec. 1961 1/	Number	Percentage change from Dec. 1961 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	6 740 05	10.9	4 795 83	12.0	3 459 12	10.6	1 756 19	70 480	62 007	43 132
Alabama.....	8 158	49.2	6 994	56.9	6 556	62.4	2 457	1 154	647	656
Alaska.....	746	-19.9	667	-15.7	485	-19.7	535	154	89	292
Arizona.....	10 942	3.1	6 674	10.4	4 835	-1.3	2 343	615	949	779
Arkansas.....	7 055	-5.8	5 928	-2.7	5 433	-1	3 001	1 893	734	374
California.....	9 506 4	20.5	6 456 6	19.3	4 564 2	13.6	1 992 2	6 481	7 474	5 967
Colorado.....	8 962	-6.1	6 217	-6.4	3 666	-5.3	1 733	385	438	910
Connecticut.....	22 381	16.6	11 253	27.1	6 529	22.8	2 705	1 188	857	660
Delaware.....	997	75.5	703	69.4	525	40.8	264	103	160	1
Dist. of Col. ....	4 662	47.1	3 323	49.2	1 973	41.0	1 530	346	421	763
Florida.....	18 602	19.0	14 187	14.3	12 089	21.1	3 805	724	1 120	1 961
Georgia.....	7 606	8.9	6 019	11.9	5 487	15.5	3 361	1 515	901	965
Guam.....	6	--	6	--	6	--	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	1 965	31.1	1 649	33.4	1 209	15.4	604	24	361	219
Idaho.....	3 483	8.7	2 900	4.2	2 378	-4.3	831	157	356	318
Illinois.....	24 693	25.1	14 977	25.8	9 667	26.6	5 955	3 124	2 080	751
Indiana.....	9 263	17.0	7 024	21.7	5 570	29.1	5 457	2 955	1 944	558
Iowa.....	8 802	-9.6	7 136	-2	5 443	-1.9	2 512	1 101	731	680
Kansas.....	4 872	8.6	4 251	11.1	3 475	18.0	1 376	574	329	473
Kentucky.....	7 546	-25.1	5 786	-23.2	4 750	-23.6	4 134	2 138	1 260	736
Louisiana.....	8 073	11.7	6 530	21.2	5 541	21.5	2 366	911	428	1 027
Maine.....	1 724	9.5	1 453	15.7	1 199	11.4	1 121	384	598	139
Maryland.....	7 337	7.6	5 102	6.3	3 788	5.1	1 519	337	785	397
Massachusetts.....	3 633 4	6.4	2 377 6	13.0	1 243 8	18.1	3 846	1 998	1 205	643
Michigan.....	2 323 4	8.2	1 820 5	7.3	1 160 2	3.7	5 562	1 280	2 392	1 890
Minnesota.....	7 176	-8.9	5 071	3.0	3 759	-1.3	4 150	2 290	976	884
Mississippi.....	8 665	5.9	6 379	7.1	4 746	6.9	2 962	1 105	1 365	492
Missouri.....	14 199	20.4	9 924	29.1	5 980	18.3	5 411	3 002	1 136	1 273
Montana.....	3 655	11.8	3 159	15.0	2 583	13.7	1 412	183	478	751
Nebraska.....	4 109	-7.3	3 055	-1.9	1 855	-23.4	1 786	729	607	450
Nevada.....	1 777	12.9	1 355	14.9	1 045	19.0	658	104	242	312
New Hampshire.....	1 629	1.2	1 296	9.6	1 119	5.1	764	410	332	22
New Jersey.....	19 875	25.2	13 356	25.3	7 138	36.6	3 458	884	1 983	591
New Mexico.....	2 994	5.2	2 633	8.2	2 344	9.3	909	138	389	382
New York.....	51 707	31.5	29 134	29.7	22 259	27.7	6 664	1 393	2 614	2 657
North Carolina.....	12 507	15.3	9 930	14.5	8 452	18.8	4 439	2 642	1 198	599
North Dakota.....	2 658	18.3	2 241	25.9	1 910	23.9	845	358	282	205
Ohio.....	26 702	3.2	20 219	4.6	14 045	7.1	10 649	4 655	3 745	2 249
Oklahoma.....	7 280	-1.1	5 962	2.8	4 945	2.6	2 951	943	1 115	893
Oregon.....	7 203	-1.8	5 168	5.7	3 543	4.9	1 797	147	1 079	571
Pennsylvania.....	49 778	3.9	41 166	6.3	26 075	-1.8	10 543	3 628	5 535	1 380
Puerto Rico.....	7 480	-15.9	5 337	-20.5	4 704	-22.2	1 840	976	697	167
Rhode Island.....	4 486	22.7	2 197	6.2	1 848	33.5	787	252	387	148
South Carolina.....	5 593	8.9	4 802	12.2	3 824	10.1	2 117	1 315	528	274
South Dakota.....	2 593	71.3	1 341	11.6	1 034	3.0	546	219	146	181
Tennessee.....	10 367	19.6	8 598	22.1	6 929	25.2	5 680	3 803	992	885
Texas.....	57 498	1.2	41 894	4.4	32 558	5.1	10 396	5 350	1 819	3 227
Utah.....	5 279	36.4	3 717	18.9	2 965	18.0	2 531	868	775	888
Vermont.....	683	-41.6	622	-40.1	533	-38.6	368	225	122	21
Virginia.....	5 070	14.4	3 363	22.5	2 726	28.3	4 190	1 866	1 973	351
Virgin Islands.....	561	142.9	499	141.1	466	127.3	18	9	7	2
Washington.....	11 648	10.0	8 150	9.1	6 006	11.0	4 152	1 197	1 784	1 171
West Virginia.....	5 843	7.2	4 365	11.4	3 539	17.1	2 090	479	1 535	76
Wisconsin.....	11 240	-1.1	8 307	-4.3	5 952	-4.3	4 297	1 725	1 790	782
Wyoming.....	1 243	3.6	1 017	2.7	744	-3.9	250	44	117	89

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, January 1962

State	New applications 1/				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran 2/		Total		Veteran 2/		Total		Veteran 2/	
	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 3/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 3/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 3/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 3/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 3/	Number	Per-centage change from Dec. 1961 3/
Total, 54 States.	4 330 7	30.7	1 256 4	29.6	1 477 2	22.4	414 0	21.1	19 599	2.2	7 796	4.9
Alabama .....	328	67.3	96	65.5	103	106.0	29	--	126	31.3	27	--
Alaska .....	67	24.1	14	--	15	--	3	--	8	--	2	--
Arizona .....	729	19.1	294	22.5	218	37.1	76	40.7	376	-20.2	184	-24.0
Arkansas .....	737	41.5	191	46.9	183	81.2	58	--	379	-5.5	122	13.0
California .....	6 030	32.9	2 031	29.6	1 679	23.3	521	14.0	1 691	5.2	1 026	8.5
Colorado .....	362	13.8	89	34.8	48	--	13	--	156	4.0	76	7.0
Connecticut .....	1 027	68.6	305	55.6	340	27.8	74	-7.5	483	22.6	145	35.5
Delaware .....	73	23.7	6	--	47	--	11	--	2	--	0	--
Dist. of Col. ....	439	51.9	90	73.1	364	58.3	66	--	154	48.1	49	--
Florida .....	1 425	46.8	502	34.9	265	15.7	78	11.4	822	11.4	330	21.8
Georgia .....	499	59.4	125	42.0	273	71.7	62	--	298	1.7	63	-28.4
Guam .....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Hawaii .....	181	29.3	46	--	73	30.4	3	--	37	--	7	--
Idaho .....	206	12.6	77	37.5	80	25.0	20	--	105	23.5	37	--
Illinois .....	1 896	33.1	607	28.1	707	20.9	296	20.3	937	29.4	503	30.6
Indiana .....	935	40.6	288	37.1	230	15.0	71	14.5	246	9.3	120	27.7
Iowa .....	516	-4.8	119	29.3	118	-2.5	24	--	337	-14.2	130	-11.6
Kansas .....	326	22.1	95	9.2	102	13.3	23	--	169	1.2	67	-15.2
Kentucky .....	586	51.0	152	44.8	256	40.7	73	--	112	-28.7	44	--
Louisiana .....	546	40.0	168	47.4	212	35.0	48	--	243	8.0	97	-2.0
Maine .....	90	69.8	25	--	67	17.5	17	--	47	--	17	--
Maryland .....	402	-1.7	110	-19.1	67	-20.2	25	--	80	-14.9	24	--
Massachusetts ..	875	5.5	298	20.6	748	53.6	234	45.3	579	126.2	384	405.3
Michigan .....	1 827	19.6	558	21.6	482	3.4	179	23.4	771	35.3	395	104.7
Minnesota .....	851	6.8	286	9.2	177	52.6	59	--	344	-13.3	167	-27.4
Mississippi .....	428	79.8	86	30.3	90	-10.0	14	--	156	1.3	50	--
Missouri .....	641	38.7	176	33.3	239	7.2	64	1.6	263	4.0	68	-17.1
Montana .....	274	-11.3	81	-10.0	136	30.8	73	--	134	1.5	66	1.5
Nebraska .....	198	-12.0	43	--	74	2.8	14	--	257	-43.1	98	-37.2
Nevada .....	202	41.3	75	--	26	--	12	--	40	--	15	--
New Hampshire ..	168	42.4	35	--	42	--	15	--	74	5.7	14	--
New Jersey .....	1 177	20.7	262	21.3	479	18.9	108	12.5	305	-1.0	61	-20.8
New Mexico .....	200	13.0	54	-1.8	36	--	8	--	126	-5.3	66	-15.4
New York .....	2 546	39.1	535	43.0	1 104	41.5	199	46.3	3 072	5.1	652	3.5
North Carolina ..	1 026	31.0	243	35.0	209	3.5	44	--	399	-7	125	-12.0
North Dakota ...	74	-12.9	18	--	43	--	7	--	73	-18.0	38	--
Ohio .....	1 724	28.5	605	24.2	881	16.1	275	20.1	724	5.1	400	24.2
Oklahoma .....	600	39.5	185	22.5	123	1.7	21	--	560	-10.1	282	-5.0
Oregon .....	864	36.3	212	9.3	188	9.3	44	--	188	-26.8	70	-36.4
Pennsylvania ...	3 679	34.5	1 083	34.0	1 601	10.6	421	12.0	1 084	-26.6	273	-51.3
Puerto Rico ....	284	37.2	27	--	81	12.5	13	--	52	-18.7	8	--
Rhode Island ....	1 069	32.5	167	47.8	316	48.4	71	--	318	42.0	56	--
South Carolina ..	387	54.8	107	64.6	67	-11.8	17	--	123	-8.2	45	--
South Dakota ....	122	60.5	37	--	28	--	8	--	45	--	19	--
Tennessee .....	535	80.7	196	100.0	174	41.5	50	--	277	-8.0	167	-3.5
Texas .....	2 518	23.8	816	29.5	940	25.7	357	29.8	1 726	8.8	766	15.2
Utah .....	180	-2.2	51	-8.9	100	12.4	27	--	165	50.0	80	40.4
Vermont .....	70	-14.6	17	--	35	--	11	--	30	--	12	--
Virginia .....	463	54.8	87	45.0	341	18.8	57	-10.9	190	-1.0	40	--
Virgin Islands ..	1	--	0	--	1	--	0	--	3	--	1	--
Washington .....	1 270	29.5	262	31.0	160	17.6	37	--	347	.3	153	-11.6
West Virginia ...	654	42.2	218	45.3	145	-19.9	39	--	79	-36.3	33	--
Wisconsin .....	912	19.5	281	16.1	239	17.7	63	8.6	253	-25.1	104	-37.0
Wyoming .....	88	-20.7	33	--	20	--	8	--	34	--	18	--

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Includes veterans of all wars.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, January 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961 1/	Per- centage distri- bution
Total, 54 States.....	464,927	3.8	100.0	219,944	8.6	100.0	86,561	0.4	100.0	89,440	1.9	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	391	-18.4	1	17	—	(2/)	60	-42.3	1	51	-51.0	1
Mining.....	1,764	.6	.4	228	44.3	1	536	14.3	.6	193	-6.8	.2
Contract construction.....	22,859	-1.9	4.9	1,057	31.3	.5	7,627	-3.2	8.8	4,696	-3.5	5.3
Total manufacturing.....	105,737	26.9	22.7	48,205	38.3	21.9	17,119	12.6	19.8	13,748	18.1	15.4
Ordnance and accessories.....	1,253	25.0	.3	467	16.2	.2	186	-4.1	.2	74	-21.3	.1
Food and kindred products.....	10,242	.5	2.2	3,466	-3.4	1.6	2,322	-1.5	2.8	1,805	-6.2	2.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,003	-26.3	.2	485	-14.5	.2	167	-10.7	.2	190	-43.1	.2
Textile mill products.....	5,731	31.4	1.2	3,190	37.0	1.5	647	40.0	.7	685	22.5	.8
Apparel and related products.....	20,894	56.3	4.4	17,644	55.5	7.9	543	32.8	.6	4,142	-43.8	4.6
Lumber and wood products.....	2,661	18.0	.6	300	75.4	1	671	4.4	.8	411	15.4	.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,293	21.3	.7	527	14.8	.2	819	11.3	.9	417	13.9	.5
Paper and allied products.....	2,734	31.6	.6	1,029	54.5	.5	410	16.1	.5	179	37.7	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	4,460	21.5	1.0	2,071	32.1	.9	580	8.4	.7	447	4.2	.5
Chemicals and allied.....	3,216	43.0	.7	1,081	85.7	.5	638	18.4	.7	256	38.4	.3
Petroleum refining and related inds..	307	84.9	.1	61	-7.6	(2/)	100	—	.1	29	—	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	2,741	26.7	.6	1,243	33.8	.6	416	19.2	.5	179	13.3	.2
Leather and leather products.....	4,163	37.8	.9	2,560	34.7	1.2	261	32.5	.3	373	33.7	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1,992	31.7	.4	547	89.3	.2	485	12.0	.6	171	7.5	.2
Primary metal industries.....	3,195	21.4	.7	406	56.4	.2	926	20.3	1.1	233	12.6	.3
Fabricated metal industries.....	6,824	27.6	1.5	1,452	38.0	.7	1,756	22.4	2.0	766	23.7	.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	7,940	31.9	1.7	1,451	50.8	.7	2,180	21.5	2.5	1,180	22.2	1.3
Electrical machinery.....	10,832	31.9	2.2	6,492	37.8	3.0	1,254	20.1	1.4	741	18.6	.8
Transportation equipment.....	6,327	-2.9	1.4	756	-5	.3	2,082	-3.6	2.4	935	1.4	1.0
Instruments.....	1,777	26.4	.4	883	19.8	.4	231	9.5	.3	155	-1.9	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	4,152	34.6	.9	2,094	37.0	1.0	445	23.3	.5	380	35.2	.4
Railroad transportation.....	497	-38.6	.1	29	—	(2/)	179	-53.6	.2	55	-47.1	.1
Other public utilities.....	15,481	2.2	3.3	1,656	20.7	.8	6,143	-1.5	7.1	2,772	-7.1	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	106,367	-12.5	23.0	42,596	-20.5	19.4	20,835	-3.6	24.1	16,580	-10.5	18.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	10,702	38.2	.23	5,964	45.2	.27	1,808	31.6	.21	1,617	30.1	1.8
Service except private households.....	7,761	22.6	16.7	3,698	35.7	16.8	1,543	12.3	17.8	1,674	21.3	18.7
Private households.....	96,161	.3	20.7	7,540	3.6	34.3	6,997	-11.8	8.1	2,905	(3/)	32.5
Federal government.....	18,828	-17.7	4.0	3,346	-18.5	1.5	8,412	-14.6	9.7	2,800	-14.7	3.1
State government.....	5,132	-39.9	1.1	2,948	37.6	1.3	599	-30.9	.7	631	-54.9	.7
Local government.....	29,844	.1	.6	1,473	8.9	.7	556	10.3	.6	482	-13.0	.5
International government.....	325	—	.1	10	—	(2/)	235	—	.3	1	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	81	11.0	(2/)	27	—	(2/)	23	—	(2/)	9	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, January 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution	Number	Per- centage change from Dec. 1961	Per- centage distri- bution
Total, 54 States.....	464,927	3.8	100.0	219,944	8.6	100.0	86,561	0.4	100.0	89,440	1.9	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	18,579	24.2	4.0	11,861	26.6	5.4	2,862	15.4	3.3	3,973	18.0	4.4
Clerical and sales.....	94,147	-7.8	20.2	56,182	-7.2	25.5	14,054	-3.6	16.2	11,298	-4.5	12.6
Service.....	148,188	4.3	31.9	103,640	8.7	47.2	14,475	.9	16.7	40,205	2.6	45.0
Skilled.....	25,859	8.3	5.6	2,294	16.9	1.0	9,323	6.2	10.8	6,795	5.8	7.6
Semiskilled.....	65,893	24.6	14.2	30,111	40.1	13.7	10,541	4.7	12.2	8,203	22.8	9.2
Unskilled and other.....	112,261	.3	24.1	15,856	14.0	7.2	35,306	-1.7	40.8	18,966	-6.5	21.2



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, January 1962

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Available 1/	Pending	Number	Percentage change from Dec. 1961	Applicant holding office	Number	Percentage change from Dec. 1961 2/	Order holding office	Number	Percentage change from Dec. 1961 2/	Percent major market
Total, 54 States	586,755	766,500	181,994	893,277	13.6	41,748	464,927	3.8	13,849	126,057	2.9	50.2
Alabama.....	8,380	11,240	3,112	14,362	43.8	135	6,666	8.7	4	2,371	18.3	54.6
Alaska.....	542	781	286	957	-10.2	52	425	-21.0	18	113	-16.3	72.6
Arizona.....	9,606	11,455	1,913	15,182	10.5	255	7,568	-5.6	20	1,481	-9.5	64.5
Arkansas.....	7,233	8,229	987	10,368	-1.2	71	6,825	.5	10	1,149	-5.4	59.8
California.....	66,698	86,406	20,814	96,501	7.6	8,131	47,437	-1.6	3,498	13,956	-13.0	27.4
Colorado.....	7,446	11,246	2,992	10,978	5.1	145	6,221	-3.8	37	916	-21.8	50.2
Connecticut....	11,015	16,907	5,679	20,718	34.0	287	8,617	7.0	116	1,526	36.7	35.7
Delaware.....	548	945	402	1,192	46.8	0	479	28.8	1	358	26.1	75.4
Dist. of Col....	5,526	10,215	5,101	6,508	42.9	562	4,320	46.1	434	595	56.2	51.1
Florida.....	24,666	28,771	3,922	38,954	23.6	470	19,933	16.6	102	4,017	8.5	56.3
Georgia.....	12,289	14,210	2,009	18,272	31.5	191	10,072	15.9	61	2,235	14.6	62.6
Guam.....	141	1,151	282	95	15.9	0	49	--	0	0	--	0
Hawaii.....	1,442	1,808	327	2,890	45.8	389	993	41.1	173	255	-25.6	67.1
Idaho.....	2,296	2,781	475	3,582	4.1	148	2,092	6.4	76	716	-3.5	47.9
Illinois.....	22,949	29,522	7,443	30,473	22.2	2,803	17,969	18.2	1,769	4,509	61.2	57.1
Indiana.....	8,335	12,465	4,363	14,536	17.0	497	5,882	16.1	124	3,767	21.2	37.5
Iowa.....	6,704	8,171	1,607	10,394	-7.4	319	5,534	-15.4	27	2,788	18.3	42.6
Kansas.....	7,930	9,862	1,873	11,210	24.9	163	6,783	27.0	22	1,774	-4.7	58.1
Kentucky.....	4,426	5,959	1,401	7,910	-9	305	4,136	-15.8	18	1,066	-13.0	58.3
Louisiana.....	6,837	8,116	1,210	10,719	15.6	154	6,094	10.9	84	1,896	16.5	68.1
Maine.....	2,187	7,049	5,237	2,841	3.5	20	1,537	-3.8	1	392	24.1	50.3
Maryland.....	6,063	8,332	2,326	9,522	-2.7	317	4,843	-4.6	260	1,350	-1.9	48.1
Massachusetts..	19,733	30,193	7,256	30,435	30.9	2,179	14,839	24.9	166	4,066	18.8	68.3
Michigan.....	13,093	17,371	3,581	23,101	7.5	1,928	11,783	7.7	1,290	2,204	-13.6	38.9
Minnesota.....	8,714	11,743	3,151	11,899	8.8	442	6,490	-7.1	77	1,869	-6.1	46.8
Mississippi....	8,825	10,549	2,182	12,192	23.7	172	7,151	9.3	52	1,777	-16.6	46.3
Missouri.....	9,817	12,361	2,724	15,387	21.1	473	7,508	26.4	127	2,835	17.1	47.5
Montana.....	2,242	2,492	244	3,157	15.2	50	1,986	4.7	2	1,658	-15.0	69.2
Nebraska.....	3,944	4,955	967	6,052	-27.5	53	3,349	-32.2	44	2,224	-2.2	46.9
Nevada.....	2,476	2,860	537	3,175	5.4	67	1,759	-5.8	1	588	-2.6	61.4
New Hampshire..	1,697	2,744	1,065	3,120	22.5	134	1,088	5.5	61	355	49.2	49.0
New Jersey....	15,187	23,433	8,346	24,845	28.7	1,370	11,378	.7	190	1,942	19.1	67.6
New Mexico....	3,612	4,129	528	5,039	15.1	40	3,217	9.6	17	878	17.4	35.9
New York.....	90,324	111,579	23,951	117,372	27.5	5,905	68,816	13.0	2,380	8,883	22.7	41.3
North Carolina..	13,526	17,251	4,061	20,597	13.3	268	11,138	4.2	29	1,809	-24.3	61.1
North Dakota...	1,908	2,451	611	3,487	10.4	31	1,420	-2.6	2	596	-8.6	54.9
Ohio.....	18,166	25,866	5,661	33,469	-1.3	822	16,418	.5	192	7,154	-21.3	36.1
Oklahoma.....	10,077	11,480	1,321	13,676	6.6	188	8,697	1.7	59	4,688	24.7	42.4
Oregon.....	5,079	7,098	896	8,128	22.4	1,559	4,565	28.1	44	2,151	36.3	50.0
Pennsylvania...	25,029	32,035	6,742	44,853	-4.9	5,830	20,327	-3.3	1,335	10,292	9.6	41.0
Puerto Rico....	3,933	4,935	1,145	7,778	-27.6	109	3,546	-49.2	0	966	-10.6	74.9
Rhode Island...	2,930	4,091	1,122	6,613	32.9	267	2,610	21.6	9	1,087	33.4	49.6
South Carolina..	6,728	7,896	1,186	11,131	28.0	180	5,510	13.5	22	1,006	-13.4	52.1
South Dakota...	1,713	2,267	725	2,381	13.5	49	1,264	2.6	1	464	-3.1	76.3
Tennessee.....	9,236	11,164	2,006	17,545	45.3	138	7,344	8.7	1	1,484	-26.5	54.3
Texas.....	47,998	55,894	9,604	74,911	1.1	1,313	40,741	1.4	161	9,150	-5	92.6
Utah.....	3,761	5,060	622	6,840	30.7	217	3,916	20.3	75	874	-7.1	41.8
Vermont.....	914	1,533	591	1,477	-30.0	61	722	-10.1	15	269	-10.9	66.9
Virginia.....	9,172	13,545	4,562	11,271	23.9	518	6,053	3.1	128	1,338	-12.8	50.3
Virgin Islands..	1,347	1,521	132	693	54.7	0	530	78.5	0	23	--	43.5
Washington....	8,352	14,030	6,533	13,556	15.4	1,034	5,701	-16.6	348	2,103	9.5	48.3
West Virginia..	2,632	3,248	613	4,694	28.3	546	2,468	-6.6	21	607	-2	37.6
Wisconsin.....	10,162	13,636	5,239	14,650	11.4	362	7,150	-35.4	133	3,039	21.9	50.5
Wyoming.....	1,169	1,469	329	1,589	5.7	29	968	16.3	12	448	-6.9	57.4

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.  
2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, January 1962

State	Referrals 1/		Placements 1/					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from December 1961 2/	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from December 1961 2/
				December 1961 2/	January 1961 2/				
Total, 54 States .....	1 753 40	- 30.3	1 609 07	- 32.2	- 8.4	1 005 57	3 945	1 850 3	6.5
Alabama .....	408	- 48.1	162	- 68.5	- 1.8	0	0	369	40.8
Alaska .....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Arizona .....	5 530 4	- 5.6	5 352 9	- 4.9	- 10.7	4 790 5	66	905	- 10.6
Arkansas .....	1 647	69.4	1 283	75.2	- 46.6	460	0	128	--
California .....	1 559 4	- 12.3	1 205 3	- 21.2	- 49.7	1 176	288	1 338	35.8
Colorado .....	494	- 9.3	241	- 37.7	19.3	0	4	156	47.2
Connecticut .....	151	16.2	81	--	--	0	2	124	--
Delaware .....	12	--	2	--	--	0	0	33	--
Dist. of Col. ....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Florida .....	1 510 6	- 19.8	1 696 4	- 2.7	29.1	1 724	2 408	1 055	- 20.4
Georgia .....	1 011	- 53.9	732	- 65.9	3.1	128	0	694	7.6
Guam .....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Hawaii .....	102	--	35	--	--	0	0	46	--
Idaho .....	200	19.8	105	- 15.3	- 5.4	0	2	266	94.2
Illinois .....	614	- 15.4	338	- 35.1	17.0	0	6	320	31.1
Indiana .....	80	--	32	--	--	0	0	146	--
Iowa .....	644	33.6	430	- 46.0	35.6	0	0	317	- 22.1
Kansas .....	353	- 12.4	193	- 26.9	- 36.5	0	1	149	- 24.7
Kentucky .....	94	--	71	--	--	0	0	153	- 13.6
Louisiana .....	9 806	- 10.5	9 154	- 13.9	- 33.5	7 682	14	419	42.5
Maine .....	12	--	4	--	--	0	0	0	--
Maryland .....	197	--	152	--	--	0	4	415	284.3
Massachusetts .....	290	- 61.9	212	- 66.8	6.0	5	4	499	- 14.3
Michigan .....	430	20.4	75	--	--	8	0	250	4.2
Minnesota .....	308	- 4.0	428	5.2	14.4	0	0	11	--
Mississippi .....	3 144 4	- 43.6	3 088 5	- 43.8	47.2	3 081 6	4	148	- 34.8
Missouri .....	520	- 93.5	221	- 97.4	90.5	0	12	212	- 27.1
Montana .....	326	- 11.6	281	- 16.6	4.9	0	0	150	- 46.0
Nebraska .....	362	- 16.8	447	- 10.1	14.6	0	0	356	- 3
Nevada .....	67	--	61	--	--	0	0	41	--
New Hampshire .....	55	--	48	--	--	0	7	0	--
New Jersey .....	135	- 76.8	123	- 78.5	- 35.3	0	3	324	36.1
New Mexico .....	709	- 33.4	508	- 38.6	- 8.6	66	3	235	- 17.2
New York .....	653	12.8	330	9	10.7	101	7	328	79.2
North Carolina .....	9 599	- 35.8	7 707	- 40.5	- 15.9	429	0	2 157	- 4.5
North Dakota .....	86	--	51	--	--	0	0	0	--
Ohio .....	945	- 42.9	695	- 52.7	- 48.9	384	5	1 137	- 3.8
Oklahoma .....	646	- 65.5	614	- 59.6	63.7	0	0	390	- 27.0
Oregon .....	259	- 51.1	170	- 62.9	- 26.1	0	4	1 261	141.6
Pennsylvania .....	1 720	- 16.9	1 603	- 31.5	126.1	1 320	3	355	15.6
Puerto Rico .....	654	1.1	685	36.7	14.4	0	0	207	52.2
Rhode Island .....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
South Carolina .....	1 185	- 8.3	1 996	- 10.1	28.4	879	615	496	17.3
South Dakota .....	246	51.9	91	--	--	0	0	26	--
Tennessee .....	4 562	- 77.2	4 292	- 78.2	- 39.8	3 844	0	291	- 3.3
Texas .....	1 613 6	- 16.0	1 311 5	- 22.8	- 9.2	3 630	426	1 993	- 3.3
Utah .....	19	--	28	--	--	0	0	43	--
Vermont .....	177	8.6	69	--	--	0	0	30	--
Virginia .....	139	21.9	116	--	- 59.9	0	54	137	--
Virgin Islands .....	19	--	19	--	--	0	0	18	--
Washington .....	389	67.0	270	69.8	72.0	0	0	123	.8
West Virginia .....	45	--	12	--	--	0	0	36	--
Wisconsin .....	267	6.8	114	9.6	--	0	3	58	--
Wyoming .....	119	--	80	--	--	0	0	158	- 21.0

1/ Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



Table 8 -- Claimants involved in appeals under State programs, October-December 1961

State	Number of claimants involved in lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>						Number of claimants involved in higher authority appeals					
	In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases			In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases		
	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Dec. 31	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Dec. 31	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Dec. 31	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Dec. 31
Total, 52 States ....	75,125	71,740	40,391	8,187	7,271	38,825	11,628	11,212	8,316	6,346	7,960	18,691
Alabama.....	782	785	162	0	0	0	129	158	179	0	0	0
Alaska.....	70	52	39	0	0	0	11	15	110	0	31	14
Arizona.....	430	486	167	0	403	0	38	33	11	16	8	13
Arkansas.....	764	774	185	35	8	27	152	141	68	0	18	86
California.....	11,162	7,367	9,793	0	807	0	927	869	394	574	439	1,486
Colorado.....	670	542	162	0	0	0	56	66	21	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	1,289	1,406	567	78	117	788	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	184	162	85	36	15	27	29	24	16	11	11	0
Dist. of Col. ....	150	141	32	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	1,483	1,601	1,203	0	0	0	215	295	69	0	0	0
Georgia.....	695	730	192	415	40	765	32	24	15	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	123	114	111	0	0	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	107	134	46	0	0	0	57	14	60	0	0	0
Illinois <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,721	3,901	2,174	0	127	0	903	913	683	48	1,957	1,800
Indiana.....	938	1,028	253	450	457	777	131	128	145	883	271	820
Iowa.....	451	434	191	1,402	250	1,352	45	71	33	143	0	143
Kansas.....	384	309	241	0	0	0	28	48	21	24	0	24
Kentucky.....	528	551	273	44	41	3	86	72	151	7	9	682
Louisiana.....	1,935	1,585	579	0	459	0	325	232	124	447	0	447
Maine.....	668	577	327	0	0	0	65	67	36	0	0	0
Maryland.....	1,619	1,513	587	679	679	0	231	211	73	3	3	0
Massachusetts <sup>3/</sup> ...	3,066	3,090	888	0	0	0	612	691	308	10	353	472
Michigan.....	1,812	1,921	1,013	464	74	1,575	472	542	625	0	332	3,095
Minnesota.....	762	799	469	0	1,327	0	403	91	933	0	34	0
Mississippi.....	333	338	166	0	0	0	61	84	30	0	0	0
Missouri.....	1,107	1,216	368	156	220	149	178	139	277	294	947	346
Montana.....	197	200	152	0	0	0	18	18	1	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	60	55	37	59	7	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	274	291	104	0	0	0	49	68	19	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	180	205	46	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	4,949	4,320	3,500	523	630	198	542	476	196	39	39	65
New Mexico.....	274	250	114	0	10	0	2	7	1	0	0	0
New York.....	15,048	16,337	6,618	114	459	113	2,335	2,296	1,422	52	93	69
North Carolina.....	449	481	101	3	3	0	33	34	7	3	3	0
North Dakota.....	198	138	90	0	0	0	16	18	10	0	0	0
Ohio.....	2,008	2,015	2,268	2,875	398	3,204	557	595	154	0	5	6,465
Oklahoma.....	850	957	215	293	277	71	75	50	57	16	0	70
Oregon.....	792	811	210	8	8	0	67	62	17	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	6,406	6,703	2,926	444	381	552	1,769	1,780	1,566	120	209	352
Puerto Rico.....	469	506	209	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>4/</sup> .....	253	283	68	0	0	0	25	33	1	0	18	18
South Carolina.....	433	522	144	0	0	0	23	24	19	0	0	28
South Dakota.....	96	70	39	0	0	0	5	1	5	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	1,029	1,035	523	0	0	0	181	127	154	2,348	1,864	2,089
Texas.....	1,839	1,996	729	0	0	0	224	186	91	0	8	0
Utah.....	24	35	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,259	1,259	0
Vermont.....	48	77	20	0	12	0	12	9	15	0	0	0
Virginia.....	496	465	239	12	12	0	33	27	12	0	0	0
Washington.....	805	812	340	97	50	311	97	100	10	49	49	0
West Virginia.....	469	488	207	0	0	0	153	180	52	0	0	107
Wisconsin.....	1,220	1,104	1,200	0	0	0	206	172	115	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	26	28	19	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; in these States data on lower authority appeals include all claimants involved in appeals cases.

<sup>2/</sup> Data under higher authority appeals occasionally include claimants involved in labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>3/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>4/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 9.--Appeals decisions under State programs: Time lapse between date of filing appeal and date of decision  
October - December 1961

State	Lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>				Higher authority appeals			
	Number of decisions	Percent decided within			Number of decisions	Percent decided within		
		30 days	45 days	75 days		30 days	45 days	75 days
Total, 52 States....	6 506 6	25.9	52.3	83.3	10,629	22.4	43.3	76.9
Alabama.....	763	72.5	87.8	98.0	156	1.3	9.6	32.1
Alaska.....	41	48.8	78.0	95.1	16	12.5	18.8	50.0
Arizona.....	428	51.6	70.8	85.7	5	--	20.0	60.0
Arkansas.....	757	88.6	96.0	98.9	142	40.1	69.7	91.5
California.....	5,550	8.2	33.3	69.9	801	42.3	66.7	89.9
Colorado.....	503	44.1	77.5	94.4	66	33.3	92.4	100.0
Connecticut.....	1,171	33.8	54.4	89.3	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	155	51.0	75.5	92.9	24	45.8	79.2	79.2
Dist. of Col.....	104	76.0	85.6	97.1	17	100.0	100.0	100.0
Florida.....	1,601	7.4	22.7	55.2	295	9.5	54.6	86.1
Georgia.....	511	22.7	58.5	94.5	22	22.7	54.5	100.0
Hawaii.....	98	2.0	36.7	75.5	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	134	35.1	56.7	66.4	14	7.1	14.3	57.1
Illinois.....	3,490	23.6	53.4	85.0	2/ 927	5.2	31.6	74.0
Indiana.....	847	49.9	77.9	95.0	94	1.1	1.1	6.4
Iowa.....	398	21.4	57.0	87.2	69	2.9	27.5	69.6
Kansas.....	293	22.2	58.7	91.8	46	--	4.3	41.3
Kentucky.....	445	28.8	48.3	82.7	48	2.1	4.2	6.2
Louisiana.....	1,533	35.0	75.1	95.2	231	44.6	83.1	99.1
Maine.....	577	29.1	67.8	97.1	67	11.9	32.8	82.1
Maryland.....	1,371	81.1	92.9	97.0	198	79.8	90.9	96.0
Massachusetts.....	3/ 2,759	77.7	92.0	98.9	478	20.9	51.0	75.1
Michigan.....	1,916	14.6	42.5	80.2	421	2	20.9	65.3
Minnesota.....	734	.8	7.9	56.3	88	3.4	5.7	77.3
Mississippi.....	329	26.4	64.7	93.0	84	4.8	17.9	79.8
Missouri.....	1,054	39.6	79.8	96.3	132	--	1.5	12.1
Montana.....	187	13.4	35.3	83.4	18	50.0	77.8	100.0
Nebraska.....	45	31.1	62.2	82.2	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	272	52.2	72.4	89.7	68	16.2	44.1	98.5
New Hampshire.....	168	78.6	91.1	98.2	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	4,012	5.4	14.4	60.8	395	67.3	77.5	91.4
New Mexico.....	194	33.0	55.2	86.1	7	14.3	28.6	71.4
New York.....	15,192	2.5	31.5	81.1	2,337	5.8	27.8	78.0
North Carolina.....	439	88.2	95.7	99.3	34	32.4	82.4	100.0
North Dakota.....	138	61.6	92.8	98.6	18	--	27.8	72.2
Ohio.....	1,963	79.6	88.7	95.4	591	71.4	82.6	89.5
Oklahoma.....	937	71.3	89.9	98.1	46	39.1	56.5	73.9
Oregon.....	811	44.4	81.0	96.1	48	39.6	79.2	93.7
Pennsylvania.....	6,721	21.8	62.5	88.8	1,790	7.5	22.5	65.7
Puerto Rico.....	506	39.3	60.5	75.7	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island.....	4/ 225	58.2	84.0	96.4	35	42.9	82.9	94.3
South Carolina.....	423	18.4	68.1	97.4	23	47.8	95.7	100.0
South Dakota.....	60	63.3	86.7	98.3	1	--	--	100.0
Tennessee.....	1,001	15.2	66.2	93.9	134	11.2	21.6	59.0
Texas.....	1,903	31.0	71.8	94.1	179	78.8	90.5	96.1
Utah.....	35	62.9	88.6	94.3	3	--	33.3	100.0
Vermont.....	67	10.4	31.3	64.2	9	--	--	55.6
Virginia.....	413	79.4	91.5	97.8	26	84.6	100.0	100.0
Washington.....	590	61.4	81.9	94.2	87	96.6	96.6	97.7
West Virginia.....	443	41.1	73.1	91.9	175	53.1	74.9	92.6
Wisconsin.....	731	1.0	2.1	15.6	162	37.0	85.2	96.9
Wyoming.....	28	21.4	42.9	75.0	2	--	100.0	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

<sup>2/</sup> Occasionally includes labor dispute decisions which are rendered by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>4/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 10. --Lower authority appeals decisions <sup>1/</sup> under State programs, classified by effect on appellant  
October - December 1961

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 52 States.....	5 701 1	1 533 1	4 168 0	7,72 4	3,07 6	4,64 8
Alabama.....	631	142	489	85	46	39
Alaska.....	39	18	21	2	1	1
Arizona.....	385	108	277	43	14	29
Arkansas.....	719	115	604	38	18	20
California.....	4,209	1,508	2,701	1,341	507	834
Colorado.....	329	115	214	174	88	86
Connecticut.....	1,086	279	807	85	39	46
Delaware.....	154	57	97	1	0	1
Dist. of Col.....	83	41	42	21	6	15
Florida.....	1,477	220	1,257	124	50	74
Georgia.....	345	124	221	166	133	33
Hawaii.....	85	41	44	13	7	6
Idaho.....	108	25	83	8	3	5
Illinois.....	2,439	645	1,794	1,051	421	630
Indiana.....	705	210	495	128	72	56
Iowa.....	279	66	213	119	47	72
Kansas.....	268	78	190	25	12	13
Kentucky.....	366	134	232	79	25	54
Louisiana.....	1,349	315	1,034	184	94	90
Maine.....	532	107	425	45	15	30
Maryland.....	1,334	362	972	37	17	20
Massachusetts <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,443	342	2,101	316	98	218
Michigan.....	1,469	619	850	394	74	320
Minnesota.....	580	81	499	154	47	107
Mississippi.....	326	37	289	3	1	2
Missouri.....	863	168	695	162	51	111
Montana.....	185	46	139	2	0	2
Nebraska.....	33	10	23	12	2	10
Nevada.....	265	28	237	7	0	7
New Hampshire.....	148	36	112	20	11	9
New Jersey.....	3,566	908	2,658	446	216	230
New Mexico.....	181	47	134	13	7	6
New York.....	14,766	4,117	10,649	322	69	253
North Carolina.....	346	153	193	93	49	44
North Dakota.....	115	37	78	14	9	5
Ohio.....	1,636	357	1,279	327	141	186
Oklahoma.....	759	188	571	122	56	66
Oregon.....	789	294	495	22	9	13
Pennsylvania.....	6,242	1,480	4,762	479	121	358
Puerto Rico.....	506	227	279	0	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>3/</sup> .....	223	81	142	2	1	1
South Carolina.....	280	90	190	143	96	47
South Dakota.....	57	21	36	3	0	3
Tennessee.....	862	152	710	139	49	90
Texas.....	1,553	586	967	349	172	177
Utah.....	35	5	30	0	0	0
Vermont.....	54	13	41	13	4	9
Virginia.....	379	50	329	34	15	19
Washington.....	554	215	339	36	20	16
West Virginia.....	344	97	247	99	38	61
Wisconsin.....	506	130	376	225	101	124
Wyoming.....	24	6	18	4	4	0

<sup>1/</sup> Include only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

<sup>2/</sup> Include decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>3/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority)



Table 11 --Higher authority appeals decisions 1/ under State programs, classified by effect on appellant, October - December 1961

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 48 States <u>2/</u> .....	8,194	994	7,200	1,932	401	1,531
Alabama .....	134	17	117	22	8	14
Arkansas .....	125	15	110	17	7	10
California .....	443	109	334	356	34	322
Colorado .....	39	11	28	27	2	25
Florida .....	258	6	252	37	11	26
Illinois .....	517	100	417	385	92	293
Indiana .....	57	10	47	37	5	32
Iowa .....	53	12	41	16	1	15
Kansas .....	32	4	28	14	10	4
Kentucky .....	31	0	31	17	0	17
Louisiana .....	197	6	191	32	2	30
Maine .....	56	2	54	5	2	3
Maryland .....	183	17	166	15	11	4
Massachusetts .....	390	84	306	88	25	63
Michigan .....	280	68	212	140	4	136
Minnesota .....	49	8	41	39	8	31
Mississippi .....	84	11	73	0	0	0
Missouri .....	97	5	92	35	6	29
Nevada .....	66	4	62	0	0	0
New Jersey .....	331	51	280	40	31	9
New York .....	1,926	113	1,813	144	18	126
Ohio .....	511	19	492	69	13	56
Oklahoma .....	39	5	34	8	4	4
Oregon .....	44	14	30	4	4	0
Pennsylvania .....	1,484	179	1,305	186	56	130
Rhode Island .....	35	5	30	0	0	0
Tennessee .....	124	21	103	10	5	5
Texas .....	139	18	121	40	6	34
Washington .....	79	12	67	8	0	8
West Virginia .....	117	26	91	35	15	20
Wisconsin .....	101	2	99	59	5	54
17 States with less than 25 cases in each appellant group .....	173	40	133	47	16	31

1/ Includes only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

2/ Excludes Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire which have only one appeals authority: data for these four States are included in lower authority appeals decisions.



Table 12 --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs by number of dependents, 1/ October - December 1961

State	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent distribution by number of dependents 2/					
		Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Total .....	1 2 3,283	1 0 0.0	3 7.2	2 4.6	2 4.0	1 2.4	1.7
Alaska.....	981	1 0 0.0	2 4.9	2 3.9	1 9.6	1 6.4	1 5.3
Connecticut.....	4,362	1 0 0.0	3 4.7	3 1.2	1 8.5	9.2	6.5
Dist. of Col.....	441	1 0 0.0	5 4.4	2 2.9	2 2.7	NA	NA
Illinois.....	2 3,167	1 0 0.0	6 2.2	1 9.8	1 0.9	7.0	NA
Iowa.....	4,953	1 0 0.0	2 6.1	2 1.1	2 0.7	1 6.2	1 5.9
Maryland.....	7,126	1 0 0.0	3 5.3	3 0.0	1 6.3	1 8.4	NA
Massachusetts.....	1 1,754	1 0 0.0	3 5.5	2 9.4	1 8.3	9.5	7.4
Michigan.....	3 1,346	1 0 0.0	2 8.9	2 0.8	2 0.3	3 0.0	0.
Nevada.....	1,264	1 0 0.0	3 5.7	2 4.8	1 9.7	1 9.8	NA
Ohio.....	3 4,986	1 0 0.0	3 1.3	2 6.4	4 2.3	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	1,674	1 0 0.0	3 8.2	3 0.1	1 6.7	1 5.0	NA
Wyoming.....	1,229	1 0 0.0	2 8.2	7 1.8	NA	NA	NA
Men .....	1 1 6,100	1 0 0.0	3 6.1	2 4.5	2 4.8	1 2.8	1.8
Alaska.....	944	1 0 0.0	2 3.8	2 3.7	1 9.9	1 6.7	1 5.8
Connecticut.....	4,123	1 0 0.0	3 3.3	3 1.3	1 9.1	9.6	6.7
Dist. of Col.....	271	1 0 0.0	4 9.4	2 3.6	2 6.9	NA	NA
Illinois.....	2 2,592	1 0 0.0	6 1.6	2 0.0	1 1.2	7.2	NA
Iowa.....	4,859	1 0 0.0	2 5.5	2 1.0	2 0.9	1 6.4	1 6.2
Maryland.....	5,142	1 0 0.0	3 2.8	2 9.5	1 7.2	2 0.4	NA
Massachusetts.....	1 0,850	1 0 0.0	3 3.0	2 9.8	1 9.2	1 0.1	7.9
Michigan.....	2 9,871	1 0 0.0	2 7.8	2 0.5	2 0.6	3 1.0	0.
Nevada.....	1,162	1 0 0.0	3 5.3	2 4.4	1 9.8	2 0.5	NA
Ohio.....	3 3,520	1 0 0.0	3 0.3	2 6.2	4 3.5	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	1,585	1 0 0.0	3 7.2	3 0.2	1 7.1	1 5.5	NA
Wyoming.....	1,181	1 0 0.0	2 7.5	7 2.5	NA	NA	NA
Women.....	7,183	1 0 0.0	5 3.9	2 7.7	1 1.9	6.3	.2
Alaska.....	37	1 0 0.0	5 1.4	2 7.0	1 0.8	8.1	2.7
Connecticut.....	239	1 0 0.0	5 9.4	2 8.9	7.5	2.5	1.7
Dist. of Col.....	170	1 0 0.0	6 2.4	2 1.8	1 5.9	NA	NA
Illinois.....	575	1 0 0.0	8 7.7	1 2.3	0	0	NA
Iowa.....	94	1 0 0.0	5 5.3	2 7.7	1 0.6	5.3	1.1
Maryland.....	1,984	1 0 0.0	4 1.9	3 1.1	1 4.0	1 3.0	NA
Massachusetts.....	904	1 0 0.0	6 4.8	2 4.7	7.6	2.3	.6
Michigan.....	1,475	1 0 0.0	5 0.4	2 5.8	1 4.0	9.8	0.
Nevada.....	102	1 0 0.0	4 0.2	2 9.4	1 8.6	1 1.8	NA
Ohio.....	1,466	1 0 0.0	5 3.1	3 2.4	1 4.5	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	89	1 0 0.0	5 5.1	2 9.2	1 0.1	5.6	NA
Wyoming.....	48	1 0 0.0	4 3.8	5 6.3	NA	NA	NA
Number receiving maximum, total 3/.....	8 2,368	1 0 0.0	3 6.3	2 5.2	2 5.8	1 0.8	1.9
Alaska.....	577	1 0 0.0	2 5.1	2 5.3	1 9.4	1 5.8	1 4.4
Connecticut.....	2,536	1 0 0.0	3 1.9	3 1.4	1 8.5	1 0.3	7.8
Dist. of Col. 4/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois.....	1 6,013	1 0 0.0	5 6.9	2 1.8	1 2.9	8.4	NA
Iowa.....	4,600	1 0 0.0	2 7.6	2 1.8	2 0.8	1 5.8	1 4.1
Maryland.....	5,179	1 0 0.0	3 2.5	3 0.3	1 7.5	1 9.8	NA
Massachusetts.....	6,163	1 0 0.0	3 0.5	2 8.9	1 9.6	1 1.3	9.8
Michigan.....	1 9,447	1 0 0.0	3 4.3	2 3.0	1 9.9	2 2.7	0.
Nevada.....	900	1 0 0.0	3 7.9	2 3.8	1 8.9	1 9.4	NA
Ohio.....	2 5,341	1 0 0.0	2 9.6	2 5.5	4 4.8	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	900	1 0 0.0	3 4.2	3 1.6	1 7.8	1 6.4	NA
Wyoming.....	712	1 0 0.0	2 6.0	7 4.0	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States that have legal provisions for paying dependents' allowances.

2/ The number of dependents is limited to those on whose behalf the weekly benefit amount is increased.

3/ Maximum weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents; excludes District of Columbia. See footnote 4/.

4/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$30.



Table 13. --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs  
by types of dependents, October - December 1961

State and Sex	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent entitled to allowance for				
		Dependent children under age limit			Dependent spouse and no children under age limit	Dependents other than spouse and children under age limit
		Total	With dependent spouse	Without dependent spouse		
Total 1/ .....	1 1 3 2 5 4	8 0 . 8	3 3 . 6	4 7 . 3	1 8 . 8	0 . 5
Alaska .....	9 8 1	1 0 0 . 0	NA	1 0 0 . 0	NA	0 .
Connecticut .....	4 3 6 2	9 9 . 5	NA	9 9 . 5	NA	. 5
Dist. of Col. ....	4 4 1	9 0 . 2	. 7	8 9 . 6	3 . 6	6 . 1
Illinois .....	3 3 1 6 7	7 7 . 3	NA	2/ 7 7 . 3	2 2 . 7	(3/)
Iowa .....	4 9 5 3	8 3 . 9	5 8 . 5	2 5 . 4	1 6 . 1	0 .
Massachusetts .....	1 1 7 5 4	1 0 0 . 0	NA	2/ 1 0 0 . 0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	3 1 3 4 6	7 7 . 4	4 5 . 5	3 1 . 9	2 1 . 5	1 . 4
Nevada .....	1 2 6 4	7 6 . 3	4 0 . 3	3 5 . 9	2 3 . 3	. 6
Ohio .....	3 4 9 8 6	7 6 . 5	5 8 . 1	1 8 . 4	2 3 . 5	NA
Men .....	1 0 8 1 9 2	8 0 . 5	3 4 . 6	4 5 . 8	1 9 . 3	. 4
Alaska .....	9 4 4	1 0 0 . 0	NA	1 0 0 . 0	NA	0 .
Connecticut .....	4 1 2 3	9 9 . 6	NA	9 9 . 6	NA	. 4
Dist. of Col. ....	2 7 1	8 9 . 7	1 . 1	8 8 . 6	4 . 4	5 . 9
Illinois .....	2 2 5 9 2	7 7 . 0	NA	2/ 7 7 . 0	2 3 . 0	(3/)
Iowa .....	4 8 5 9	8 3 . 9	5 9 . 5	2 4 . 4	1 6 . 1	0 .
Massachusetts .....	1 0 8 5 0	1 0 0 . 0	NA	2/ 1 0 0 . 0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	2 9 8 7 1	7 7 . 3	4 6 . 8	3 0 . 5	2 1 . 8	1 . 3
Nevada .....	1 1 6 2	7 4 . 6	4 3 . 8	3 0 . 8	2 5 . 0	. 6
Ohio .....	3 3 5 2 0	7 6 . 1	5 9 . 9	1 6 . 2	2 3 . 9	NA
Women .....	5 0 6 2	8 8 . 3	1 0 . 7	7 7 . 6	9 . 9	1 . 8
Alaska .....	3 7	1 0 0 . 0	NA	1 0 0 . 0	NA	0 .
Connecticut .....	2 3 9	9 8 . 3	NA	9 8 . 3	NA	1 . 7
Dist. of Col. ....	1 7 0	9 1 . 2	0	9 1 . 2	2 . 4	6 . 5
Illinois .....	5 7 5	9 1 . 1	NA	2/ 9 1 . 1	8 . 9	(3/)
Iowa .....	9 4	8 4 . 0	6 . 4	7 7 . 7	1 6 . 0	0 .
Massachusetts .....	9 0 4	1 0 0 . 0	NA	2/ 1 0 0 . 0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	1 4 7 5	8 0 . 4	1 9 . 6	6 0 . 8	1 4 . 6	4 . 9
Nevada .....	1 0 2	9 5 . 1	1 . 0	9 4 . 1	3 . 9	1 . 0
Ohio .....	1 4 6 6	8 5 . 5	1 6 . 6	6 8 . 8	1 4 . 5	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States which allow benefits for dependents other than children under statutory age limit.

2/ Includes an insignificant percentage of dependents other than spouse and children under age limit.

3/ Data not available.



Table 14. --New beneficiaries under State programs, by type of benefits, October - December 1961

State	Total			Men			Women			Beneficiaries receiving maximum weekly benefit amount		
	Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving	
		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances
Total, 12 States <sup>2/</sup>	309,988	39.8	60.2	209,082	55.5	44.5	100,906	7.1	92.9	148,073	44.4	55.6
Alaska.....	3,134	31.3	68.7	2,667	35.4	64.6	467	7.9	92.1	1,616	64.3	35.7
Connecticut.....	19,250	22.7	77.3	10,961	37.6	62.4	8,289	2.9	97.1	5,867	56.8	43.2
Dist. of Col. ....	3,802	11.6	88.4	2,318	11.7	88.3	1,484	11.5	88.5	2,164	100.0	(3/)
Illinois.....	64,770	35.8	64.2	43,409	52.0	48.0	21,361	2.7	97.3	34,095	53.0	47.0
Iowa.....	9,727	50.9	49.1	7,599	63.9	36.1	2,128	4.4	95.6	7,896	41.7	58.3
Maryland.....	22,928	31.1	68.9	16,098	31.9	68.1	6,830	29.0	71.0	13,589	61.9	38.1
Massachusetts.....	53,210	22.1	77.9	27,713	39.2	60.8	25,497	3.5	96.5	13,431	54.1	45.9
Michigan.....	54,763	57.2	42.8	41,923	71.3	28.7	12,840	11.5	88.5	28,757	32.4	67.6
Nevada.....	4,030	31.4	68.6	2,654	43.8	56.2	1,376	7.4	92.6	2,245	59.9	40.1
Ohio.....	63,198	55.4	44.6	47,300	70.9	29.1	15,898	9.2	90.8	34,818	27.2	72.8
Rhode Island.....	8,273	20.2	79.8	4,157	38.1	61.9	4,116	2.2	97.8	2,339	61.5	38.5
Wyoming.....	2,903	42.3	57.7	2,283	51.7	48.3	620	7.7	92.3	1,256	43.3	56.7

1/ Maximum augmented weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents.

2/ Includes all States that have legal provision for paying dependents' allowances.

3/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$30.



Table 15.--Selected data on benefit payment activities under State programs having dependents' allowances, October - December 1961

Item	Total	Alaska	Con- necticut	Dist. of Col.	Illinois	Iowa	Maryland	Massa- chusetts	Michigan	Nevada	Ohio	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Weeks compensated for beneficiaries with dependents' allowances as percent of all weeks compensated...	39.1	30.7	19.7	10.3	35.9	51.1	33.8	21.6	59.2	30.9	51.3	18.3	41.0
Percentage distribution of new beneficiaries with dependents' allowances, by augmented weekly benefit amount:													
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$20.00 .....	1.5	2.3	3.3	27.7	NA	NA	4.4	3.8	1.4	4.8	.1	10.6	1.3
\$20.00 - 29.99 .....	4.3	8.2	5.6	62.6	NA	NA	13.9	5.4	5.6	5.8	2.7	12.5	4.8
\$30.00 - 39.99 .....	20.4	11.6	10.6	9.8	2.8	73.8	56.9	12.0	34.9	9.6	8.6	34.9	8.2
\$40.00 - 49.99 .....	41.8	10.9	33.4	NA	63.3	26.2	24.9	32.2	39.4	51.2	41.6	41.9	14.4
\$50.00 - 59.99 .....	30.1	36.8	35.8	NA	33.8	NA	NA	32.8	18.7	28.6	47.0	NA	71.3
\$60.00 and over .....	2.0	30.2	11.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
At maximum augmented weekly benefit amount.....	66.8	58.8	58.1	(1/)	69.1	92.9	72.7	52.4	62.0	71.2	72.4	53.8	57.9
All beneficiaries:													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment .....	2/ \$33.63	\$33.44	\$33.98	\$26.18	(3/)	(3/)	\$28.99	\$33.28	(3/)	\$33.68	\$36.00	\$29.46	\$39.47
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	\$36.67	\$37.38	\$35.75	\$26.34	\$37.68	\$31.23	\$30.46	\$36.65	\$35.36	\$37.02	\$40.08	\$30.65	\$41.53
Percentage increase .....	2/ 9.0	11.8	5.2	.6	(3/)	(3/)	5.1	10.1	(3/)	9.9	11.3	4.0	5.2
Beneficiaries receiving dependents' allowances:													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment .....	2/ \$37.27	\$36.94	\$39.74	\$20.97	(3/)	(3/)	\$30.00	\$36.83	(3/)	\$34.79	\$38.98	\$33.17	\$43.58
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	2/ \$45.99	\$50.59	\$48.68	\$22.56	\$45.84	\$35.28	\$34.41	\$51.14	\$40.98	\$45.49	\$46.90	\$39.50	\$48.67
Percentage increase .....	23.4	37.0	22.5	7.6	(3/)	(3/)	14.7	38.9	(3/)	30.8	20.3	19.1	11.7
Amount of benefits paid, all beneficiaries:													
Total 4/.....	\$150,030,742	\$1,548,775	\$10,300,344	\$1,244,225	\$30,780,380	\$3,807,124	\$9,498,804	\$25,216,062	\$25,356,126	\$1,562,981	\$36,487,268	\$3,032,917	\$1,195,736
Dependents' allowances .....	2/ \$7,633,306	\$180,807	\$514,093	\$7,692	(3/)	(3/)	\$491,968	\$2,311,070	(3/)	\$152,098	\$3,793,916	\$120,630	\$61,032
Percent of benefits paid to all beneficiaries .....	2/ 8.5	11.7	5.0	.6	(3/)	(3/)	5.2	9.2	(3/)	9.7	10.4	4.0	5.1

NA = Not applicable.

1/ In the District of Columbia no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$30.

2/ Excludes Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan; comparable data not available.

3/ Comparable data not available under State law.

4/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.



Table 16. --Contribution Operations under State programs, October-December 1961

State	Status determinations			Active employers subject Dec. 31 1961	Contributions receivable but unpaid 3/	Wage items received 4/	Automatic and requested separation wage reports 5/	Field audits		Active employers subject September 30, 1961	Percent delinquent in reporting on Dec. 31 1961
	Employers found subject		Complete					Test			
	Number 1/	Percent of determinations with time lapse 2/ of 12 months and over									
Total, 52 States.....	160,037	86,446	5.9	73,591	2,323,965	31,844,546	6/ 1,190,510	15,397	420,57	2,311,113	2.3
Alabama.....	1,288	677	4.6	611	2,1661	60,0624	--	88	210	2,1595	2.1
Alaska.....	521	279	8.2	242	4,493	66,697	--	43	84	4,456	1.5
Arizona.....	1,450	865	12.0	585	16,466	359,410	--	137	395	16,186	2.1
Arkansas.....	2,950	1,501	4.9	1,449	33,422	391,152	--	187	326	33,370	2.4
California.....	32,016	17,744	3.6	14,272	320,672	5,658,151	--	877	28,72	31,7200	2.0
Colorado.....	1,093	634	5.5	459	16,310	5,658,151	24,684	461	817	16,135	1.1
Connecticut.....	2,011	1,045	7.9	966	33,542	--	--	525	440	33,463	3.0
Delaware.....	548	221	3.2	327	9,205	87,5079	--	81	126	9,311	1.4
Dist. of Col.....	1,304	645	5.7	659	18,609	15,7645	--	102	722	18,623	1.9
Florida.....	4,074	2,177	9.6	1,897	47,039	35,536	424	213	933	46,759	1.5
Georgia.....	1,720	1,035	6.4	685	28,936	124,4806	--	10	154	28,586	2.0
Hawaii.....	924	565	2.3	359	11,476	97,5429	--	124	264	11,270	2.5
Idaho.....	1,202	630	6.2	572	14,363	--	15,429	158	63	14,305	3.1
Illinois.....	4,958	2,765	6.1	2,193	89,510	174,622	--	334	22,67	88,938	1.7
Indiana.....	1,800	1,056	5.1	744	34,426	2,576,752	--	438	738	34,114	3.3
Iowa.....	1,258	690	10.0	568	23,160	1,344,781	--	159	185	23,038	2.0
Kansas.....	1,234	648	3.9	586	18,366	549,094	656	4	155	18,304	5.6
Kentucky.....	1,457	819	12.8	638	22,584	55,6509	--	42	269	22,403	4.1
Louisiana.....	1,444	757	9.2	737	25,611	71,5820	--	32	490	25,641	2.6
Maine.....	415	272	6.3	143	8,762	--	8,622	98	332	8,633	4.6
Maryland.....	3,574	1,641	4.2	1,933	50,943	90,2538	--	64	407	51,235	2.4
Massachusetts.....	5,349	2,974	9.0	2,370	105,790	--	111,186	462	2548	105,181	1.7
Michigan.....	3,242	1,749	8.2	1,493	57,656	--	124,286	544	2142	57,400	1.8
Minnesota.....	2,526	1,340	8.4	1,186	43,521	1,049,722	--	155	783	43,367	2.7
Mississippi.....	829	445	3.4	384	13,219	36,6552	--	77	300	13,161	2.6
Missouri.....	2,156	1,179	5.8	977	36,275	1,427,978	0	216	515	36,073	3.5
Montana.....	1,352	694	9	658	16,321	15,5605	--	171	534	16,285	1.4
Nebraska.....	647	375	4.0	272	12,610	--	17,235	31	103	12,507	2.2
Nevada.....	1,187	641	3.7	546	7,670	14,2065	--	51	140	7,575	5.5
New Hampshire.....	344	206	2.9	138	6,933	17,1911	--	116	252	6,865	2.1
New Jersey.....	3,249	1,971	6.5	1,278	64,895	--	158,917	333	1,080	64,202	3.6
New Mexico.....	1,706	933	8.7	773	17,107	23,8209	--	80	419	16,947	3.5
New York.....	26,410	13,567	4.7	12,843	376,074	109,2932	44,4021	430	7,894	375,350	3.7
North Carolina.....	1,908	1,121	5.1	787	35,235	--	--	8	1,151	34,901	3.3
North Dakota.....	365	225	5.8	140	6,013	109,2932	--	488	157	5,928	1.9
Ohio.....	5,423	3,034	15.7	2,389	100,795	44,3158	171,560	54	1,833	100,150	3.3
Oklahoma.....	1,223	677	4.7	546	19,311	54,3443	--	535	310	19,180	1.1
Oregon.....	4,230	2,147	4.8	2,083	38,071	2,869,130	--	1,056	563	38,007	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	11,793	6,056	4.9	5,737	199,669	--	6,142	1,056	6047	199,350	1.6
Puerto Rico.....	656	448	28.8	208	7,883	34,5670	--	113	445	7,643	2.5
Rhode Island.....	1,253	701	6.1	552	21,410	--	21,312	554	375	21,261	1.0
South Carolina.....	746	433	9.9	313	14,548	53,5796	--	23	351	14,428	1.8
South Dakota.....	320	199	4.5	121	5,848	12,8812	--	69	66	5,770	2.3
Tennessee.....	4,768	2,720	5.3	500	23,439	75,5837	--	53	444	23,219	1.3
Texas.....	13,59	7,799	11.3	1,969	76,326	209,8965	--	103	302	75,496	2.8
Utah.....	246	147	7.5	612	17,960	--	17,394	332	284	17,825	4.4
Vermont.....	1591	933	1.2	658	28,851	8,5651	--	28	129	28,559	1.2
Virginia.....	3,555	1,678	4.0	1,877	52,707	83,0328	--	0	578	52,906	1.2
Washington.....	845	488	6.6	357	12,818	22,875	--	149	4	12,687	3.1
West Virginia.....	1,505	751	5.1	754	34,076	39,4633	--	169	4	34,079	1.6
Wisconsin.....	793	447	4.0	346	9,471	--	68,320	29	55	9,370	3.4

1/ Includes determinations resulting in liability, and termination of liability of employers.

2/ Number of months represents time elapsed between the date on which the employer first fulfilled the statutory conditions of liability and the date which he was officially advised by the State agency of his liability.

3/ Includes net cumulative balance overdue from all prior quarters.

4/ Wage items received represent statements of wages received from employers on a regular quarterly or annual basis. Excludes separation wage reports.

5/ Automatic separation wage reports are statements of wages received automatically from employers upon termination of a worker's employment, and requested separation wage reports are statements of wages received from employers or claimants upon request of the agency.

6/ Automatic separation wage reports amount to 5,540 reports; 2,078 in New York, 656 in Kansas, 2,484 in Hawaii, and 322 in Idaho.







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**APRIL 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

**LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator**

**Washington 25, D. C.**



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month 1959-1960

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs

(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Area Labor Market Indicators

(classification of areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply, total nonagricultural wage and salary and manufacturing employment for 149 major and "selected" smaller substantial labor surplus areas)

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

Subscription to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is \$3 per year; orders and remittances should be sent directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1. The University of Chicago Library	1. The University of Chicago Library
2. The University of Chicago Library	2. The University of Chicago Library
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY



Table 1. --Selected local office activities, Women, February 1962

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews			Nonagricultural			Initial claims 3/ 4/		Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962	Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/	
	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 2/	Total		Initial		Referrals		Placements					
			Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 2/	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 2/				Number
Total, 54 States.....	325,192	-13.3	73,289	3.7	45,477	4.1	39,126	-10.1	19,585	-10.9	38,533	-39.4	2,864,192	-19.7
Alabama.....	5,337	-14.4	746	68.4	649	93.7	6,932	-9.7	3,534	-9.5	3,460	-51.0	28,913	-15.8
Alaska.....	465	-19.0	183	-2.7	67	-51.8	493	-20.5	209	-19.0	365	-37.1	3,476	-4.8
Arizona.....	3,173	-23.7	647	-13.8	381	-25.4	6,041	-16.6	3,221	-9.8	1,565	-34.5	10,985	-10.4
Arkansas.....	5,352	-10.4	1,057	1.65	649	4.1	5,645	1.31	3,303	6.6	2,418	-59.1	25,970	-20.5
California.....	4,104	-14.9	7,873	5.6	4,828	10.8	4,299	-13.2	1,789	-18.1	4,952	-16.3	34,342	-7.7
Colorado.....	3,497	-15.8	1,440	20.6	1,343	10.5	4,869	10.7	1,779	2.0	1,371	-45.7	13,624	-4.1
Connecticut.....	5,116	-28.4	779	10.2	484	10.0	6,569	-3.1	2,909	-28.1	6,781	-38.0	51,187	-25.1
Delaware.....	475	-24.8	348	27.0	325	32.7	346	-14.3	158	-23.7	799	-31.8	6,110	6.5
Dist. of Col.....	2,708	-29.9	647	-10.7	222	-36.6	2,621	-26.8	1,795	-23.2	779	-39.1	737	-8.2
Florida.....	8,603	-17.2	981	26.6	704	41.1	18,562	-9.6	8,722	-11.8	5,386	-50.1	42,250	-26.5
Georgia.....	6,009	-18.1	1,381	24.3	934	28.7	7,958	-1.6	4,442	-15.1	7,413	-45.2	54,746	-28.3
Guam.....	9	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	1,100	-7.8	145	9.0	131	10.1	1,121	1.2	327	13.1	934	-48.9	12,203	-20.1
Idaho.....	1,602	13.0	465	48.6	312	63.4	1,975	10.4	1,194	16.3	688	-47.7	6,630	-29.3
Illinois.....	12,568	-14.6	2,023	-23.6	1,135	-20.7	9,558	-1.4	4,959	-13.5	1,963	-23.4	13,661	-11.5
Indiana.....	8,085	6.6	1,084	15.2	855	-10.3	7,564	4.1	2,986	-13.5	7,311	-51.3	54,705	-1.0
Iowa.....	2,653	-23.0	851	8.7	416	-6.3	4,003	-1.0	1,850	-1.5	2,494	-48.6	15,410	-8.0
Kansas.....	2,794	-18.1	837	-11.6	545	0	4,205	2.5	2,072	2.1	1,651	-33.3	14,754	-7.0
Kentucky.....	4,930	10.6	1,095	24.1	725	3.3	3,690	-2.4	1,788	-7.8	2,401	-46.5	27,665	-12.9
Louisiana.....	4,364	-13.8	761	31.4	436	15.6	5,074	-6.3	2,377	-18.8	2,723	-46.2	25,645	-14.2
Maine.....	1,150	-33.3	580	-25.9	526	-17.2	1,079	-1.5	634	-6.8	1,299	-43.4	16,219	-29.2
Maryland.....	5,059	-14.2	1,264	-50.8	999	5.7	4,294	-8.1	2,423	-3.9	5,494	-35.5	15,351	5.1
Massachusetts.....	8,246	-21.2	1,780	-16.7	1,177	-7.0	11,722	-1.7	5,955	-19.7	21,785	-30.6	13,563	-27.0
Michigan.....	15,693	-8.4	2,066	-4.4	1,336	-6.4	10,522	6.7	3,895	-5.6	14,587	-17.3	9,504	7.7
Minnesota.....	3,701	-23.9	672	8.2	249	-29.1	4,342	-1.7	2,367	-8.2	3,527	-49.8	3,901	-5.6
Mississippi.....	4,335	-13.6	1,459	29.0	518	-33.7	6,604	6.3	3,671	-1.6	2,162	-51.3	15,609	-24.0
Missouri.....	7,063	-12.7	1,491	12.1	624	-6.7	6,480	-9.3	2,812	-14.6	9,324	-41.1	56,732	-14.7
Montana.....	1,390	2.7	562	21.1	253	35.3	1,312	-6.9	646	-1.2	955	-49.3	10,352	-1.4
Nebraska.....	1,729	2.4	685	20.2	438	14.4	2,194	2.1	903	4.4	964	-51.3	9,792	-6.6
Nevada.....	1,115	-13.8	144	-4.0	121	2.5	1,771	-5.2	885	-8.3	961	-29.9	6,925	-6.2
New Hampshire.....	1,047	-31.4	266	-23.3	175	-1.6	1,340	-10.5	596	-1.5	1,223	-24.7	8,349	-34.7
New Jersey.....	9,450	-27.8	1,312	16.1	920	-4.8	9,816	-2.0	546	-21.6	17,753	-43.4	17,128	-28.2
New Mexico.....	2,077	-22.2	466	25.9	130	-51.8	1,677	-2.6	1,137	-6.5	700	-27.4	6,070	-18.2
New York.....	2,563	-23.7	689	-18.1	1,300	-17.3	5,521	-1.6	3,632	-1.3	7,433	-41.2	46,230	-30.2
North Carolina.....	9,946	-5.0	1,951	-40.8	1,263	39.6	11,739	1.1	6,154	-5.2	1,503	-46.9	7,829	-21.6
North Dakota.....	771	-6.0	146	-3.3	99	-4.6	1,733	-1.1	538	-5.2	3,111	-44.9	3,111	7.4
Ohio.....	1,665	-8.0	471	4.2	314	14.1	1,519	-1.2	535	-1.2	1,326	-37.3	16,504	-11.9
Oklahoma.....	3,931	-9.1	1,298	-1.1	877	-6.6	5,272	-2.0	2,358	-2.6	2,758	-38.0	29,182	-9.0
Oregon.....	3,135	-26.6	1,351	13.8	671	14.5	3,398	-1.1	1,420	-20.0	3,143	-46.6	3,140	-11.6
Pennsylvania.....	1,613	-22.6	5,720	-6.7	2,802	-1.6	1,880	-1.3	882	-1.7	3,239	-48.9	25,189	-26.9
Puerto Rico.....	5,186	5.3	1,784	10.7	1,239	30.4	3,631	1.8	1,709	6.3	2,164	-39.6	22,126	-16.6
Rhode Island.....	1,844	-23.7	288	-32.4	187	-30.7	2,621	-1.7	1,039	-1.8	4,717	-37.6	22,170	-23.7
South Carolina.....	4,113	-20.1	488	47.4	453	83.4	5,664	-5.2	3,000	2.1	3,176	-57.0	26,565	-25.8
South Dakota.....	762	-20.3	232	53.6	126	6.5	1,017	1.7	335	-1.9	2,274	-59.0	2,919	5.6
Tennessee.....	6,133	-8.5	1,075	40.5	740	47.1	7,935	-1.7	3,793	-5.6	5,874	-64.7	5,331	-32.9
Texas.....	2,483	-15.2	4,017	7.3	2,224	12.2	5,516	1.8	1,698	2.3	9,840	-28.1	7,087	-29.1
Utah.....	1,360	-10.8	392	-16.8	341	-10.5	2,577	-2.2	1,253	-3.1	1,091	-47.9	1,214	-2.9
Vermont.....	575	-13.5	160	30.1	143	27.7	805	1.6	292	-4.1	1,077	-64.7	693	-4.0
Virginia.....	6,282	-13.8	1,813	48.5	1,399	-	5,027	-6.1	1,777	-7.3	2,849	-	2,619	-3.7
Virgin Islands.....	185	-13.8	46	-	19	-	247	-	177	-	830	-28.5	674	-19.5
Washington.....	5,391	-24.8	1,790	-9.7	878	-10.3	5,488	-1.3	1,791	-1.5	1,471	-60.5	22,068	-16.8
West Virginia.....	2,334	-16.9	742	25.5	253	-29.0	2,097	-2.2	1,525	-3.6	4,045	-30.8	4,169	-25.0
Wisconsin.....	5,672	-11.2	2,135	-2.9	1,241	-2.9	6,778	-7.4	2,813	-1.6	3,69	-38.0	3,939	-14.0
Wyoming.....	564	-27.9	162	-16.9	182	-8	560	-9.2	243	-1.6	369	-	3,939	-14.0

The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applications received.

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.  
2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.  
4/ Includes State programs only.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, February 1962

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from Jan. 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from Jan. 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from Jan. 1962 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	6 20,819	-7.9	4 45,828	-7.0	3 27,690	-5.3	1 80,464	69,563	67,911	42,990
Alabama.....	9,292	13.9	7,846	12.2	7,067	7.8	3,255	1,144	1,321	790
Alaska.....	571	-23.4	489	-26.7	395	-18.5	513	180	91	242
Arizona.....	9,388	-14.2	5,393	-19.2	3,804	-21.3	1,845	508	617	720
Arkansas.....	8,596	21.8	7,011	18.3	6,181	13.8	3,321	1,933	923	465
California.....	7 6,204	-19.8	5 2,070	-19.3	3 9,209	-14.1	1 9,892	6,232	8,105	5,555
Colorado.....	9,349	4.3	6,438	3.6	4,401	20.0	1,911	180	659	1,072
Connecticut.....	1 7,932	-19.9	9,114	-19.0	5,338	-18.2	2,290	928	867	495
Delaware.....	736	-26.2	558	-20.6	439	-16.4	98	83	15	0
Dist. of Col. ....	3,317	-28.8	2,438	-26.6	1,570	-20.4	1,294	156	489	649
Florida.....	1 9,310	3.8	1 5,710	10.7	1 2,626	4.4	3,796	538	1,236	2,022
Georgia.....	6,656	-12.5	5,388	-10.5	4,840	-11.8	3,298	1,223	1,296	779
Guam.....	12	—	12	—	12	—	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	1,923	-2.1	1,391	-15.6	1,189	-1.6	347	25	196	126
Idaho.....	4,115	18.1	3,459	19.3	2,876	20.9	1,163	152	710	301
Illinois.....	1 8,947	-23.3	1 1,893	-20.6	7,464	-22.8	6,390	3,403	2,291	696
Indiana.....	8,503	-8.2	6,486	-7.7	4,956	-11.0	6,016	3,856	1,574	586
Iowa.....	8,635	-1.9	7,130	-1	5,403	-7	2,374	932	858	584
Kansas.....	4,913	.8	4,261	.2	3,385	-2.6	1,956	885	654	417
Kentucky.....	8,326	10.3	6,194	7.1	4,789	.8	5,014	2,440	1,948	626
Louisiana.....	9,033	11.9	7,006	7.3	5,958	7.5	2,685	1,062	713	910
Maine.....	1,460	-15.3	1,380	-5.0	1,198	-1	714	212	409	93
Maryland.....	7,896	7.6	5,350	4.9	3,902	3.0	1,549	360	752	437
Massachusetts.....	3 2,344	-11.0	1 8,857	-20.7	9,998	-19.6	2,813	777	1,449	587
Michigan.....	2 1,134	-9.0	1 6,315	-10.4	1 2,084	4.2	6,165	1,271	2,651	2,243
Minnesota.....	7,483	4.3	5,036	-7	3,795	1.0	3,332	1,565	1,060	707
Mississippi.....	9,844	13.6	7,362	15.4	5,222	10.0	3,021	980	1,489	552
Missouri.....	1 2,314	-13.3	8,470	-14.6	5,353	-10.5	4,837	2,609	989	1,239
Montana.....	3,257	-10.9	2,692	-14.8	2,327	-9.9	1,465	363	445	657
Nebraska.....	4,778	16.3	3,335	9.2	2,186	17.8	1,686	713	557	416
Nevada.....	1,733	-2.5	1,296	-4.3	963	-7.8	340	100	46	194
New Hampshire.....	1,865	14.5	1,291	-4	1,119	0	803	359	424	20
New Jersey.....	1 6,626	-16.3	1 0,849	-18.8	5,874	-17.7	2,578	542	1,642	394
New Mexico.....	3,297	10.1	2,876	9.2	2,545	8.6	1,263	198	663	402
New York.....	4 1,585	-19.6	2 4,981	-14.2	1 9,507	-12.4	7,088	1,521	2,866	2,701
North Carolina.....	1 2,844	2.7	9,864	-7	8,206	-2.9	5,766	3,440	1,508	818
North Dakota.....	3,221	21.2	2,812	25.5	2,432	27.3	1,079	566	233	280
Ohio.....	2 4,104	-9.7	1 8,721	-7.4	1 3,163	-6.3	1 1,140	4,449	4,398	2,293
Oklahoma.....	8,410	15.5	6,780	13.7	5,613	13.5	3,136	777	1,499	860
Oregon.....	6,778	-5.9	5,097	-1.4	3,493	-1.4	1,638	250	936	452
Pennsylvania.....	4 0,575	-18.5	3 3,672	-18.2	2 1,005	-19.4	9,329	3,194	4,820	1,315
Puerto Rico.....	8,660	15.8	6,105	14.4	5,314	13.0	2,390	863	1,252	275
Rhode Island.....	4,508	.5	2,401	9.3	1,956	5.8	638	103	422	113
South Carolina.....	5,855	4.7	4,950	3.1	4,166	8.9	2,728	1,599	808	321
South Dakota.....	4,905	89.2	2,663	98.6	1,577	52.5	600	275	215	110
Tennessee.....	1 0,973	5.8	9,310	8.3	7,591	9.6	5,565	3,414	1,296	855
Texas.....	57,513	(2/)	4 2,617	1.7	3 2,353	-6	1 2,458	6,475	2,018	3,965
Utah.....	3,577	-32.2	2,510	-32.5	2,085	-29.7	1,928	443	609	876
Vermont.....	862	26.2	799	28.5	695	30.4	286	158	84	44
Virginia.....	5,814	14.7	3,643	8.3	3,009	10.4	5,425	2,103	3,021	301
Virgin Islands.....	349	-37.8	293	-41.3	285	-38.8	157	6	151	0
Washington.....	1 0,518	-9.7	7,623	-6.5	5,509	-8.3	3,837	1,374	1,533	930
West Virginia.....	5,363	-8.2	4,067	-6.8	3,201	-9.5	1,574	443	1,059	72
Wisconsin.....	1 3,590	20.9	1 0,653	28.2	7,412	24.5	5,473	2,178	1,917	1,378
Wyoming.....	1,026	-17.4	871	-14.3	650	-12.6	205	23	127	55

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
2/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, February 1962

State	New applications <sup>1/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>3/</sup>
Total, 54 States.	3 674 4	-1 51	1 043 1	-1 70	1 294 2	-1 24	3 65 4	-1 17	1 848 3	-5 7	6 90 6	-1 14
Alabama .....	281	-14.3	55	-42.7	142	37.9	27	--	137	8.7	44	--
Alaska .....	39	--	5	--	11	--	2	--	12	--	1	--
Arizona .....	640	-12.2	250	-15.0	161	-26.1	49	--	362	-3.7	156	-15.2
Arkansas .....	560	-24.0	127	-33.5	156	-14.7	57	-1.7	389	2.6	126	3.3
California .....	5 040	-16.4	1 608	-20.8	1 411	-16.0	472	-9.4	1 533	-9.3	879	-14.3
Colorado .....	295	-18.5	83	-6.7	72	--	11	--	187	19.9	83	9.2
Connecticut .....	763	-25.7	219	-28.2	274	-19.4	60	-18.9	351	-27.3	87	-40.0
Delaware .....	55	-24.6	9	--	20	--	7	--	4	--	0	--
Dist. of Col. ....	272	-38.0	38	--	185	-49.2	25	--	154	0	59	--
Florida .....	1 182	-17.0	437	-12.9	311	17.4	87	11.5	668	-18.7	244	-26.1
Georgia .....	367	-26.4	91	-27.2	207	-24.2	30	--	259	-13.1	53	-15.9
Guam .....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Hawaii .....	179	-1.1	28	--	34	--	8	--	47	--	17	--
Idaho .....	194	-5.8	60	-22.1	109	36.3	24	--	102	-2.8	47	--
Illinois .....	1 581	-16.6	493	-18.8	552	-21.9	238	-19.6	665	-29.0	322	-36.0
Indiana .....	797	-14.8	215	-25.3	240	4.3	67	-5.6	315	28.0	138	15.0
Iowa .....	398	-22.9	83	-30.2	90	-23.7	26	--	306	-9.2	107	-17.7
Kansas .....	268	-17.8	68	-28.4	97	-4.9	27	--	153	-9.5	55	-17.9
Kentucky .....	591	9	175	15.1	225	-12.1	59	-19.2	119	6.3	44	--
Louisiana .....	550	7	143	-14.9	223	5.2	64	--	258	6.2	94	-3.1
Maine .....	65	-27.8	16	--	47	--	14	--	40	--	15	--
Maryland .....	523	30.1	137	24.5	82	22.4	18	--	80	0	18	--
Massachusetts ..	761	-13.0	254	-14.8	530	-29.1	173	-26.1	305	-47.3	133	-65.4
Michigan .....	1 679	-8.1	519	-7.0	498	3.3	158	-11.7	647	-16.1	278	-29.6
Minnesota .....	752	-11.6	259	-9.4	137	-22.6	37	--	358	4.1	202	21.0
Mississippi .....	288	-32.7	75	-12.8	120	33.3	26	--	169	8.3	51	2.0
Missouri .....	623	-2.8	192	9.1	235	-1.7	79	23.4	235	-10.6	72	5.9
Montana .....	254	-7.3	61	-24.7	108	-20.6	58	-20.5	118	-11.9	50	-24.2
Nebraska .....	202	2.0	42	--	69	-6.7	18	--	305	18.7	118	20.4
Nevada .....	162	-19.8	48	--	29	--	7	--	42	--	8	--
New Hampshire ..	151	-10.1	33	--	53	--	21	--	61	-17.6	18	--
New Jersey .....	1 011	-14.1	263	4	447	-6.7	121	12.0	285	-6.5	60	-1.6
New Mexico .....	221	10.5	61	13.0	49	--	25	--	187	48.4	103	56.1
New York .....	1 970	-22.6	430	-19.6	837	-24.2	148	-25.6	2 613	-14.9	538	-17.5
North Carolina ..	920	-10.3	221	-9.0	228	9.1	62	--	430	7.8	146	16.8
North Dakota ...	96	29.7	26	--	29	--	5	--	87	19.2	23	--
Ohio .....	1 542	-10.5	583	-3.6	770	-12.6	230	-16.4	607	-16.2	309	-22.7
Oklahoma .....	473	-21.2	111	-40.0	122	-8	34	--	659	17.7	305	8.2
Oregon .....	741	-14.2	216	1.9	191	1.6	47	--	221	17.6	105	50.0
Pennsylvania ...	3 015	-18.0	877	-19.0	1 340	-16.3	356	-15.4	997	-8.0	231	-15.4
Puerto Rico ....	242	-14.8	18	--	86	6.2	5	--	41	--	1	--
Rhode Island .....	847	-20.8	139	-16.8	263	-16.8	41	--	246	-22.6	37	--
South Carolina ..	331	-14.5	90	-15.9	89	32.8	20	--	146	18.7	38	--
South Dakota .....	115	-5.7	45	--	46	--	26	--	67	--	36	--
Tennessee .....	404	-24.5	126	-35.7	189	8.6	39	--	385	39.0	210	25.7
Texas .....	2 580	2.5	752	-7.8	976	3.8	337	-5.6	2 216	28.4	880	14.9
Utah .....	126	-30.0	41	--	71	-29.0	18	--	115	-30.3	42	--
Vermont .....	61	-12.8	11	--	25	--	5	--	14	--	4	--
Virginia .....	372	-19.6	78	-10.3	319	-6.4	68	19.3	207	8.9	57	--
Virgin Islands ..	0	--	0	--	3	--	0	--	1	--	0	--
Washington .....	963	-24.2	194	-25.9	116	-27.5	19	--	244	-29.7	122	-20.3
West Virginia ...	482	-26.3	122	-44.0	69	-52.4	22	--	58	-26.6	22	--
Wisconsin .....	648	-28.9	187	-33.4	230	-3.8	71	12.7	260	2.8	109	4.8
Wyoming .....	72	-18.2	17	--	19	--	6	--	16	--	9	--

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, February 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	4 251 70	-8.5	100.0	1 958 56	-10.9	100.0	772 48	-10.7	100.0	843 75	-5.7	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	283	-27.6	1	17	--	(2/)	47	--	1	24	--	(2/)
Mining.....	1 566	-11.2	.4	187	-18.0	1	427	-20.3	.6	200	3.6	.2
Contract construction.....	24 265	6.2	5.7	1 012	-4.2	.5	7 725	1.3	10.0	5 343	13.8	.63
Total manufacturing.....	10 135 2	-4.1	23.8	4 584 1	-4.9	23.4	1 604 8	-6.2	20.8	1 308 1	-4.8	15.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	1 205	-3.8	.3	456	-2.3	.2	265	4.25	.3	82	10.8	.1
Food and kindred products.....	9 985	-2.5	2.4	3 431	-1.0	1.8	2 073	-10.7	2.6	1 780	-1.4	2.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	523	-47.8	1	338	-30.3	.2	43	--	1	97	-48.9	.1
Textile mill products.....	5 835	1.8	1.4	3 211	.7	1.6	678	4.8	.9	612	-10.6	.7
Apparel and related products.....	20 128	-3.7	4.8	1 694 6	-3.9	8.7	509	-6.3	.7	3 867	-6.6	4.6
Lumber and wood products.....	30 52	14.7	.7	241	-19.7	1	786	17.1	1.0	478	16.3	.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	3 610	9.6	.8	719	36.4	.4	831	1.5	1.1	434	4.1	.5
Paper and allied products.....	26 26	-3.9	.6	920	-10.6	.5	425	3.7	.6	152	-15.1	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	3 899	-12.6	.9	1 992	-3.8	1.0	456	-21.4	.6	362	-19.0	.4
Chemicals and allied.....	35 32	9.8	.8	1 029	-4.8	.5	723	13.3	.9	275	7.4	.3
Petroleum refining and related inds..	247	-19.5	1	66	8.2	(2/)	61	-39.0	1	21	--	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	2 493	-9.0	.6	1 125	-9.5	.6	357	-14.2	.5	155	-13.4	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3 346	-19.6	.8	2 034	-20.5	1.0	226	-13.4	.3	331	-11.3	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	20 56	3.2	.5	646	18.1	.3	475	-2.1	.6	209	22.2	.2
Primary metal industries.....	30 13	-5.7	.7	432	6.4	.2	872	-5.8	1.1	231	-.8	.3
Fabricated metal industries.....	6 807	-.2	1.6	1 231	-15.2	.6	1 782	1.5	2.3	745	-2.7	.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	7 858	-1.0	1.8	1 344	-7.4	.7	2 133	-2.1	2.7	1 141	-3.3	1.4
Electrical machinery.....	9 989	-7.8	2.3	6 224	-4.1	3.2	1 077	-14.1	1.4	690	-6.9	.8
Transportation equipment.....	5 704	-9.8	1.3	686	-9.3	.4	1 609	-22.7	2.1	926	-1.0	1.1
Instruments.....	1 552	-12.7	.4	798	-9.6	.4	215	-6.9	.3	133	-14.2	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	3 892	-6.3	.9	1 972	-5.8	1.0	452	1.6	.6	360	-5.3	.4
Railroad transportation.....	445	-10.5	1	24	--	(2/)	161	-10.0	.2	49	--	.1
Other public utilities.....	14 574	-5.8	3.4	1 578	-4.7	.8	6083	-1.0	7.9	2 729	-1.5	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	9 781 4	-8.0	23.1	3 741 3	-12.2	19.1	1 915 9	-8.0	24.8	1 532 9	-7.5	18.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	10 307	-3.7	2.4	5 719	-4.1	2.9	1 640	-9.3	2.1	1 525	-5.7	1.8
Service except private households.....	7 176 4	-7.5	16.9	3 350 2	-9.4	17.1	14 556	-5.7	18.8	1 607 7	-4.0	19.1
Private households.....	8 780 8	-8.7	20.7	6 458 7	-14.5	33.1	7 592	8.5	9.8	2 781 1	-4.3	33.0
Federal government.....	73 62	-60.9	1.7	210 6	-37.1	1.1	257 4	-69.4	3.3	1 123	-59.9	1.3
State government.....	39 93	-22.2	.9	23 71	-19.6	1.2	543	-9.3	.7	507	-19.6	.6
Local government.....	35 26	18.2	.8	14 52	-1.4	.7	675	21.4	.9	558	15.8	.7
International government.....	16	--	(2/)	4	--	(2/)	4	--	(2/)	2	--	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	95	17.3	(2/)	43	--	(2/)	14	--	(2/)	17	--	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.  
 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, February 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	4 251 70	-8.5	100.0	1 958 56	-10.9	100.0	772 48	-10.7	100.0	843 75	-5.7	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	171 68	-7.6	4.0	108 72	-8.3	5.6	2489	-13.0	3.2	3806	-4.2	4.5
Clerical and sales.....	74 739	-20.6	17.6	49 173	-12.5	25.1	7446	-47.0	9.6	8717	-22.8	10.3
Service.....	13 330 3	-10.0	31.4	9 092 3	-12.3	46.3	1 306 7	-9.7	16.9	3 741 6	-6.9	44.4
Skilled.....	25 232	-2.4	5.9	18 90	-17.6	1.0	9 052	-2.9	11.7	6 574	-3.2	7.8
Semiskilled.....	62 479	-5.2	14.7	28 798	-4.4	14.7	9 991	-5.2	12.9	7 865	-4.1	9.3
Unskilled and other.....	11 224 9	(1/)	26.4	14 200	-10.4	7.3	35 203	-3	45.7	19 997	5.4	23.7

1/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, February 1962

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Avail- able 1/	Pending	Number	Per- centage change from Jan. 1962	Appli- cant holding office	Number	Per- centage change from Jan. 1962 2/	Order holding office	Number	Per- centage change from Jan. 1962 2/	Per- cent major market
Total, 54 States	535,705	717,699	190,319	825,572	-7.6	36,011	425,170	-8.5	11,592	122,950	-2.5	49.9
Alabama.....	8,581	11,693	3,292	14,735	2.6	221	6,695	.4	8	2,821	19.0	51.2
Alaska.....	494	780	283	765	20.1	67	364	-14.3	16	169	49.6	63.3
Arizona.....	8,356	10,269	2,101	12,376	-18.5	494	7,017	-7.3	21	1,475	-.4	69.1
Arkansas.....	8,992	9,979	1,026	12,978	25.2	104	8,459	23.9	15	1,353	17.8	60.8
California.....	55,399	76,213	20,159	87,137	-9.7	8,446	41,034	-13.5	3,130	12,232	-12.3	29.2
Colorado.....	7,133	10,125	1,830	11,263	2.6	292	5,905	-5.1	31	1,360	48.5	59.2
Connecticut....	8,851	14,530	5,842	15,907	23.2	195	7,059	-18.1	111	1,431	-6.2	30.0
Delaware.....	500	902	380	876	26.5	19	362	-24.4	14	294	-17.9	74.1
Dist. of Col....	4,493	9,594	5,214	4,942	-24.1	423	3,429	-20.6	532	683	14.8	46.1
Florida.....	23,848	27,770	4,824	36,489	-6.3	849	17,842	-10.5	113	4,087	1.7	47.6
Georgia.....	11,736	13,745	2,151	16,481	-9.8	143	9,654	-4.1	75	2,401	7.4	60.4
Guam.....	259	541	296	91	-4.2	0	44	--	0	20	--	0
Hawaii.....	1,530	1,857	415	2,870	-7	207	970	-2.3	7	308	20.8	45.6
Idaho.....	2,688	3,163	545	3,983	11.2	201	2,379	13.7	68	774	8.1	45.3
Illinois.....	19,080	26,523	7,772	26,179	-14.1	2,776	14,887	-17.1	1,444	4,465	-1.0	61.5
Indiana.....	7,693	12,056	3,851	14,713	1.2	555	6,421	9.2	137	3,611	-4.1	37.9
Iowa.....	6,390	7,997	1,528	10,039	-3.4	313	5,558	.4	50	2,160	-22.5	46.0
Kansas.....	6,745	8,618	1,962	9,752	-13.0	189	5,405	-20.3	16	2,057	16.0	61.7
Kentucky.....	4,331	5,732	1,321	7,389	-6.6	246	3,734	-9.7	10	1,096	2.8	53.9
Louisiana.....	6,923	8,133	1,275	11,512	7.4	198	5,989	-1.7	60	1,995	5.2	67.3
Maine.....	1,664	6,901	5,031	2,369	-16.6	25	1,407	-8.4	2	320	-18.4	48.4
Maryland.....	5,863	8,189	2,518	9,165	-3.7	269	4,651	-4.0	389	1,446	7.1	51.8
Massachusetts..	17,142	24,398	8,621	25,285	-16.9	981	11,736	-20.9	153	2,970	-26.9	77.5
Michigan.....	13,378	16,959	4,712	24,114	4.4	2,121	10,348	-12.2	674	2,497	13.3	37.4
Minnesota.....	8,235	11,386	3,385	11,117	-6.6	324	6,478	-2	51	2,005	7.3	44.6
Mississippi....	9,125	11,307	2,073	13,124	7.6	136	7,492	4.8	31	2,486	39.9	45.5
Missouri.....	7,793	10,517	2,806	13,296	-13.6	618	5,906	-21.3	197	2,356	-16.9	49.9
Montana.....	1,941	2,185	256	3,004	-4.8	77	1,691	-14.8	29	1,650	-.5	65.4
Nebraska.....	4,263	5,230	923	6,531	7.9	46	3,731	11.4	13	2,301	3.5	58.6
Nevada.....	2,549	3,086	602	3,109	-2.1	128	1,666	-5.3	6	495	-15.8	65.1
New Hampshire..	1,930	2,995	1,578	2,855	-8.5	88	1,130	3.9	81	277	-22.0	46.6
New Jersey....	12,443	20,789	8,199	18,839	-24.2	518	9,361	-17.7	281	2,083	7.3	49.1
New Mexico....	3,518	4,046	487	4,979	-1.2	42	3,258	1.3	15	1,153	31.3	34.9
New York.....	73,494	97,445	24,814	96,147	-18.1	4,849	36,991	-17.2	1,007	7,577	-14.7	41.0
North Carolina..	14,355	18,416	4,347	21,349	3.7	282	11,763	5.6	29	2,265	25.2	55.8
North Dakota...	1,770	2,381	703	4,799	37.6	129	1,396	-1.7	10	556	-6.7	55.4
Ohio.....	16,930	22,591	6,034	29,774	-11.0	903	13,748	-16.3	108	7,062	-1.3	30.6
Oklahoma.....	11,339	12,660	1,538	15,091	10.3	165	9,616	10.6	33	4,423	-5.6	41.3
Oregon.....	4,315	5,211	1,093	7,048	-13.3	330	3,372	-26.1	41	1,909	-11.2	57.2
Pennsylvania...	21,131	27,873	6,693	36,899	-17.7	3,646	17,145	-15.6	1,682	9,233	-10.3	38.1
Puerto Rico....	3,701	4,846	1,145	7,954	2.3	16	3,347	-5.6	2	959	-.7	76.0
Rhode Island...	2,609	3,731	1,160	5,723	-13.4	168	2,239	-14.2	24	786	-27.7	41.6
South Carolina..	6,731	7,917	1,259	10,705	-3.8	63	5,583	1.3	38	1,114	10.7	48.6
South Dakota...	2,215	2,940	1,060	3,587	50.7	40	1,588	25.6	18	465	2	75.9
Tennessee.....	9,444	11,450	2,466	16,361	-6.7	193	7,334	-1	3	1,715	15.6	52.3
Texas.....	51,513	61,117	10,287	81,223	8.4	1,443	45,285	11.2	326	9,734	6.4	88.8
Utah.....	3,193	3,815	807	5,112	-25.3	303	2,575	-34.2	31	748	-14.4	44.9
Vermont.....	895	1,486	619	1,679	13.7	52	660	-8.6	17	236	-12.3	61.9
Virginia.....	8,532	13,094	4,532	10,718	-4.9	316	5,771	-4.6	115	1,390	3.9	53.8
Virgin Islands..	1,196	1,328	128	497	-28.3	0	357	-32.6	0	40	--	12.5
Washington....	7,118	13,651	7,343	12,193	-10.0	1,294	5,027	-11.8	188	1,672	-20.5	56.3
West Virginia..	2,541	3,154	674	3,698	-21.2	173	2,261	-8.4	21	539	-11.2	39.0
Wisconsin.....	7,979	13,218	6,021	15,478	5.7	326	6,381	-10.7	111	3,291	8.3	43.6
Wyoming.....	838	1,167	338	1,273	-19.9	9	669	-30.9	8	405	-9.6	50.6

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, February 1962

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from Jan. 1962 <sup>2/</sup>
				January 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	February 1962 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	1 770 42	1.0	1 559 92	- 3.0	4 6.0	9 987 9	2 454	20 738	121
Alabama .....	389	-4.6	232	43.2	-37.5	0	0	594	61.0
Alaska .....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Arizona .....	34 923	-36.8	33 682	-37.1	15.3	29 166	4	900	-5
Arkansas .....	2 423	47.1	1 895	47.7	71.5	943	115	125	-23
California .....	9 255	-40.6	7 253	-39.8	-60.6	892	338	1 154	-13.7
Colorado .....	728	47.4	348	44.4	27.0	0	3	334	114.1
Connecticut .....	97	--	84	--	--	0	1	69	--
Delaware .....	16	--	6	--	--	0	0	29	--
Dist. of Col. ....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Florida .....	18 042	19.4	16 702	-1.5	25.5	1 720	1 128	10 57	2
Georgia .....	737	-27.1	519	-29.1	-11.9	67	0	661	-4.7
Guam .....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Hawaii .....	91	--	45	--	--	0	0	90	--
Idaho .....	416	108.0	217	106.7	13.6	0	3	430	61.7
Illinois .....	940	53.1	459	35.8	34.6	10	2	465	45.3
Indiana .....	116	--	46	--	--	0	0	256	75.3
Iowa .....	862	33.9	588	36.7	8.5	0	0	405	27.8
Kansas .....	518	46.7	281	45.6	8.5	0	9	210	40.9
Kentucky .....	144	--	100	--	--	0	0	191	24.8
Louisiana .....	12 830	30.8	13 344	45.8	43.0	12 270	697	511	22.0
Maine .....	6	--	6	--	--	0	0	0	--
Maryland .....	309	56.9	255	67.8	--	0	5	337	-18.8
Massachusetts .....	239	-17.6	181	-14.6	69.2	0	2	396	-20.6
Michigan .....	584	35.8	147	--	10.5	3	0	221	-11.6
Minnesota .....	251	-18.5	357	-16.6	-1.6	0	8	15	--
Mississippi .....	44 354	41.1	44 047	42.6	565.3	43 940	21	335	126.4
Missouri .....	2 610	401.9	2 302	41.6	(3/)	1 449	12	238	12.3
Montana .....	468	43.6	435	54.8	-41.4	0	53	257	71.3
Nebraska .....	439	21.3	466	43	13.4	0	0	251	-29.5
Nevada .....	112	--	100	--	-23.1	8	1	78	--
New Hampshire .....	7	--	8	--	--	0	7	2	--
New Jersey .....	110	-18.5	93	--	--	0	6	337	4.0
New Mexico .....	443	-37.5	313	-38.4	4.7	0	4	227	-3.4
New York .....	560	-14.2	293	-11.2	1.4	73	8	329	3
North Carolina .....	8 388	-12.6	7 578	-1.7	161.9	307	0	2 515	16.6
North Dakota .....	116	--	45	--	--	0	0	29	--
Ohio .....	824	-12.8	591	-15.0	-47.4	304	2	1 141	4
Oklahoma .....	368	-43.0	255	-58.5	155.0	0	0	293	-24.9
Oregon .....	530	104.6	407	139.4	57.1	74	0	1 588	25.9
Pennsylvania .....	1 545	-10.2	1 432	-10.7	49.5	1 247	1	477	34.4
Puerto Rico .....	2169	231.7	1 874	173.6	-14.6	0	0	263	27.1
Rhode Island .....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	4	--
South Carolina .....	1 888	-13.6	1 168	-41.5	-43.0	408	0	430	-13.3
South Dakota .....	276	12.2	147	--	5.0	0	1	53	--
Tennessee .....	2 793	-38.8	2 582	-39.8	40.2	851	0	394	35.4
Texas .....	23 592	46.2	14 223	8.4	31.0	6 147	0	2 260	13.4
Utah .....	26	--	35	--	--	0	0	44	--
Vermont .....	187	5.6	70	--	--	0	10	82	--
Virginia .....	130	-6.5	81	--	--	0	0	142	3.6
Virgin Islands .....	7	--	7	--	--	0	7	22	--
Washington .....	679	74.6	479	77.4	24.7	0	1	260	111.4
West Virginia .....	67	--	11	--	--	0	0	43	--
Wisconsin .....	292	9.4	124	8.8	19.2	0	4	23	--
Wyoming .....	146	22.7	79	--	--	0	1	171	8.2

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.  
<sup>3/</sup> Over 1,000 percent.



Table 8. --Benefit payments under State programs <sup>1/</sup> by amount of weekly payments, 1961

State	Weeks of total unemployment compensated										Average weekly benefit for total unemployment	Maximum weekly benefit amount <sup>3/</sup>
	Total number	Percent at maximum amount <sup>2/</sup>	Percentage distribution by amount of payment <sup>2/</sup>									
			Less than \$10.00	\$10.00-14.99	\$15.00-19.99	\$20.00-24.99	\$25.00-29.99	\$30.00-34.99	\$35.00-39.99	\$40.00 or more		
Total, 1950 .....	63,794,529	53.9	3.3	11.1	16.4	32.3	37.0	--	--	--	\$20.76	--
Total, 1951 .....	38,085,355	50.7	3.0	10.7	16.9	26.5	42.3	.5	--	--	21.09	--
Total, 1952 .....	41,878,003	55.4	2.0	7.7	13.2	22.8	43.5	10.8	--	--	22.79	--
Total, 1953 .....	38,864,220	55.3	1.9	6.7	11.8	21.6	37.1	20.9	--	--	23.58	--
Total, 1954 .....	78,257,202	61.0	1.4	5.3	9.4	16.8	37.3	29.5	.2	--	24.93	--
Total, 1955 <sup>4/</sup> .....	52,480,561	54.7	1.7	6.3	10.7	17.0	30.5	30.2	3.6	(5/)	25.08	--
Total, 1956 <sup>4/</sup> .....	49,597,276	46.4	1.7	6.0	10.8	14.4	25.7	23.7	17.5	1	27.06	--
Total, 1957 <sup>4/</sup> .....	59,737,950	47.8	1.2	4.8	8.9	13.5	22.5	26.3	21.5	1.3	28.21	--
Total, 1958 <sup>4/</sup> .....	108,859,928	50.5	.4	3.7	6.6	11.0	17.2	29.6	20.6	10.9	30.58	--
Total, 1959 <sup>4/</sup> .....	69,973,299	45.4	.4	4.5	7.6	11.9	17.4	23.9	20.4	14.1	30.41	--
Total, 1960 <sup>4/</sup> .....	78,841,335	43.2	.2	3.6	6.4	10.6	15.3	21.4	18.9	23.5	32.87	--
Total, 1961 <sup>4/</sup> .....	96,143,280	44.1	.3	3.6	6.3	10.0	14.0	19.5	17.5	28.8	33.80	--
Alabama <sup>6/</sup> .....	1,277,979	50.9	3.6	8.1	13.0	15.7	57.4	2.1	--	--	23.14	\$32
Alaska <sup>7/</sup> .....	194,140	8/43.4	--	4.0	7.0	23.3	5.8	5.5	5.3	49.0	37.42	45-70
Arizona .....	415,073	62.5	(5/)	3.6	5.3	8.2	9.6	10.7	62.5	--	30.68	35
Arkansas .....	680,838	32.3	--	17.3	16.4	19.2	14.8	32.3	--	--	22.56	30
California .....	10,846,719	28.9	--	.5	3.5	7.4	9.9	11.0	10.7	57.1	40.98	55
Colorado <sup>6/9/</sup> .....	458,162	18.1	--	1.2	2.9	5.6	7.2	8.0	8.4	66.7	38.38	45-57
Connecticut <sup>7/</sup> .....	1,682,916	35.1	--	4.8	5.9	9.5	11.3	11.7	11.9	45.0	36.91	48-67
Delaware <sup>6/</sup> .....	254,666	56.2	1.0	2.6	4.2	6.6	7.9	7.9	9.0	60.8	35.50	50
Dist. of Col. <sup>7/</sup> .....	247,114	62.7	1.2	4.3	7.2	11.9	12.7	62.7	--	--	26.53	30
Florida .....	1,505,707	48.9	--	2.7	8.5	14.6	16.4	57.8	--	--	28.05	33
Georgia .....	1,348,180	36.9	1.2	5.8	11.2	17.8	15.9	13.6	34.6	--	27.19	35
Hawaii <sup>6/</sup> .....	238,519	30.8	1.1	2.9	5.4	10.6	12.3	12.5	11.3	43.8	35.32	55
Idaho <sup>6/</sup> .....	263,022	57.9	--	--	5.1	7.9	9.1	9.5	8.2	60.2	35.49	43
Illinois <sup>6/7/</sup> .....	494,380	77.4	--	.3	1.6	3.4	7.5	65.7	21.6	--	35.28	38-59
Indiana .....	2,202,522	69.6	--	3.4	4.6	6.1	7.2	7.7	71.0	--	31.69	36
Iowa <sup>7/</sup> .....	607,031	85.5	--	1.3	2.7	4.4	6.1	85.5	--	--	30.59	30-44
Kansas <sup>6/</sup> .....	567,631	52.9	--	3.9	6.0	8.1	8.5	8.9	8.6	56.0	34.49	42
Kentucky .....	1,258,282	45.1	--	5.9	10.4	13.1	12.3	14.5	43.7	--	29.46	37
Louisiana .....	1,424,444	62.1	--	4.4	5.7	7.8	9.8	10.2	62.1	--	30.20	35
Maine .....	644,935	20.0	6.0	20.8	14.0	15.2	14.8	29.2	--	--	22.20	33
Maryland <sup>7/</sup> .....	1,724,561	51.8	--	6.5	8.6	11.0	11.3	10.7	51.8	--	30.75	35-43
Massachusetts <sup>7/</sup> .....	3,414,117	35.5	--	1.0	2.9	6.8	17.5	20.0	16.3	35.5	37.14	40
Michigan <sup>4/</sup> .....	5,701,607	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.86	30-55
Minnesota .....	1,497,307	43.1	--	5.8	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.2	50.6	--	29.69	38
Mississippi .....	699,615	36.5	2.5	7.9	14.9	22.3	15.9	36.5	--	--	23.56	30
Missouri <sup>6/</sup> .....	1,688,371	63.1	.2	1.9	5.6	11.0	11.6	68.0	.3	1.5	29.11	40
Montana <sup>6/</sup> .....	398,909	51.9	--	6.0	8.8	10.6	11.1	63.5	--	--	28.27	34
Nebraska .....	303,978	66.5	--	1.4	3.9	10.4	8.9	75.4	--	--	30.37	34
Nevada <sup>7/</sup> .....	211,117	65.4	.4	1.6	2.9	6.1	9.5	9.2	70.4	--	37.46	(10/)
New Hampshire <sup>6/</sup> ..	289,979	28.2	--	13.3	13.1	13.9	12.7	13.5	28.4	5.0	27.36	40
New Jersey <sup>6/</sup> .....	4,121,419	61.6	--	.6	2.1	4.4	8.9	16.0	60.8	7.2	33.60	50
New Mexico .....	389,543	48.4	--	7.3	7.8	14.6	9.4	12.6	48.4	--	29.27	36
New York .....	1,243,962	29.3	--	.8	2.6	9.7	16.0	15.1	11.9	44.1	37.21	50
North Carolina <sup>6/</sup> ...	2,039,479	13.2	--	21.1	22.2	20.9	16.6	18.1	1.2	--	21.52	35
North Dakota <sup>6/</sup> .....	150,121	68.9	--	4.8	6.1	7.0	8.1	69.7	4.4	--	28.82	36
Ohio <sup>7/</sup> .....	6,141,834	60.0	--	.7	3.0	5.9	7.9	8.8	9.6	64.1	41.64	42-53
Oklahoma .....	792,257	53.7	--	7.3	9.6	12.3	12.1	58.6	--	--	26.46	32
Oregon .....	1,055,914	63.9	--	--	4.1	6.8	8.6	8.0	8.7	63.9	35.40	40
Pennsylvania .....	9,864,073	43.1	--	4.8	6.2	9.7	10.0	10.5	15.6	43.1	32.77	40
Puerto Rico .....	505,724	44.4	14.9	34.8	50.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.29	16
Rhode Island <sup>7/</sup> ....	621,965	36.4	--	.9	7.6	20.5	18.2	14.1	38.7	--	30.25	36-48
South Carolina <sup>6/</sup> ...	716,416	39.4	1.3	5.8	14.5	29.2	44.6	4.7	--	--	22.65	34
South Dakota .....	868,555	65.9	--	1.5	6.2	9.5	10.8	72.0	--	--	29.33	33
Tennessee .....	1,693,479	33.2	1.1	5.6	14.8	20.1	18.8	39.7	--	--	24.01	32
Texas .....	2,509,009	58.3	.8	6.1	10.7	15.1	67.3	--	--	--	24.05	28
Utah <sup>6/</sup> .....	271,245	47.0	--	3.8	6.8	10.3	10.5	8.7	9.5	50.5	33.59	43
Vermont <sup>6/</sup> .....	197,865	21.6	--	4.8	10.0	18.1	15.5	13.9	35.4	2.2	29.01	40
Virginia .....	831,344	36.5	.1	9.5	12.8	18.2	18.2	41.3	--	--	25.09	32
Washington .....	1,943,995	33.3	--	--	10.1	15.1	13.3	12.0	11.3	38.1	32.45	42
West Virginia <sup>6/</sup> ....	1,084,425	38.6	--	16.8	19.3	16.1	8.9	38.9	--	--	22.76	32
Wisconsin <sup>6/</sup> .....	1,543,842	41.8	--	1.9	4.1	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.8	61.8	40.24	50
Wyoming <sup>6/7/</sup> .....	151,609	19.6	--	2.6	5.3	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.8	62.5	41.06	49-55

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.<sup>2/</sup> Based on payments for full weekly benefit amount only. The percentages relate to payments under both old and new provisions for States which amended their benefit laws during the year and in some instances during the preceding year.<sup>3/</sup> Amount as of December 31, 1961. When two amounts are shown, the higher includes dependents' allowances except in Colorado. (See footnote <sup>9/</sup>)<sup>4/</sup> Percent at maximum and percentage distribution exclude Michigan; comparable data not available.<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>6/</sup> Minimum and/or maximum weekly benefit amount changed during 1961.<sup>7/</sup> Percentages relate to the basic weekly benefit amount excluding dependents' allowances.<sup>8/</sup> Represents weeks compensated for intrastate maximum basic weekly benefit amount of \$45; the percent at interstate maximum (\$20) is 17.2 percent.<sup>9/</sup> Claimants who have been employed in covered employment in Colorado for 5 consecutive years and who have drawn no benefits during those 5 years have their weekly benefit amount increased by 25 percent, making the maximum \$57.00. The percent at maximum represents weeks compensated at basic maximum of \$45.00 in effect from July-December 1961.<sup>10/</sup> Nevada maximum is \$37.50 - \$57.50.



ERRATA: Substitute table 14 in the March 1962 Statistical Supplement with this table. The last two columns of table 14 in the March issue were inadvertently reversed.

Table 14. --New beneficiaries under State programs, by type of benefits, October - December 1961

State	Total			Men			Women			Beneficiaries receiving maximum weekly benefit amount		
	Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving				
		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances			
Total, 12 States <u>2</u> /.	309,988	398	602	209,082	555	445	100,906	71	929	148,073	556	444
Alaska.....	3134	313	687	2667	354	646	467	79	921	1616	357	643
Connecticut .....	19,250	227	773	10,961	376	624	8,289	29	971	5867	432	568
Dist. of Col. ....	3,802	116	884	2,318	117	883	1,484	115	885	2164	(3/)	1000
Illinois .....	64,770	358	642	43,409	520	480	21,361	27	973	34095	470	530
Iowa.....	9,727	509	491	7599	639	361	2128	44	956	7896	583	417
Maryland .....	22,928	311	689	16,098	319	681	6,830	290	710	13589	381	619
Massachusetts.....	53,210	221	779	27,713	392	608	25,497	35	965	13431	459	541
Michigan.....	54,763	572	428	41,923	713	287	12,840	115	885	28,757	676	324
Nevada .....	4030	314	686	2654	438	562	1376	74	926	2245	401	599
Ohio.....	63,198	554	446	47,300	709	291	15,898	92	908	34818	728	272
Rhode Island .....	8,273	202	798	4157	381	619	4116	22	978	2339	385	615
Wyoming.....	2903	423	577	2283	517	483	620	77	923	1256	567	433

1/ Maximum augmented weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents.

2/ Includes all States that have legal provision for paying dependents' allowances.

3/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$30.



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in 3884

**JUNE 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

**LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator**

**Washington 25, D. C.**

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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

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Table 1

Table 1. Comparison of the results of the two methods of analysis. The results are given in the following table.

Table 2. Comparison of the results of the two methods of analysis. The results are given in the following table.

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Table 15. Comparison of the results of the two methods of analysis. The results are given in the following table.



Table 1.--Selected local office activities, Women, April 1962

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews		Nonagricultural		Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/	
	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 2/	Total		Referrals		Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962
			Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 2/				
Total, 54 States.....	751875	0.8	77582	-9.3	44682	-13.0	482464	5.5	236869	17.4
Alabama.....	4676	-19.8	635	-32.8	548	-34.3	7595	-1.8	4029	19.9
Alaska.....	587	11.4	133	-23.1	86	30.3	908	27.0	342	1.2
Arizona.....	3687	24.8	1010	27.7	403	1.3	7677	22.7	3802	1.5
Arkansas.....	4968	-3.1	1131	3.8	573	-16.2	6688	7.0	3827	5.9
California.....	40802	-10.7	8214	-1.8	4724	-16.2	51491	-2.5	2156	-6.9
Colorado.....	4200	1.4	1296	-16.4	902	-19.9	5777	3.8	1959	1.3
Connecticut.....	6362	6.7	567	-40.4	346	-37.2	8981	-4.1	3830	5.0
Delaware.....	382	-4.3	172	-29.8	153	-32.9	501	4.4	255	4.8
Dist. of Col.....	2039	-11.5	605	-29.6	883	-35.7	3123	-7.1	1885	6.1
Florida.....	7843	-13.5	1005	-23.8	752	-11.0	19500	-7.8	9071	3.3
Georgia.....	6209	-8.2	1399	-22.0	1026	-11.8	10100	7.8	5691	17.4
Guam.....	9	-	0	-	0	-	6	-	3	-
Hawaii.....	1710	9.6	159	9.7	146	11.5	2418	88.5	397	34.3
Idaho.....	1632	13.2	400	-14.7	314	-10.0	2774	32.2	1643	-15.4
Illinois.....	12297	-13.3	2728	-11.4	1447	-19.3	15773	2.4	5814	-7.1
Indiana.....	39610	24.4	1119	23.4	1346	-4.2	10426	39.3	3881	44.4
Iowa.....	29004	-1.0	996	6.6	518	-2.6	5588	1.8	2528	8.3
Kansas.....	5168	-2.9	1146	-10.3	752	-2.1	4768	-3.1	2376	6.4
Kentucky.....	3794	-12.4	582	-16.2	354	-26.0	5437	20.5	2518	14.1
Louisiana.....	2134	42.7	441	-15.0	322	-10.6	1416	-3.4	784	-18.1
Maine.....	5170	7.2	1006	-30.4	769	-15.8	5771	1.9	2980	15.6
Maryland.....	10659	4.0	1741	-3.1	1103	9.1	13425	-5.4	6511	-10.9
Massachusetts.....	15326	54.4	3124	32.7	1938	18.5	13450	1.9	5629	16.4
Michigan.....	7175	-10.0	651	-47.4	318	-19.3	5896	-1.1	2768	37.7
Minnesota.....	4484	-	1418	-12.1	368	-	6896	-	4041	2.5
Mississippi.....	8199	-2.3	1068	-23.4	544	-20.2	7337	-4.4	3367	3.8
Missouri.....	1586	31.3	676	-22.3	297	-38.8	2240	37.3	1051	13.8
Montana.....	1707	1.4	505	-37.3	358	-29.7	2101	-12.9	939	-16.4
Nebraska.....	2092	6.4	155	-19.2	110	-23.1	2301	1.7	1275	-14.2
Nevada.....	10532	-1.7	296	-7.1	187	-23.8	1397	1.5	608	60.6
New Hampshire.....	30439	18.4	1616	-26.9	1299	40.9	12482	3.0	1897	-23.4
New Jersey.....	10625	-12.1	470	3.8	272	-1.8	2482	2.7	1892	13.3
New Mexico.....	10611	11.4	2062	-1.6	1443	-2.7	7066	1.8	4362	-3.4
New York.....	19346	20.8	350	36.7	110	-2.3	11990	1.2	7453	2.9
North Carolina.....	3728	11.0	1215	3.7	833	-17.2	4010	1.8	197	-3.9
North Dakota.....	3905	-1.0	1056	-23.0	469	-19.4	17268	1.8	2337	12.1
Ohio.....	19449	7.6	5952	-4.3	2974	-3.2	4664	1.1	1958	17.4
Oklahoma.....	4882	7.8	1733	-1.1	600	-3.6	2676	3.5	11080	20.8
Oregon.....	2508	5.9	504	1.9	303	15.6	4016	12.4	1879	4.0
Pennsylvania.....	4254	-6.1	549	-12.8	505	-15.8	3558	-1.3	1384	2.0
Puerto Rico.....	929	1.1	242	-3.6	115	-3.9	6511	3.4	3292	2.5
Rhode Island.....	7004	1.6	1621	2.8	1024	7.6	1634	5.6	561	3.2
South Carolina.....	23476	20.6	4279	10.8	2149	8.0	9566	1.4	4935	3.8
South Dakota.....	1631	-7.7	806	3.4	558	1.3	4087	1.4	1908	2.7
Tennessee.....	1891	21.6	115	15.0	83	2.5	1084	2.4	1531	6.1
Texas.....	4959	-40.9	1550	-19.2	1019	-2.4	5779	1.9	3639	4.1
Utah.....	6353	4.5	1656	-21.1	589	-39.6	8009	-4.2	2868	-5.3
Vermont.....	2718	-13.7	986	-17.1	204	-4.6	3400	10.7	2076	3.4
Virgin Islands.....	7918	-28.4	1447	-29.3	719	-30.0	8904	-2.5	3418	7.5
Washington.....	547	-13.0	106	-24.8	45	-	750	-	389	9.3
West Virginia.....										
Wisconsin.....										
Wyoming.....										

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, April 1962

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from March 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from March 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from March 1962 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	820,927	8.2	574,996	8.9	418,973	8.6	205,857	74,414	56,437	75,006
Alabama.....	9,231	4.1	7,525	4.9	6,829	5.5	3,317	1,171	554	1,592
Alaska.....	1,305	23.9	1,101	29.2	914	35.6	748	198	121	429
Arizona.....	13,185	19.4	7,566	25.6	5,363	30.6	2,041	660	446	935
Arkansas.....	10,860	5.9	8,519	2.1	7,740	2.8	3,317	1,702	663	952
California.....	100,753	10.2	64,457	6.6	50,007	2.6	22,352	6,725	6,992	8,635
Colorado.....	13,029	.7	8,950	3.6	5,918	10.7	1,576	129	513	934
Connecticut.....	24,350	-2.6	11,565	-3.4	6,785	-4.2	2,621	1,252	552	817
Delaware.....	1,183	27.6	712	4.9	598	8.1	140	4	136	0
Dist. of Col. ....	4,618	12.5	2,836	-9.5	1,745	-17.4	1,643	102	832	709
Florida.....	20,205	-2.1	15,981	-2.6	13,206	-1.1	4,110	823	847	2,440
Georgia.....	9,675	16.7	7,475	20.3	6,981	22.5	3,147	1,322	1,047	778
Guam.....	6	--	6	--	6	--	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	3,832	38.5	2,819	39.9	2,513	49.2	535	211	161	163
Idaho.....	7,436	49.7	6,083	46.1	5,077	51.4	999	131	412	456
Illinois.....	24,554	2.6	14,832	-.4	9,616	-.3	7,291	3,486	2,465	1,340
Indiana.....	13,554	43.8	9,766	40.7	7,599	37.8	5,409	3,065	1,251	1,093
Iowa.....	12,400	15.7	9,671	12.7	7,018	8.0	2,947	1,156	667	1,124
Kansas.....	6,153	-5.9	5,243	-2.7	4,169	-2.6	1,728	708	397	623
Kentucky.....	10,954	16.8	8,464	23.1	6,984	24.5	3,889	1,564	1,344	981
Louisiana.....	10,569	-1.9	8,185	-1.3	6,611	-3.3	3,282	1,146	653	1,483
Maine.....	2,592	3.0	2,108	4.5	1,558	-10.2	693	429	156	108
Maryland.....	11,039	18.3	7,119	19.3	5,241	16.3	2,353	589	731	1,033
Massachusetts.....	33,205	-4.0	23,572	1.5	12,753	-.4	3,219	817	950	1,452
Michigan.....	26,666	21.6	20,449	22.4	14,544	19.6	6,756	1,758	2,799	2,199
Minnesota.....	8,883	3.2	6,331	6.6	4,624	7.5	7,193	2,671	589	3,933
Mississippi.....	11,054	-8.0	8,208	-8.1	5,876	-.4	2,422	1,142	549	731
Missouri.....	15,914	7.9	10,911	5.9	6,836	9.9	5,452	2,634	908	1,910
Montana.....	7,090	39.2	6,191	53.8	4,516	47.1	2,083	710	551	822
Nebraska.....	6,055	4.0	4,159	-2.9	2,526	-9.3	1,732	668	364	700
Nevada.....	2,442	19.0	1,628	6.9	1,303	13.5	476	163	135	178
New Hampshire.....	2,861	36.0	1,795	11.8	1,577	7.8	483	270	156	57
New Jersey.....	25,050	11.8	14,883	.6	6,592	12.0	2,229	743	1,115	371
New Mexico.....	4,338	29.6	3,727	27.3	3,232	26.7	841	201	254	386
New York.....	55,834	-13.3	32,859	-1.7	25,180	-1.4	9,130	1,381	2,240	5,509
North Carolina.....	15,148	14.4	11,714	16.2	9,978	16.7	7,233	3,447	2,846	940
North Dakota.....	3,275	40.3	2,798	35.1	2,397	33.9	1,040	437	265	338
Ohio.....	36,148	25.9	28,087	26.3	18,971	28.4	18,249	7,516	3,335	7,398
Oklahoma.....	11,576	5.7	8,943	8.2	7,545	9.5	3,162	861	1,203	1,098
Oregon.....	12,382	30.9	8,357	27.1	5,281	17.2	2,031	224	871	936
Pennsylvania.....	55,904	-.6	44,391	-1.0	27,286	1.6	11,024	2,715	4,675	3,634
Puerto Rico.....	8,529	7.3	6,081	5.4	5,080	1.5	2,130	832	883	415
Rhode Island.....	7,195	-21.3	3,547	1.6	2,391	10.5	1,433	228	555	650
South Carolina.....	7,432	-1.7	5,914	3.1	4,856	3.7	2,701	1,733	253	715
South Dakota.....	6,675	2.9	4,262	8.2	2,642	12.1	691	275	212	204
Tennessee.....	13,272	6.7	10,916	4.3	8,675	3.9	5,371	2,946	1,321	1,104
Texas.....	73,835	24.7	51,897	20.5	39,321	17.5	12,270	5,125	2,128	5,017
Utah.....	5,909	4.3	4,041	2.3	3,404	11.0	2,253	265	371	1,617
Vermont.....	1,225	18.1	1,134	24.1	1,037	21.7	248	112	74	62
Virginia.....	7,202	2.7	4,418	1.1	3,402	-3.0	4,264	2,078	1,636	550
Virgin Islands.....	109	-73.1	69	-80.8	62	-81.3	19	13	5	1
Washington.....	17,215	12.0	13,621	9.7	9,023	12.0	4,268	1,505	1,371	1,392
West Virginia.....	7,757	14.0	5,926	14.8	4,749	25.4	2,074	226	1,625	223
Wisconsin.....	17,323	12.3	12,625	11.6	9,640	4.9	8,982	4,083	1,152	3,747
Wyoming.....	1,941	41.0	1,559	33.0	1,196	31.4	260	62	106	92

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, April 1962

State	New applications 1/				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran 2/		Total		Veteran 2/		Total		Veteran 2/	
	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 3/	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 3/
Total, 54 States.	38,008	-3.5	10,727	-2.7	14,595	-1.4	4,107	(4/)	26,091	17.8	9,807	17.4
Alabama .....	245	-19.7	55	-9.8	117	-15.2	25	—	215	22.9	66	29.4
Alaska .....	52	0	16	—	22	—	5	—	14	—	6	—
Arizona .....	675	-4.9	254	5.0	195	5.4	72	4.3	487	36.4	220	29.4
Arkansas .....	512	-7.9	116	-7.2	183	4.0	56	-13.8	545	15.5	198	26.9
California .....	5,073	-13.0	1,689	-8.0	1,536	-5.6	461	-2.5	2,004	3.7	1,149	1.8
Colorado .....	287	-1.4	77	-4.9	58	-1.7	15	—	267	13.1	112	9.8
Connecticut .....	756	-3.9	212	-8.6	333	-11.2	94	19.0	561	11.3	180	41.7
Delaware .....	55	-3.5	2	—	42	—	5	—	18	—	0	—
Dist. of Col. ....	328	-10.1	68	-8.1	287	-5.3	61	3.4	214	16.3	68	13.3
Florida .....	1,068	-2.7	386	-4.4	274	-16.7	91	-4.2	717	-2.3	315	12.1
Georgia .....	395	-9.6	79	-12.2	277	13.1	51	-20.3	534	24.5	140	50.5
Guam .....	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Hawaii .....	229	7.5	34	—	61	-3.2	18	—	45	—	17	—
Idaho .....	180	3.4	52	0	116	23.4	25	—	249	64.9	107	44.6
Illinois .....	1,569	-12.4	501	-16.9	742	-3.9	300	-2.6	917	3.1	417	-4.8
Indiana .....	1,021	24.2	274	18.1	265	-1.5	77	28.3	459	98.7	183	115.3
Iowa .....	452	1.3	99	8.8	112	-30.4	27	—	470	32.4	173	43.0
Kansas .....	309	9.6	78	-20.4	130	13.0	40	—	247	20.5	78	-7.1
Kentucky .....	593	8.0	174	27.9	205	-27.0	66	-15.4	183	11.6	59	-18.0
Louisiana .....	551	2	161	7.3	235	14.1	62	8.8	252	4.6	100	8.7
Maine .....	80	29.0	21	—	57	—	18	—	62	—	24	—
Maryland .....	394	-26.8	115	-2.5	93	14.8	18	—	167	63.7	46	—
Massachusetts .....	960	5.4	279	-3.5	653	1.9	207	-8.0	320	-11.3	110	-18.5
Michigan .....	1,534	-7.9	455	-5.0	494	7.6	172	8.9	855	32.1	330	26.9
Minnesota .....	833	-4.5	272	-6.2	168	-10.6	52	—	490	45.0	232	7.4
Mississippi .....	286	-16.4	72	-14.3	102	-20.3	20	—	241	.4	79	—
Missouri .....	677	3.8	185	21.7	252	.8	70	18.6	363	6.1	115	23.7
Montana .....	333	14.0	77	-14.4	130	-4.4	56	—	278	81.7	122	106.8
Nebraska .....	223	-4.3	54	-15.6	99	-9.2	28	—	463	16.9	137	2.2
Nevada .....	159	1.9	59	—	42	—	7	—	96	54.8	44	—
New Hampshire .....	184	-16.4	42	—	66	10.0	0	—	95	26.7	20	—
New Jersey .....	966	-7.5	261	-16.6	598	27.0	147	16.7	392	6.2	110	22.2
New Mexico .....	176	-2.8	55	—	75	—	16	—	193	40.9	93	25.7
New York .....	2,380	-4.7	459	-16.5	946	-3.0	163	-6.8	3,625	4.7	788	4.5
North Carolina .....	914	19.9	210	9.4	230	3.1	64	1.6	627	36.3	197	18.0
North Dakota .....	122	20.8	27	—	40	—	12	—	176	128.6	42	—
Ohio .....	1,640	5.5	582	9.8	911	12.1	283	13.2	988	54.4	523	51.6
Oklahoma .....	468	1.7	124	-6.8	128	2.4	34	—	912	10.1	402	13.2
Oregon .....	768	1.5	214	1.9	227	6.6	60	11.1	485	84.4	223	127.6
Pennsylvania .....	2,977	-11.5	875	-9.5	1,519	-16.1	423	-19.9	1,373	3.5	360	-5.3
Puerto Rico .....	232	-9.0	24	—	95	-2.1	11	—	57	-8.1	3	—
Rhode Island .....	969	9.2	140	14.8	248	22.2	40	—	335	-13.4	56	9.8
South Carolina .....	317	-15.9	98	-14.8	85	-10.5	11	—	213	16.4	68	11.5
South Dakota .....	108	2.9	26	—	33	—	10	—	131	13.9	75	—
Tennessee .....	393	-13.8	131	-2.2	181	-5.2	44	—	501	1.2	325	3.2
Texas .....	2,845	22.4	848	25.8	1,029	22.8	381	30.9	2,580	29.8	1,106	25.0
Utah .....	148	-5.1	55	5.8	69	-27.4	21	—	198	14.5	75	11.9
Vermont .....	67	26.4	15	—	42	—	6	—	49	—	18	—
Virginia .....	379	-13.3	76	-11.6	315	-14.9	68	-12.8	332	31.2	62	-27.5
Virgin Islands .....	2	—	0	—	1	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Washington .....	832	-17.8	160	-23.1	126	-34.7	24	—	451	28.9	182	26.4
West Virginia .....	550	3.6	152	-3.2	101	0	28	—	159	65.6	70	—
Wisconsin .....	664	-8.7	213	15.8	220	-11.6	39	—	423	35.1	155	13.1
Wyoming .....	78	5.4	24	—	30	—	13	—	63	—	27	—

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Includes veterans of all wars.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, April 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	5 770 61	1 2 9	1 0 0 .0	23 68 69	5 .8	1 0 0 .0	1 09,23 6	1 5 .5	1 0 0 .0	1 18,66 0	1 6 2	1 0 0 .0
Forestry and fisheries.....	640	43.8	1	20	—	(2/)	133	52.9	1	108	100.0	1
Mining.....	2202	8.3	.4	216	1.9	1	634	3.3	.6	283	12.7	.2
Contract construction.....	45869	43.6	7.9	1148	14.3	.5	14,776	40.7	13.5	9,553	45.3	8.1
Total manufacturing.....	1 243 01	4.4	21.5	515 75	-1.0	21.8	20,385	6.1	18.7	16,516	1.2	13.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	1539	39.8	3	500	19.3	2	249	8.3	2	105	8.2	1
Food and kindred products.....	14379	17.6	2.5	5348	26.8	2.3	2636	8.7	2.5	2305	2.0	1.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	283	-31.3	(2/)	151	-35.7	1	17	—	(2/)	31	—	(2/)
Textile mill products.....	6697	6.6	1.2	3721	2.1	1.6	665	3.3	.6	824	5.1	.7
Apparel and related products.....	21971	-8.7	3.8	18296	-8.5	7.6	627	3.0	.6	4439	-12.0	3.8
Lumber and wood products.....	4683	33.0	.8	370	2.8	2	1309	43.4	1.2	804	59.8	.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	4381	2.4	.8	808	-2.2	3	977	6.9	9	548	3.2	.5
Paper and allied products.....	3550	3.9	.6	1197	-9.4	5	536	2.7	5	190	-4.0	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	4433	-4.2	.8	2158	-3.0	9	485	-2.4	.4	437	-12.9	.4
Chemicals and allied.....	5304	17.1	.9	1197	4.5	5	1168	13.1	1.1	508	29.3	.4
Petroleum refining and related inds..	666	-15.9	1	66	-15.4	(2/)	251	-17.4	2	50	-64.3	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	3139	3.0	.5	1356	-4.5	.6	465	3.8	.4	235	1.3	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3020	-11.1	.5	1710	-11.5	.7	212	-1.8	2	273	-25.6	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3511	37.6	.6	654	16.8	3	863	39.4	.8	312	31.6	.3
Primary metal industries.....	3276	-5.9	.6	419	17.7	2	941	-12.0	.9	288	.7	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	9367	16.7	1.6	1586	1.3	.7	2349	12.3	2.2	1094	20.4	.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	9229	3	1.6	1420	-2.7	.6	2426	-5.3	2.2	1423	7.3	1.2
Electrical machinery.....	11197	4.3	1.9	6700	8.6	2.8	1231	-5.9	1.1	838	3.1	.7
Transportation equipment.....	7486	6.3	1.3	830	-12.2	.4	2222	7.6	2.0	1146	10.0	1.0
Instruments.....	1526	6.3	.3	768	-14.3	.3	212	13.4	.2	140	12.9	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	4664	-6	.8	2320	-7	1.0	544	5.2	.5	526	8.5	.4
Railroad transportation.....	343	-29.7	1	27	—	(2/)	101	-23.5	1	26	—	(2/)
Other public utilities.....	17174	5.1	3.0	1930	18.8	.8	6776	-1.3	6.2	3028	-1.7	.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	131421	10.5	22.8	47119	4.1	19.9	25892	12.1	23.7	21594	11.6	18.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	11169	2.3	1.9	5822	-8	2.5	1862	.6	1.7	1805	7.8	1.5
Service except private households.....	92758	11.7	16.1	38692	5.6	16.3	19747	12.7	18.1	20522	9.8	17.3
Private households.....	135063	26.9	23.4	83435	11.4	35.3	15772	47.8	14.4	42735	25.9	36.0
Federal government.....	5646	-14.2	1.0	2133	11.6	.9	1373	-31.2	1.3	863	20.4	.7
State government.....	5301	-2.6	.9	2723	1	1.1	880	22.2	.8	933	29.8	.8
Local government.....	4001	5.9	.7	1670	4.0	.7	790	15.7	.7	681	-3.0	.6
International government.....	14	—	(2/)	4	—	(2/)	5	—	(2/)	2	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments 3/.....	1159	-78.8	2	355	533.9	1	110	-81.0	1	11	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

3/ Unusual changes due to flood emergency placements in Sioux City, Iowa.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, April 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	5 770 61	1 2 9	1 0 0 .0	23 68 69	5 .8	1 0 0 .0	1 09,23 6	1 5 .5	1 0 0 .0	1 18,66 0	1 6 2	1 0 0 .0
Professional and managerial.....	18459	-3.4	3.2	11211	-5.7	4.7	3024	-2.2	2.8	4232	-3.4	3.6
Clerical and sales.....	83268	.4	14.4	55031	1.2	23.2	7492	-3.2	6.9	10305	4.4	8.7
Service.....	199073	22.6	34.4	117441	11.1	49.6	24204	32.6	22.2	56328	22.5	47.3
Skilled.....	36140	16.5	6.3	2731	1.6	1.2	12818	17.0	11.7	10503	24.2	8.9
Semiskilled.....	78783	6.3	13.7	32051	-8	13.5	13497	9.3	12.4	9922	1	8.4
Unskilled and other.....	161338	14.1	28.0	18404	8.4	7.8	48201	14.3	44.0	27370	16.4	23.1



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, April 1962

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Avail- able 1/	Pending	Number	Per- centage change from March 1962	Appli- cant holding office	Number	Per- centage change from March 1962 2/	Order holding office	Number	Per- centage change from March 1962 2/	Per- cent major market
Total, 54 States	753,074	969,471	253,505	1,095,364	10.1	46,482	577,061	12.9	12,636	144,712	-2.7	49.0
Alabama.....	11,672	15,519	4,149	16,757	5.8	210	9,349	15.2	38	2,757	-15.3	43.1
Alaska.....	864	1,194	687	1,594	43.0	236	598	45.5	16	80	-14.9	72.5
Arizona.....	12,283	14,312	2,976	17,581	29.4	192	9,309	24.5	29	1,570	1.6	65.4
Arkansas.....	11,905	13,024	1,164	16,544	5.5	149	11,221	10.3	15	1,838	6.6	52.0
California.....	87,666	109,078	26,759	115,918	6.5	7,990	59,952	14.6	3,023	13,479	-17.1	31.4
Colorado.....	11,598	14,621	3,919	17,611	25.1	222	9,463	27.6	66	1,561	-12.7	56.4
Connecticut....	13,524	20,057	7,611	20,883	-1.6	730	9,202	6.4	106	1,924	-16.0	24.9
Delaware.....	1,057	1,647	790	1,337	-1.2	1	687	19.5	29	486	-3.6	65.6
Dist. of Col....	5,519	11,251	6,437	5,840	-4.7	683	3,406	-22.0	35	672	-9.4	44.9
Florida.....	24,704	29,464	4,854	40,278	-6.5	489	19,504	-5.9	145	4,841	-5	49.1
Georgia.....	16,979	19,417	3,328	22,103	8.0	131	13,390	12.1	13	2,622	-16.8	63.4
Guam.....	29	663	781	78	-45.4	0	43	-	0	0	-	0
Hawaii.....	1,603	3,598	2,351	4,291	26.8	44	1,117	3.4	38	315	59.1	41.9
Idaho.....	5,971	6,718	1,064	8,186	63.3	238	5,280	82.5	121	950	3	48.7
Illinois.....	23,594	31,919	9,763	31,305	2.1	2,320	18,183	3.5	1,109	5,565	2.7	56.7
Indiana.....	12,524	16,707	5,748	21,141	41.2	879	8,679	51.3	231	3,896	1.6	39.7
Iowa.....	10,531	12,292	2,287	14,919	-15.8	123	8,813	-28.1	63	2,432	9.4	47.1
Kansas.....	11,353	13,892	3,110	14,546	18.0	345	8,924	33.6	176	2,445	-2.0	56.1
Kentucky.....	6,419	8,217	1,880	11,139	31.7	272	5,479	23.1	28	1,558	8.2	43.8
Louisiana.....	7,662	9,567	1,828	12,980	-1.5	235	6,833	1.6	103	2,313	-1.1	58.7
Maine.....	3,518	4,857	2,129	3,622	17.8	24	1,998	13.1	4	447	-9.1	59.3
Maryland.....	9,594	12,664	3,904	13,461	21.0	685	7,370	30.3	566	1,780	-8.4	55.6
Massachusetts..	20,647	31,767	11,385	30,618	-1	1,716	13,353	-8.6	236	3,741	-13.0	80.2
Michigan.....	18,574	23,459	5,262	31,902	26.2	3,437	15,059	48.9	1,689	2,687	-1.2	40.7
Minnesota.....	10,951	14,877	4,952	14,462	6.9	312	7,989	7.2	34	2,374	7.2	37.7
Mississippi....	10,570	13,108	2,397	15,063	2.3	173	9,024	8.2	52	3,502	-9.9	28.8
Missouri.....	11,940	15,605	4,450	18,167	13.1	497	8,758	19.7	132	2,975	2.6	55.2
Montana.....	4,352	5,270	1,064	6,102	52.4	161	3,396	60.3	40	2,857	27.8	58.5
Nebraska.....	6,991	8,057	1,613	8,894	9.5	84	5,578	11.8	41	2,553	3.9	42.8
Nevada.....	4,239	4,781	851	4,889	30.2	45	3,140	46.9	18	489	-28.5	65.2
New Hampshire..	2,715	4,559	2,827	3,465	.8	112	1,335	15.9	33	351	3.5	49.3
New Jersey....	19,433	29,174	12,049	26,601	-6	799	12,639	(3/)	335	2,848	-4.0	50.5
New Mexico....	5,167	5,736	740	6,789	42.3	25	4,473	37.3	4	1,147	54.4	36.4
New York.....	98,124	127,865	31,395	128,693	2.1	6,658	74,405	3.1	1,105	9,456	-10.6	38.5
North Carolina..	17,869	22,455	5,195	26,060	21.1	381	14,644	23.9	46	2,530	10.1	51.5
North Dakota...	3,398	4,737	1,784	10,419	82.0	2,637	2,394	56.7	4	705	5.2	53.2
Ohio.....	26,784	33,572	8,198	43,626	26.7	633	21,697	35.3	152	9,344	10.3	32.9
Oklahoma.....	16,042	17,949	2,238	20,955	12.9	137	13,904	15.8	7	4,681	1	42.4
Oregon.....	7,750	9,042	1,670	11,406	30.8	152	6,064	35.1	46	2,684	18.4	46.5
Pennsylvania...	28,340	36,016	8,476	46,749	1.8	4,790	22,258	-8	1,145	10,135	-8.2	41.6
Puerto Rico....	3,587	4,590	952	7,772	3.3	18	3,334	.8	2	1,071	-5	84.0
Rhode Island...	3,724	5,090	1,586	7,550	2.7	210	2,931	2.1	32	905	-22.4	41.0
South Carolina..	9,016	10,192	1,678	13,649	6.0	98	7,272	9.8	71	1,211	-3.1	42.4
South Dakota...	4,244	6,133	2,517	6,244	21.1	125	2,914	42.9	95	467	-9.5	77.1
Tennessee.....	12,110	14,208	2,245	18,722	4.1	202	10,016	13.8	8	1,730	-9.9	52.6
Texas.....	62,498	72,443	11,942	96,543	20.7	1,613	52,884	20.7	303	11,400	27.2	88.7
Utah.....	5,908	6,931	1,350	8,825	10.6	400	4,956	32.0	156	977	-13.4	42.9
Vermont.....	2,098	2,851	1,131	2,659	40.2	104	1,339	75.3	38	333	18.9	58.3
Virginia.....	14,254	20,221	6,658	14,874	1.1	502	9,177	4.2	136	1,723	-19.9	48.2
Virgin Islands..	1,043	1,135	78	259	-50.5	0	143	-61.2	0	26	-	65.4
Washington....	12,875	21,252	9,839	20,501	12.3	2,286	9,374	36.0	605	1,831	-24.2	56.0
West Virginia..	3,934	4,654	733	6,192	32.6	375	3,716	28.4	33	972	45.5	39.8
Wisconsin.....	11,443	18,817	8,176	22,205	5.6	483	8,678	16.6	80	2,919	-20.1	48.0
Wyoming.....	1,885	2,247	555	2,395	33.9	10	1,417	55.9	4	557	18.3	46.1

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, April 1962

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from March 1962 <sup>2/</sup>
				March 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	April 1961 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	21 749 2	55.6	16 761 6	51.7	-6.0	56 799	12 059	35 613	16.2
Alabama.....	628	49.9	735	97.1	69.7	0	77	1 002	8.9
Alaska.....	1	—	1	—	—	0	0	0	—
Arizona.....	31 001	35.8	29 063	30.5	-7.3	24 052	15	13 37	66.3
Arkansas.....	2 713	187.1	2 435	179.6	-48.8	2 019	115	301	45.4
California.....	19 838	30.2	15 307	34.2	-5.1	22 98	562	1 887	-4.8
Colorado.....	4 222	178.1	3 197	354.8	-11.4	396	140	1 435	-17.4
Connecticut.....	811	82.2	648	112.5	23.0	0	21	237	-15.0
Delaware.....	1 297	—	1 272	—	1.1	0	1 227	53	—
Dist. of Col.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Florida.....	19 720	14.1	15 275	-2.0	-24.2	628	1384	1322	-14.1
Georgia.....	3 414	165.7	3 202	218.9	-40.6	879	0	990	6.8
Guam.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Hawaii.....	1 939	(3/)	110	—	-27.1	0	88	70	—
Idaho.....	2 860	116.5	2 343	140.3	-54.4	0	6	482	30.3
Illinois.....	2 059	59.5	1 622	112.3	5.5	90	319	761	36.9
Indiana.....	462	247.4	456	—	24.9	0	194	382	99.0
Iowa.....	1 480	64.8	2 347	122.5	62.3	10	29	840	39.8
Kansas.....	1 172	37.7	795	57.1	-4.0	0	14	980	43.1
Kentucky.....	357	-1.6	288	-5.9	67.4	56	0	525	62.5
Louisiana.....	7 268	(3/)	6 669	(3/)	-51.7	5 082	986	793	-10.6
Maine.....	95	—	69	—	—	0	0	107	—
Maryland.....	288	77.8	238	—	26.6	0	74	383	4.9
Massachusetts.....	1 694	290.3	1 372	303.5	10.2	127	77	1 340	56.9
Michigan.....	1 541	150.2	1 023	403.9	37.5	251	6	575	63.8
Minnesota.....	729	68.0	1 062	107.8	-45.9	0	82	138	—
Mississippi.....	2 043	-75.3	1 360	-83.3	114.8	1 279	3	390	-23.5
Missouri.....	1 031	-22.2	599	-28.0	101.7	0	48	396	16.1
Montana.....	2 544	84.2	2 418	108.1	27.5	0	111	985	79.7
Nebraska.....	832	22.7	1 152	68.2	15.8	0	0	872	187.8
Nevada.....	1 810	191.0	1 743	195.9	5.8	211	15	102	-75.4
New Hampshire.....	75	—	36	—	—	0	5	67	—
New Jersey.....	1 186	227.6	4 012	811.8	-1.4	443	3 053	857	34.7
New Mexico.....	698	-29.0	383	-39.7	30.3	27	0	254	13.4
New York.....	6 494	512.6	850	46.0	16.8	266	92	881	3.8
North Carolina.....	1 1250	9.0	10 290	10.1	70.5	886	26	3 216	-5
North Dakota.....	887	303.2	537	309.9	-23.2	0	0	67	—
Ohio.....	7 978	289.6	7 405	334.8	-2.5	5 126	41	2 328	58.5
Oklahoma.....	818	88.9	529	83.7	-49.4	31	3	434	-6.5
Oregon.....	3 912	244.7	3 371	251.1	-31.6	327	323	1 120	-5.8
Pennsylvania.....	3 691	51.1	3 572	59.9	-36.4	1 334	948	937	40.1
Puerto Rico.....	8 567	137.1	2 136	-28.8	-14.7	0	0	208	-33.7
Rhode Island.....	68	—	41	—	—	0	0	2	—
South Carolina.....	6 009	43.1	4 881	71.6	-12.5	3 147	1 095	617	-3.1
South Dakota.....	1 445	-4.7	1 648	13.6	25.5	0	0	207	—
Tennessee.....	737	-45.7	494	-56.6	44.4	174	0	487	4.5
Texas.....	40 787	54.4	22 345	65.2	52.2	7 660	0	2599	11.2
Utah.....	451	295.6	399	—	167.8	0	0	244	—
Vermont.....	213	-9.7	107	—	-26.2	0	9	271	89.5
Virginia.....	245	16.7	170	32.8	-19.4	0	44	126	-49.4
Virgin Islands.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Washington.....	7 016	160.4	6 569	189.4	42.7	0	626	1 481	34.5
West Virginia.....	132	-4.3	110	—	—	0	0	94	—
Wisconsin.....	390	3.2	404	143.4	57.8	0	86	89	—
Wyoming.....	594	69.2	526	103.9	-15.4	0	115	342	41.3

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.<sup>3/</sup> Over 1,000 percent.



Table 8 .--Claimants involved in appeals under State programs, January - March 1962

State	Number of claimants involved in lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>						Number of claimants involved in higher authority appeals					
	In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases			In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases		
	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of March 31	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of March 31	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of March 31	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of March 31
Total, 52 States ....	7 621 7	7 635 3	38 603	2 184	6 474	3 609 1	1 275 3	1 179 5	9 476	5 930	9 024	15 628
Alabama.....	830	833	159	0	0	0	143	43	179	0	0	0
Alaska.....	111	111	39	0	0	0	22	102	30	0	14	0
Arizona.....	487	463	191	0	0	0	33	25	19	12	13	12
Arkansas.....	1 015	1 011	189	26	32	21	176	178	66	0	86	0
California.....	9 430	8 855	9 178	0	1 190	0	1 223	1 057	560	553	711	1 328
Colorado.....	710	685	196	0	0	0	80	69	32	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	1 872	1 411	1 029	67	16	837	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	192	204	73	2	27	2	47	48	15	11	11	0
Dist. of Col.....	144	135	41	0	0	0	13	12	1	0	0	0
Florida.....	1 370	1 705	868	0	0	0	197	165	101	0	0	0
Georgia.....	697	669	220	0	741	24	34	38	11	350	0	350
Hawaii.....	115	126	100	0	0	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho.....	156	137	65	0	0	0	40	25	75	0	0	0
Illinois <sup>2/</sup> .....	5 005	4 586	2 458	0	135	0	790	795	626	2 054	756	3 150
Indiana.....	930	911	261	52	617	223	133	159	117	566	80	1 308
Iowa.....	528	475	244	0	1 352	0	81	86	28	107	250	0
Kansas.....	450	400	291	0	0	0	32	40	13	0	0	24
Kentucky.....	581	614	240	11	14	0	72	44	179	12	18	676
Louisiana.....	1 497	1 617	393	0	66	0	361	378	107	24	454	17
Maine.....	595	702	220	0	0	0	112	44	104	0	0	0
Maryland.....	1 598	1 698	487	57	57	0	237	237	73	0	0	0
Massachusetts <sup>3/</sup> .....	3 609	3 281	1 216	0	0	0	728	696	340	80	328	224
Michigan.....	1 703	1 737	987	95	112	1 550	539	531	633	0	3 095	0
Minnesota.....	758	757	470	0	0	0	90	81	942	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	341	325	182	0	0	0	68	67	31	0	0	0
Missouri.....	1 265	1 270	367	9	152	2	193	197	565	0	54	0
Montana.....	256	214	194	0	0	0	31	31	1	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	101	104	34	3	55	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada.....	327	329	102	0	0	0	59	42	36	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	221	197	70	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	5 130	5 877	2 753	669	88	779	819	707	308	427	407	85
New Mexico.....	282	306	90	0	0	0	19	20	0	9	5	0
New York.....	1 526 0	1 599 7	5 743	95	173	85	2 801	2 500	1 696	44	49	64
North Carolina.....	489	492	98	0	0	0	30	28	9	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	125	168	47	0	0	0	20	26	4	0	0	0
Ohio.....	2 256	2 158	2 366	196	576	3 166 7	652	572	234	106	51	6 520
Oklahoma.....	881	867	230	311	881	100	74	74	57	0	0	70
Oregon.....	812	827	195	0	0	0	72	58	31	2	2	0
Pennsylvania.....	7 079	6 849	3 036	165	568	269	1 781	1 448	1 894	203	224	336
Puerto Rico.....	439	461	187	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>4/</sup> .....	251	224	95	0	0	0	21	18	4	0	0	18
South Carolina.....	421	430	135	0	0	0	13	28	4	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	177	153	63	6	6	0	13	12	6	30	58	0
Tennessee.....	987	1 065	439	0	0	0	167	179	142	1263	1 917	1 435
Texas.....	2 047	1 729	1 047	63	0	63	203	231	63	0	0	0
Utah.....	53	51	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	54	47	27	0	0	0	13	7	17	0	5 264	0
Virginia.....	497	552	184	0	0	0	41	44	9	12	12	0
Washington.....	684	717	307	133	45	399	88	93	5	10	10	0
West Virginia.....	508	493	222	53	0	53	159	165	46	0	96	11
Wisconsin.....	834	1 285	749	171	171	0	225	284	56	55	55	0
Wyoming.....	48	43	24	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; in these States data on lower authority appeals include all claimants involved in appeals cases.

<sup>2/</sup> Data under higher authority appeals occasionally include claimants involved in labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>3/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>4/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).

<sup>5/</sup> Appeals filed by these claimants were reported as three single-claimant cases in April-June 1961.



Table 9 .--Appeals decisions under State programs: Time lapse between date of filing appeal and date of decision  
January - March 1962

State	Lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>				Higher authority appeals			
	Number of decisions	Percent decided within			Number of decisions	Percent decided within		
		30 days	45 days	75 days		30 days	45 days	75 days
Total, 52 States....	6 902 5	29.9	58.3	83.9	1 109 0	23.7	44.5	76.8
Alabama .....	798	72.8	89.5	97.7	119	5.0	11.8	31.9
Alaska .....	97	52.6	82.5	95.9	99	3.0	7.1	11.1
Arizona .....	396	59.8	76.5	89.9	6	—	—	66.7
Arkansas .....	987	88.0	96.9	99.4	178	47.8	66.3	89.3
California .....	6 986	21.0	51.8	77.0	973	29.3	64.5	89.2
Colorado .....	629	12.7	67.2	93.5	69	72.5	97.1	98.5
Connecticut .....	1 200	35.3	62.3	92.9	—	—	—	—
Delaware .....	200	44.5	62.5	94.0	49	38.8	85.7	93.9
Dist. of Col. ....	103	66.0	85.4	92.2	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
Florida .....	1 705	10.0	29.5	52.5	165	17.0	80.0	96.4
Georgia .....	477	27.0	65.4	92.2	32	18.8	59.4	96.9
Hawaii .....	94	1.1	7.4	73.4	—	—	—	—
Idaho .....	137	23.4	61.3	90.5	25	24.0	52.0	72.0
Illinois .....	4 074	5.4	23.2	70.3	2/803	8.2	39.1	74.1
Indiana .....	783	68.7	86.0	96.0	113	2.7	4.4	14.2
Iowa .....	422	26.5	67.3	96.0	82	40.2	81.7	93.9
Kansas .....	383	15.9	55.1	90.1	36	38.9	61.1	88.9
Kentucky .....	470	35.1	54.7	86.6	35	5.7	20.0	28.6
Louisiana .....	1 588	50.5	84.9	96.8	380	5.5	72.1	97.6
Maine .....	702	26.5	54.0	92.3	44	11.4	43.2	79.5
Maryland .....	1 556	75.7	89.5	96.8	225	72.4	87.1	94.2
Massachusetts .....	3/2 800	69.3	90.2	97.7	499	39.5	70.5	88.8
Michigan .....	1 723	21.9	47.0	80.6	400	1.0	11.8	28.5
Minnesota .....	566	3.2	23.1	68.0	51	5.9	13.7	56.9
Mississippi .....	312	28.8	70.8	92.9	67	6.0	31.3	89.6
Missouri .....	1 061	58.0	87.7	96.9	189	—	2.6	11.1
Montana .....	192	14.6	39.6	90.6	31	29.0	74.2	100.0
Nebraska .....	93	20.4	46.2	72.0	—	—	—	—
Nevada .....	316	60.1	85.4	94.3	41	39.0	80.5	100.0
New Hampshire ....	167	75.4	86.8	92.8	—	—	—	—
New Jersey .....	5 474	6.5	20.5	59.1	556	58.6	73.9	88.1
New Mexico .....	248	29.4	58.1	89.5	21	33.3	61.9	85.7
New York .....	14 837	16.3	55.3	86.0	2 547	2.9	17.4	80.3
North Carolina .....	420	87.9	94.0	98.1	27	55.6	77.8	92.6
North Dakota .....	168	53.0	97.0	99.4	26	—	73.1	100.0
Ohio .....	2 012	80.8	89.8	95.0	576	85.8	93.6	95.8
Oklahoma .....	830	67.2	90.4	98.1	69	24.6	31.9	52.2
Oregon .....	825	36.8	73.8	95.3	58	65.5	89.7	98.3
Pennsylvania .....	6 874	28.1	66.9	88.9	1 454	5.2	16.4	60.4
Puerto Rico .....	461	32.3	58.1	82.0	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island .....	4/184	63.6	89.7	96.2	18	66.7	88.9	100.0
South Carolina .....	336	36.3	79.8	97.0	16	43.8	75.0	100.0
South Dakota .....	134	48.5	85.8	95.5	12	25.0	58.3	91.7
Tennessee .....	1 034	27.9	63.8	90.7	176	18.2	33.0	58.5
Texas .....	1 631	26.4	69.1	92.9	223	52.5	75.3	88.3
Utah .....	51	76.5	92.2	98.0	6	66.7	100.0	100.0
Vermont .....	47	68.1	91.5	97.9	10	—	10.0	50.0
Virginia .....	477	69.6	90.4	96.9	44	75.0	84.1	95.5
Washington .....	516	57.2	80.2	93.4	84	95.2	97.6	98.8
West Virginia .....	462	29.2	57.4	86.6	155	63.9	81.9	94.8
Wisconsin .....	944	.4	3.8	46.9	284	52.5	74.3	92.3
Wyoming .....	43	23.3	55.8	79.1	5	40.0	80.0	80.0

1/ Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

2/ Occasionally includes labor dispute decisions which are rendered by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

3/ Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

4/ Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 10. --Lower authority appeals decisions 1/ under State programs, classified by effect on appellant  
January - March 1962

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 52 States.....	6 0,5 0 8	1 6,5 1 1	4 3,9 9 7	8,2 2 7	3,1 3 0	5,0 9 7
Alabama.....	6 5 0	1 7 4	4 7 6	9 3	4 1	5 2
Alaska.....	9 5	2 5	7 0	2	1	1
Arizona.....	3 6 2	9 4	2 6 8	3 4	1 3	2 1
Arkansas.....	9 4 2	1 5 6	7 8 6	4 5	3 1	1 4
California.....	5,5 2 8	2,0 5 1	3,4 7 7	1,4 5 8	5 3 7	9 2 1
Colorado.....	4 2 5	1 5 8	2 6 7	2 0 4	1 0 1	1 0 3
Connecticut.....	1,1 3 3	3 1 2	8 2 1	6 7	4 0	2 7
Delaware.....	1 9 5	5 8	1 3 7	5	1	4
Dist. of Col.....	7 7	3 6	4 1	2 6	1 1	1 5
Florida.....	1,5 9 6	2 4 1	1,3 5 5	1 0 9	4 1	6 8
Georgia.....	3 2 5	1 0 7	2 1 8	1 5 2	1 1 0	4 2
Hawaii.....	7 5	1 9	5 6	1 9	7	1 2
Idaho.....	1 1 3	4 5	6 8	1 1	3	8
Illinois.....	2,9 5 2	7 6 0	2,1 9 2	1,1 2 2	4 2 8	6 9 4
Indiana.....	6 1 9	2 0 8	4 1 1	1 5 9	9 1	6 8
Iowa.....	3 5 1	7 0	2 8 1	7 1	3 4	3 7
Kansas.....	3 5 3	1 1 6	2 3 7	3 0	1 6	1 4
Kentucky.....	3 7 6	1 2 5	2 5 1	9 4	3 5	5 9
Louisiana.....	1,4 2 3	3 5 8	1,0 6 5	1 6 5	7 3	9 2
Maine.....	6 7 2	1 3 5	5 3 7	3 0	1 8	1 2
Maryland.....	1,4 9 8	4 7 2	1,0 2 6	5 8	2 5	3 3
Massachusetts <u>2/</u> .....	2,5 4 1	3 5 7	2,1 8 4	2 5 9	9 0	1 6 9
Michigan.....	1,3 1 8	5 3 3	7 8 5	3 7 1	8 3	2 8 8
Minnesota.....	3 8 9	7 9	3 1 0	1 7 7	3 9	1 3 8
Mississippi.....	3 1 1	2 8	2 8 3	1	1	0
Missouri.....	8 2 7	1 5 0	6 7 7	1 9 1	6 0	1 3 1
Montana.....	1 8 7	4 6	1 4 1	5	4	1
Nebraska.....	6 3	1 8	4 5	3 0	1 9	1 1
Nevada.....	2 9 4	5 3	2 4 1	2 2	8	1 4
New Hampshire.....	1 5 1	3 9	1 1 2	1 6	7	9
New Jersey.....	4,9 4 8	1,2 2 3	3,7 2 5	5 2 6	2 1 3	3 1 3
New Mexico.....	2 3 9	6 8	1 7 1	9	4	5
New York.....	1,4 3 9 3	4,1 5 6	1,0 2 3 7	3 5 6	9 6	2 6 0
North Carolina.....	3 1 7	1 1 9	1 9 8	9 6	5 8	3 8
North Dakota.....	1 5 1	6 9	8 2	1 5	1 0	5
Ohio.....	1,6 5 0	3 9 0	1,2 6 0	3 6 2	1 1 7	2 4 5
Oklahoma.....	7 0 3	2 1 2	4 9 1	8 4	2 3	6 1
Oregon.....	7 8 8	2 8 5	5 0 3	3 7	1 6	2 1
Pennsylvania.....	6,2 1 2	1,3 4 9	4,8 6 3	6 6 2	1 6 4	4 9 8
Puerto Rico.....	4 6 1	1 8 7	2 7 4	0	0	0
Rhode Island <u>3/</u> .....	1 8 2	5 5	1 2 7	2	2	0
South Carolina.....	2 0 8	8 1	1 2 7	1 2 8	8 1	4 7
South Dakota.....	1 2 0	3 6	8 4	1 4	8	6
Tennessee.....	8 9 9	1 7 4	7 2 5	1 3 5	3 5	1 0 0
Texas.....	1,2 9 4	5 0 2	7 9 2	3 3 7	1 4 6	1 9 1
Utah.....	5 1	1 3	3 8	0	0	0
Vermont.....	4 2	8	3 4	5	3	2
Virginia.....	4 4 6	7 2	3 7 4	3 1	3 0	1
Washington.....	4 8 9	1 9 5	2 9 4	2 7	1 9	8
West Virginia.....	3 5 6	1 1 4	2 4 2	1 0 6	3 4	7 2
Wisconsin.....	6 8 1	1 7 0	5 1 1	2 6 3	9 8	1 6 5
Wyoming.....	3 7	1 0	2 7	6	5	1

1/ Include only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

2/ Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

3/ Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 11. --Higher authority appeals decisions <sup>1/</sup> under State programs, classified by effect on appellant, January - March 1962

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 48 States <sup>2/</sup> .....	8,735	1,134	7,601	1,772	392	1,380
Alabama .....	97	25	72	22	2	20
Alaska .....	98	80	18	1	0	1
Arkansas .....	157	7	150	20	6	14
California .....	552	102	450	420	48	372
Colorado .....	50	17	33	19	0	19
Delaware .....	43	15	28	6	1	5
Florida .....	146	2	144	17	2	15
Illinois .....	523	106	417	280	76	204
Indiana .....	88	25	63	25	7	18
Iowa .....	73	11	62	9	2	7
Kansas .....	33	10	23	3	0	3
Louisiana .....	331	15	316	47	20	27
Maine .....	41	2	39	2	0	2
Maryland .....	212	19	193	13	4	9
Massachusetts .....	425	100	325	74	38	36
Michigan .....	271	84	187	53	3	50
Minnesota .....	23	1	22	28	7	21
Mississippi .....	67	10	57	0	0	0
Missouri .....	161	1	160	28	3	25
Montana .....	31	2	29	0	0	0
Nevada .....	39	1	38	1	0	1
New Jersey .....	463	80	383	48	26	22
New York .....	2,117	90	2,027	127	21	106
North Dakota .....	25	5	20	1	1	0
Ohio .....	505	16	489	70	15	55
Oklahoma .....	52	9	43	17	1	16
Oregon .....	53	18	35	5	4	1
Pennsylvania .....	1,191	154	1,037	163	62	101
Tennessee .....	164	26	138	12	2	10
Texas .....	159	26	133	50	6	44
Virginia .....	42	5	37	2	2	0
Washington .....	77	10	67	7	1	6
West Virginia .....	110	26	84	26	10	16
Wisconsin .....	161	13	148	123	7	116
15 States with less than 25 cases in each appellant group .....	155	21	134	53	15	38

<sup>1/</sup> Includes only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire which have only one appeals authority: data for these four States are included in lower authority appeals decisions.



Table 12. --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs by number of dependents, 1/ January - March 1962

State	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent distribution by number of dependents <u>2/</u>					
		Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Total .....	25 371 1	100.0	35.4	24.7	24.7	13.3	1.9
Alaska .....	1,464	100.0	23.6	25.5	21.3	15.8	13.8
Connecticut .....	9,238	100.0	32.9	31.6	19.2	9.4	6.9
Dist. of Col. ....	638	100.0	51.9	26.0	22.1	NA	NA
Illinois .....	53,437	100.0	55.9	22.2	12.3	9.5	NA
Iowa .....	10,577	100.0	28.1	21.2	19.3	15.7	15.7
Maryland .....	12,744	100.0	34.1	28.6	18.2	19.2	NA
Massachusetts .....	27,347	100.0	32.6	29.7	18.8	10.2	8.6
Michigan .....	62,136	100.0	28.7	19.5	20.2	31.6	0
Nevada .....	1,752	100.0	37.6	22.7	17.3	22.4	NA
Ohio .....	67,715	100.0	28.5	26.2	45.3	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	4,252	100.0	37.2	31.4	17.3	14.0	NA
Wyoming .....	2,411	100.0	28.1	71.9	NA	NA	NA
Men .....	24 386 0	100.0	34.6	24.7	25.2	13.5	2.0
Alaska .....	1,425	100.0	23.2	25.6	21.5	15.6	14.1
Connecticut .....	8,923	100.0	31.9	31.8	19.6	9.6	7.1
Dist. of Col. ....	487	100.0	49.5	26.7	23.8	NA	NA
Illinois .....	52,847	100.0	55.5	22.4	12.4	9.6	NA
Iowa .....	10,408	100.0	27.7	21.0	19.5	15.9	15.9
Maryland .....	9,916	100.0	31.1	28.5	19.1	21.3	NA
Massachusetts .....	26,122	100.0	31.1	30.0	19.3	10.6	9.0
Michigan .....	59,999	100.0	27.8	19.5	20.4	32.2	0
Nevada .....	1,644	100.0	36.6	22.4	17.8	23.1	NA
Ohio .....	65,654	100.0	27.7	26.0	46.2	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	4,077	100.0	36.0	31.8	17.8	14.4	NA
Wyoming .....	2,358	100.0	27.6	72.4	NA	NA	NA
Women .....	9 851	100.0	54.8	24.7	12.8	7.5	1
Alaska .....	39	100.0	35.9	20.5	15.4	25.6	2.6
Connecticut .....	315	100.0	62.9	26.3	7.6	2.9	3
Dist. of Col. ....	151	100.0	59.6	23.8	16.6	NA	NA
Illinois .....	590	100.0	91.5	3.4	1.7	3.4	NA
Iowa .....	169	100.0	52.7	28.4	12.4	6.5	0
Maryland .....	2,828	100.0	44.6	30.0	14.8	11.6	NA
Massachusetts .....	1,225	100.0	64.6	24.7	8.0	2.0	.7
Michigan .....	21,37	100.0	52.3	18.7	14.1	14.8	0
Nevada .....	108	100.0	52.8	26.9	9.3	11.1	NA
Ohio .....	2,061	100.0	53.3	30.3	16.4	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	175	100.0	66.9	22.9	5.1	5.1	NA
Wyoming .....	53	100.0	50.9	49.1	NA	NA	NA
Number receiving maximum, total <u>3/</u> .....	18 282 2	100.0	34.6	25.2	26.3	12.0	2.0
Alaska .....	894	100.0	24.4	27.7	18.7	16.0	13.2
Connecticut .....	6,188	100.0	30.7	31.9	19.7	9.8	7.8
Dist. of Col. <u>4/</u> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois .....	40,073	100.0	51.7	23.5	13.8	11.0	NA
Iowa .....	9,653	100.0	30.0	22.3	19.3	15.2	13.2
Maryland .....	9,593	100.0	31.3	28.6	19.2	20.9	NA
Massachusetts .....	17,030	100.0	28.2	29.5	20.3	11.6	10.4
Michigan .....	42,061	100.0	33.5	21.3	20.1	25.1	0
Nevada .....	1,299	100.0	36.6	23.3	17.6	22.5	NA
Ohio .....	51,807	100.0	26.8	25.4	47.8	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	2,587	100.0	33.2	33.4	18.6	14.8	NA
Wyoming .....	1,637	100.0	25.4	74.6	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States that have legal provisions for paying dependents' allowances.

2/ The number of dependents is limited to those on whose behalf the weekly benefit amount is increased.

3/ Maximum weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents; excludes District of Columbia. See footnote 4/.

4/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$30.



Table 13. --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs  
by types of dependents, January - March 1962

State and Sex	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent entitled to allowance for				
		Dependent children under age limit			Dependent spouse and no children under age limit	Dependents other than spouse and children under age limit
		Total	With dependent spouse	Without dependent spouse		
Total 1/ .....	234,304	81.8	32.4	49.3	18.0	0.4
Alaska .....	1,464	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	9,238	99.5	NA	99.5	NA	.5
Dist. of Col. ....	638	92.2	NA .5	91.7	3.1	4.7
Illinois .....	53,437	78.8	2/ 78.8	21.2	21.2	(3/)
Iowa .....	10,577	80.6	57.2	23.3	19.4	0
Massachusetts .....	27,347	100.0	NA	2/ 100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	62,136	77.3	44.6	32.7	21.9	1.3
Nevada .....	1,752	72.8	43.0	29.8	27.0	.2
Ohio .....	67,715	78.3	61.3	17.1	21.7	NA
Men .....	227,509	81.6	33.1	48.6	18.2	.3
Alaska .....	1,425	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	8,923	99.5	NA	99.5	NA	.5
Dist. of Col. ....	487	93.0	NA .6	92.4	3.7	3.3
Illinois .....	52,847	78.7	2/ 78.7	21.3	21.3	(3/)
Iowa .....	10,408	80.5	58.0	22.5	19.5	0
Massachusetts .....	26,122	100.0	NA	2/ 100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	59,999	77.4	45.6	31.8	22.0	1.2
Nevada .....	1,644	71.4	45.6	25.7	28.5	.2
Ohio .....	65,654	78.1	62.6	15.5	21.9	NA
Women .....	6,795	85.5	11.1	74.5	12.8	1.8
Alaska .....	39	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	315	98.4	NA	98.4	NA	1.6
Dist. of Col. ....	151	89.4	0	89.4	1.3	9.3
Illinois .....	590	84.7	NA	2/ 84.7	15.3	(3/)
Iowa .....	169	85.8	7.7	78.1	14.2	0
Massachusetts .....	1,225	100.0	NA	2/ 100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	2,137	76.0	17.0	59.0	19.6	5.0
Nevada .....	108	95.4	3.7	91.7	4.6	0
Ohio .....	2,061	84.0	18.0	66.0	16.0	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States which allow benefits for dependents other than children under statutory age limit.

2/ Includes an insignificant percentage of dependents other than spouse and children under age limit.

3/ Data not available.



Table 14. --New beneficiaries under State programs, by type of benefits, January - March 1962

State	Total			Men			Women			Beneficiaries receiving maximum weekly benefit amount		
	Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving	
		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances			
Total, 12 States 2/.	557,910	45.5	54.5	415,159	58.7	41.3	142,751	6.9	93.1	303,830	60.2	39.8
Alaska.....	4,659	31.4	68.6	4,054	35.2	64.8	605	6.4	93.6	2,530	35.3	64.7
Connecticut .....	30,483	30.3	69.7	20,947	42.6	57.4	9,536	3.3	96.7	12,610	49.1	50.9
Dist. of Col. ....	6,021	10.6	89.4	4,468	10.9	89.1	1,553	9.7	90.3	3,665	(3/)	100.0
Illinois .....	122,625	43.6	56.4	91,232	57.9	42.1	31,393	1.9	98.1	72,724	55.1	44.9
Iowa.....	20,070	52.7	47.3	16,424	63.4	36.6	3,646	4.6	95.4	16,145	59.8	40.2
Maryland .....	40,302	31.6	68.4	30,060	33.0	67.0	10,242	27.6	72.4	24,245	39.6	60.4
Massachusetts.....	94,193	29.0	71.0	59,759	43.7	56.3	34,434	3.6	96.4	32,251	52.8	47.2
Michigan.....	100,650	61.7	38.3	81,159	73.9	26.1	19,491	11.0	89.0	60,445	69.6	30.4
Nevada .....	5,162	33.9	66.1	3,668	44.8	55.2	1,494	7.2	92.8	2,969	43.8	56.2
Ohio.....	111,908	60.6	39.4	89,407	73.4	26.6	22,401	9.2	90.8	67,834	76.4	23.6
Rhode Island .....	16,516	25.7	74.3	9,399	43.4	56.6	7,117	2.5	97.5	5,536	46.7	53.3
Wyoming.....	5,421	44.5	55.5	4,582	51.5	48.5	839	6.3	93.7	2,876	56.9	43.1

1/ Maximum augmented weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents.

2/ Includes all States that have legal provision for paying dependents' allowances.

3/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$30.



Table 15. --Selected data on benefit payment activities under State programs having dependents' allowances, January - March 1962

Item	Total	Alaska	Con- necticut	Dist. of Col.	Illinois	Iowa	Maryland	Massa- chusetts	Michigan	Nevada	Ohio	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Weeks compensated for beneficiaries with dependents' allowances, as percent of all weeks compensated...	44.8	32.8	27.8	10.3	43.3	52.0	35.4	29.2	61.5	33.1	57.4	24.3	45.8
Percentage distribution of new beneficiaries with dependents' allowances, by augmented weekly benefit amount:													
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$20.00 .....	1.1	1.8	2.8	27.0	NA	NA	3.7	2.4	.8	4.6	.1	10.7	.8
\$20.00 - 29.99 .....	3.2	10.5	4.5	59.6	NA	NA	12.7	3.8	4.2	5.4	2.1	10.8	3.8
\$30.00 - 39.99 .....	18.7	11.2	8.0	13.5	2.1	75.3	56.2	8.9	34.2	9.1	7.2	33.2	7.4
\$40.00 - 49.99 .....	40.4	10.2	31.8	NA	57.1	24.7	27.4	31.3	39.7	49.6	39.0	45.3	11.6
\$50.00 - 59.99 .....	34.2	36.1	40.3	NA	40.8	NA	NA	37.4	21.2	31.2	51.7	NA	76.4
\$60.00 and over .....	2.4	30.1	12.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
At maximum augmented weekly benefit amount.....	72.1	61.1	67.0	(1/)	75.0	91.3	75.3	62.3	67.7	74.1	76.5	60.8	67.9
All beneficiaries:													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment .....	2/\$34.19	\$32.93	\$35.25	\$26.44	(3/)	(3/)	\$29.30	\$33.89	(3/)	\$33.82	\$36.62	\$29.73	\$40.28
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	\$37.90	\$37.42	\$37.80	\$26.65	\$39.39	\$31.75	\$30.87	\$38.44	\$36.23	\$37.42	\$41.29	\$31.29	\$42.75
Percentage increase .....	2/10.9	13.6	7.2	.8	(3/)	(3/)	5.4	13.4	(3/)	10.6	12.8	5.2	6.1
Beneficiaries receiving dependents' allowances:													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment .....	2/\$37.75	\$36.77	\$40.68	\$21.18	(3/)	(3/)	\$30.59	\$37.32	(3/)	\$35.75	\$39.29	\$33.83	\$43.87
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	\$46.84	\$50.58	\$49.73	\$23.17	\$47.05	\$35.63	\$35.09	\$51.96	\$41.83	\$46.66	\$47.39	\$40.12	\$49.04
Percentage increase .....	2/ 24.1	37.6	22.2	9.4	(3/)	(3/)	14.7	39.2	(3/)	30.5	20.6	18.6	11.8
Amount of benefits paid, all beneficiaries:													
Total 4/.....	\$250,729,320	\$2,964,339	\$15,180,215	\$1,860,912	\$55,189,337	\$7,036,143	\$16,016,866	\$41,125,884	\$42,722,706	\$2,252,980	\$58,056,221	\$5,420,207	\$2,903,510
Dependents' allowances .....	2/\$14,482,713	\$363,547	\$1,034,499	\$14,399	(3/)	(3/)	\$871,390	\$4,837,339	(3/)	\$235,765	\$6,688,497	\$275,175	\$162,102
Percent of benefits paid to all beneficiaries .....	2/10.1	12.2	6.8	.8	(3/)	(3/)	5.4	11.8	(3/)	10.5	11.5	5.1	5.6

NA = Not applicable.

1/ In the District of Columbia no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$30.

2/ Excludes Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan; comparable data not available.

3/ Comparable data not available under State law.

4/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.



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Ln 3882

**JULY 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

**LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator**

**Washington 25, D. C.**



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefit paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

Subscription to the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is \$3 per year; orders and remittances should be sent directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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Table 1. --Selected local office activities, Women, May 1962

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews		Nonagricultural		Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/	
	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 2/	Total		Referrals		Placements		Number	Per-centage change from April 1962
			Number	Per-centage change from April 1962	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 2/	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 2/		
Total, 54 States.....	380,940	8.3	76,768	-1.0	43,439	-2.8	26,637	12.5	413,592	-2.8
Alabama.....	7,956	70.1	632	-5.5	437	-20.2	514	27.6	31,121	-1.43
Alaska.....	510	-1.3	123	-7.5	103	19.8	398	14.4	2,739	-35.4
Arizona.....	3,859	4.7	1,213	20.1	694	72.2	435	14.6	1,371	-9.7
Arkansas.....	6,215	25.1	1,470	30.0	771	34.6	433	14.0	2,292	-39.3
California.....	46,747	1.4	7,477	-5.0	4,191	-1.1	2,623	19.5	48,244	-29.7
Colorado.....	4,319	2.8	1,743	34.5	733	-1.8	2,429	13.7	11,877	-21.3
Connecticut.....	6,283	-1.2	551	-2.8	334	-3.5	421	10.0	7,959	-4.3
Delaware.....	1,681	34.0	284	65.1	254	91.2	616	14.5	351	-38.3
Dist. of Col. ....	3,208	57.3	1,108	83.1	725	156.2	234	24.4	748	-17.4
Florida.....	9,110	1.6	782	-22.2	538	-28.4	916	1.1	9,285	32.1
Georgia.....	6,159	-8	1,236	-11.6	858	-16.4	756	32.9	7,138	-16.5
Guam.....	32	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	58,827	-
Hawaii.....	1,369	-19.9	246	54.7	234	60.3	399	5	1,039	-27.7
Idaho.....	2,302	41.1	352	-12.0	197	-37.3	173	5.8	1,148	11.7
Illinois.....	15,260	24.1	3,288	-20.5	1,840	-27.2	720	23.8	17,636	11.6
Indiana.....	1,011	1.5	1,376	-33.1	1,074	-20.2	478	15.4	6,175	-30.7
Iowa.....	3,924	6	811	-27.5	274	-1.2	251	6.3	1,622	-32.7
Kansas.....	3,201	8.4	913	-8.3	495	-4.4	252	5.6	1,193	-33.4
Kentucky.....	4,027	-2.1	1,310	14.3	732	-2.7	259	2.5	2,697	-37.2
Louisiana.....	5,213	37.4	828	42.3	368	4.0	318	26.3	2,682	-17.4
Maine.....	1,818	-1.4	519	17.7	340	5.6	859	9.6	2,884	-64.8
Maryland.....	4,657	-9.9	1,015	1.7	623	-19.0	423	4.8	5,226	-29.7
Massachusetts.....	1,298	21.8	1,852	6.4	1,074	-2.6	774	1.8	2,500	-17.4
Michigan.....	1,348	-1.2	2,638	-34.0	1,317	-32.0	448	-32.7	9,154	-16.2
Minnesota.....	7,894	10.0	638	-2.0	312	0	356	28.2	2,838	-31.0
Mississippi.....	5,479	22.2	1,328	-6.3	376	2.2	473	17.2	2,720	-12.5
Missouri.....	9,029	10.1	1,432	34.1	713	31.1	398	18.3	12,529	6.5
Montana.....	1,789	12.8	419	21.2	419	41.1	1,229	16.9	501	-36.9
Nebraska.....	2,572	51.0	498	-1.4	292	-18.4	1,331	40.0	967	3.0
Nevada.....	1,048	7.3	153	-1.3	91	-17.3	1,400	9.8	699	-28.8
New Hampshire.....	2,249	6.1	1,767	-1.4	171	-8.5	795	32.1	2,335	-42.4
New Jersey.....	1,173	7.5	254	-1.9	127	-2.1	827	20.4	4,935	-15.2
New Mexico.....	2,082	5.4	311	3.8	207	-2.9	1,504	16.4	1,780	-20.7
New York.....	3,258	7.1	877	1.8	497	5.6	4,853	2.6	5,028	-12.7
North Carolina.....	1,038	7.1	2,261	1.9	1,658	14.9	714	11.3	849	-19.9
North Dakota.....	972	-2.2	2,264	9.7	1,281	10.0	983	4.3	2,037	-33.5
Ohio.....	1,151	-8.4	4,455	-24.6	2,594	-21.9	821	13.6	1,231	-18.5
Oklahoma.....	4,374	17.5	1,156	-16.7	737	-11.5	378	16.4	2,392	-11.3
Oregon.....	4,879	24.9	1,121	-4.8	610	30.1	248	26.8	2,887	-27.8
Pennsylvania.....	19,866	2.1	6,119	2.8	3,109	4.5	1,254	13.2	37,199	-7.8
Puerto Rico.....	5,173	6.0	1,826	5.4	769	28.2	1,696	-9.7	25,995	-1.6
Rhode Island.....	2,235	-10.9	468	-7.1	317	4.6	1,411	2.0	5,117	-17.2
South Carolina.....	5,325	25.2	520	-5.3	399	-21.0	400	2.0	3,290	-17.2
South Dakota.....	1,005	8.2	190	-21.5	94	-18.3	705	25.7	1,622	-6.1
Tennessee.....	6,558	-6.4	1,549	-4.4	950	-7.2	584	1.8	5,668	-37.4
Texas.....	23,278	-8	3,786	-11.5	2,001	-6.9	1,945	1.9	7,605	-15.1
Utah.....	2,971	8.2	627	-2.2	477	-1.4	1,794	13.3	7,533	-20.7
Vermont.....	927	4.0	115	0	48	-	480	-9.6	1,060	-1.4
Virginia.....	5,805	17.1	2,173	39.7	1,164	1.4	430	19.8	5,310	-9.9
Virgin Islands.....	106	6.3	100	42.9	84	-	54	-2.1	0	-
Washington.....	6,446	1.5	903	-45.5	349	-40.7	2,967	3.7	6,263	-3
West Virginia.....	2,745	1.0	852	-13.6	430	110.8	2,129	2.6	4,774	-8.3
Wisconsin.....	7,823	-1.2	1,053	-27.2	437	-39.2	409	19.8	2,754	-22
Wyoming.....	586	7.1	101	-4.7	55	-	399	21.3	209	-34.1

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, May 1962

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from April 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from April 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from April 1962 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	8 77,906	6.9	60 38,63	5.0	44 8,426	7.0	22 0,748	8 0,955	4 5,571	9 4,222
Alabama.....	1 0,874	17.8	8,703	15.7	7,767	13.7	3,796	1,312	320	2,164
Alaska.....	1,893	45.1	1,480	34.4	1,167	27.7	723	168	70	485
Arizona.....	1 1,912	-9.6	6,967	-7.9	5,162	-3.7	2,368	622	871	875
Arkansas.....	1 1,054	1.8	9,020	5.9	8,419	8.8	4,220	2,032	1,025	1,163
California.....	10 9,269	8.5	6 7,734	5.1	5 4,015	8.0	2 3,242	6,698	6,021	1 0,523
Colorado.....	1 3,795	5.9	9,753	9.0	6,309	6.6	1,751	313	257	1,181
Connecticut.....	2 5,412	4.4	1 1,687	1.1	6,582	-3.0	2,792	1,263	574	955
Delaware.....	1,573	33.0	1,063	49.3	960	60.5	61	24	34	3
Dist. of Col. ....	5,906	27.9	3,386	19.4	2,333	33.7	1,653	263	619	771
Florida.....	2 1,590	6.9	1 6,871	5.6	1 3,736	4.0	5,424	948	896	3,580
Georgia.....	1 0,168	5.1	7,504	4	6,963	-2	4,825	2,336	1,037	1,452
Guam.....	8	-	8	-	8	-	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	2,673	-30.2	1,798	-36.2	1,405	-44.1	320	114	73	133
Idaho.....	6,842	-8.0	5,908	-2.9	4,968	-2.1	1,248	256	187	805
Illinois.....	2 9,539	20.3	1 7,444	17.6	1 0,986	14.2	8,130	4,632	1,741	1,757
Indiana.....	1 4,056	3.7	9,676	-9	7,383	-2.8	5,098	3,042	730	1,326
Iowa.....	1 2,658	2.1	9,715	.5	7,307	4.1	4,127	1,455	504	2,168
Kansas.....	6,167	2	5,201	-8	4,107	-1.5	1,577	539	311	727
Kentucky.....	1 2,238	11.7	9,251	9.3	7,288	4.4	4,807	1,896	1,046	1,865
Louisiana.....	1 0,831	2.5	8,594	5.0	7,232	9.4	3,511	1,123	529	1,859
Maine.....	2,891	11.5	2,275	7.9	1,837	17.9	971	518	213	240
Maryland.....	1 1,331	2.6	7,354	3.3	5,664	8.1	2,042	451	774	817
Massachusetts.....	3 5,773	7.7	2 4,294	3.1	1 4,620	14.6	4,330	1,657	981	1,692
Michigan.....	3 1,297	17.4	2 2,459	9.8	1 6,583	14.0	6,613	1,769	2,386	2,458
Minnesota.....	1 2,313	38.6	8,481	34.0	6,262	35.4	7,297	2,725	560	4,012
Mississippi.....	1 2,743	15.3	9,404	14.6	6,734	14.6	3,725	1,466	784	1,475
Missouri.....	1 7,698	11.2	1 2,116	11.0	7,567	10.7	5,304	2,654	663	1,987
Montana.....	7,047	-6	5,922	-4.3	5,225	15.7	1,971	678	449	844
Nebraska.....	6,717	10.9	4,465	7.4	3,017	19.4	1,794	820	320	654
Nevada.....	2,712	11.1	1,735	6.6	1,385	6.3	757	133	165	459
New Hampshire.....	4,336	51.6	2,692	50.0	2,390	51.6	634	389	192	53
New Jersey.....	2 7,024	7.9	1 6,702	12.2	7,998	21.3	2,763	791	1,284	688
New Mexico.....	4,356	4	3,701	-7	3,268	1.1	878	120	182	576
New York.....	5 8,644	5.0	3 5,379	7.7	2 6,737	6.2	1 1,111	1,636	1,898	7,577
North Carolina.....	1 6,379	8.1	1 2,327	5.2	1 0,372	3.9	7,480	3,786	2,064	1,630
North Dakota.....	3,369	2.9	2,900	3.6	2,462	2.7	1,306	541	176	589
Ohio.....	3 7,033	2.4	2 7,187	-3.2	1 9,180	1.1	1 6,999	7,104	2,522	7,373
Oklahoma.....	1 0,870	-6.1	8,828	-1.3	7,559	2	3,460	1,169	791	1,500
Oregon.....	1 2,538	1.3	8,614	3.1	5,454	3.3	3,224	638	870	1,716
Pennsylvania.....	6 1,578	10.1	4 9,416	11.3	3 1,764	16.4	1 0,425	3,855	3,197	3,373
Puerto Rico.....	9,260	8.6	6,173	1.5	5,220	2.8	2,341	547	1,032	762
Rhode Island.....	7,771	8.0	4,070	14.7	2,582	8.0	1,125	277	271	577
South Carolina.....	7,867	5.9	6,122	3.5	5,006	3.1	3,688	2,197	202	1,289
South Dakota.....	5,870	-12.1	3,644	-14.5	2,321	-12.1	641	270	96	275
Tennessee.....	1 4,156	6.7	1 1,476	5.1	9,365	8.0	6,509	4,081	697	1,731
Texas.....	6 7,960	-7.9	4 7,917	-7.7	3 6,764	-6.5	1 3,433	5,225	2,025	6,183
Utah.....	6,792	14.9	4,638	14.8	3,972	16.7	3,177	528	568	2,081
Vermont.....	1,587	29.6	1,438	26.8	1,242	19.8	354	130	124	100
Virginia.....	7,673	6.5	4,730	7.1	3,582	5.3	3,747	1,363	1,355	1,029
Virgin Islands.....	125	14.7	69	0	63	1.6	64	8	5	51
Washington.....	1 6,860	-2.1	1 2,369	-2.0	9,111	1.0	5,130	1,112	763	3,255
West Virginia.....	8,733	12.6	6,572	10.9	4,996	5.2	1,479	348	720	411
Wisconsin.....	2 6,212	5.1	1 5,058	19.3	1 2,824	33.0	6,069	2,907	350	2,812
Wyoming.....	1,933	-4	1,573	.9	1,203	.6	234	26	47	161

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, May 1962

State	New applications <sup>1/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>3/</sup>
Total, 54 States.	38,874	2.3	10,898	1.6	14,764	1.2	4,009	-2.4	29,701	1.3	11,212	1.4
Alabama.....	280	14.3	80	45.5	121	3.4	34	--	306	42.3	97	47.0
Alaska.....	58	11.5	15	--	14	--	3	--	27	--	7	--
Arizona.....	560	-17.0	207	-18.5	117	-40.0	34	--	484	-6	221	.5
Arkansas.....	625	22.1	137	18.1	176	-3.8	49	--	562	3.1	159	-19.7
California.....	5,489	8.2	1,961	16.1	1,452	-5.5	425	-7.8	2,727	36.1	1,618	40.8
Colorado.....	273	-4.9	75	-2.6	68	17.2	21	--	362	35.6	146	30.4
Connecticut.....	749	-9	201	-5.2	391	17.4	115	22.3	599	6.8	158	-12.2
Delaware.....	124	125.5	10	--	33	--	8	--	10	--	2	--
Dist. of Col. ...	387	18.0	93	36.8	243	-15.3	71	16.4	262	22.4	71	4.4
Florida.....	1,181	10.6	399	3.4	265	-3.3	70	-23.1	747	4.2	312	-9
Georgia.....	385	-2.5	70	-11.4	280	1.1	45	--	613	14.8	102	-27.1
Guam.....	1	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Hawaii.....	212	-7.4	45	--	88	44.3	40	--	72	--	14	--
Idaho.....	155	-13.9	44	--	61	-47.4	13	--	225	-9.6	98	-8.4
Illinois.....	1,610	2.6	493	-1.6	731	-1.5	277	-7.7	883	-3.7	376	-9.8
Indiana.....	874	-14.4	215	-21.5	230	-13.2	50	-35.1	583	27.0	248	35.5
Iowa.....	436	-3.5	116	17.2	148	32.1	44	--	565	20.2	188	8.7
Kansas.....	363	17.5	104	33.3	141	8.5	40	--	299	21.1	106	35.9
Kentucky.....	539	-9.1	153	-12.1	286	39.5	98	48.5	243	32.8	91	54.2
Louisiana.....	570	3.4	145	-9.9	238	1.3	57	-8.1	315	25.0	102	2.0
Maine.....	54	-32.5	18	--	62	8.8	21	--	80	29.0	19	--
Maryland.....	439	11.4	120	4.3	102	9.7	32	--	186	11.4	51	--
Massachusetts...	899	-6.3	277	-7	634	-2.9	212	2.4	447	39.7	130	18.2
Michigan.....	1,328	-13.4	393	-13.6	484	-2.0	146	-15.1	1,160	35.7	485	47.0
Minnesota.....	835	2	249	-8.4	202	20.2	68	30.8	689	40.6	343	47.8
Mississippi.....	303	5.9	82	13.9	104	2.0	22	--	222	-7.9	59	-25.3
Missouri.....	624	-7.8	156	-15.7	227	-9.9	60	-14.3	387	6.6	125	8.7
Montana.....	320	-3.9	79	2.6	167	28.5	29	--	300	7.9	119	-2.5
Nebraska.....	298	33.6	68	25.9	97	-2.0	20	--	565	22.0	189	38.0
Nevada.....	152	-4.4	59	0	28	--	12	--	132	37.5	64	--
New Hampshire...	160	-13.0	40	--	49	--	8	--	122	28.4	35	--
New Jersey.....	1,188	23.0	279	6.9	770	28.8	161	9.5	448	14.3	120	9.1
New Mexico.....	237	34.7	69	25.5	53	-29.3	10	--	199	3.1	114	22.6
New York.....	2,553	7.3	543	18.3	1,141	20.6	200	22.7	3,792	4.6	842	6.9
North Carolina..	898	-1.7	193	-8.1	248	7.8	56	-12.5	708	12.9	247	25.4
North Dakota...	100	-18.0	11	--	36	--	8	--	230	30.7	69	--
Ohio.....	1,552	-5.4	544	-6.5	815	-10.5	251	-11.3	1,202	21.7	649	24.1
Oklahoma.....	490	4.7	144	16.1	118	-7.8	36	--	956	4.8	438	9.0
Oregon.....	824	7.3	230	7.5	210	-7.5	56	-6.7	382	-21.2	184	-17.5
Pennsylvania...	2,869	-3.6	785	-10.3	1,571	3.4	368	-13.0	1,913	39.3	518	43.9
Puerto Rico....	334	44.0	33	--	107	12.6	9	--	31	--	4	--
Rhode Island...	1,121	15.7	155	10.7	274	10.5	56	--	384	14.6	64	14.3
South Carolina...	311	-1.9	80	-18.4	69	-18.8	15	--	237	11.3	69	1.5
South Dakota....	116	7.4	38	--	32	--	12	--	135	3.1	58	-22.7
Tennessee.....	366	-6.9	142	8.4	184	1.7	41	--	666	32.9	382	17.5
Texas.....	2,760	-3.0	865	2.0	912	-11.4	346	-9.2	2,538	-1.6	1,079	-2.4
Utah.....	145	-2.0	41	--	70	1.4	19	--	170	-14.1	59	-21.3
Vermont.....	63	-6.0	10	--	35	--	6	--	59	--	17	--
Virginia.....	419	10.6	91	19.7	345	9.5	80	17.6	390	17.5	103	66.1
Virgin Islands..	7	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	--	0	--
Washington.....	929	11.7	175	9.4	141	11.9	28	--	457	1.3	212	16.5
West Virginia...	540	-1.8	160	5.3	109	7.9	36	--	154	-3.1	84	20.0
Wisconsin.....	699	5.3	186	-12.7	263	19.5	84	--	436	3.1	152	-1.9
Wyoming.....	70	-10.2	20	--	22	--	7	--	39	--	13	--

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, May 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	65 6163	13.7	100.0	26 6372	12.5	100.0	12 3794	13.3	100.0	13 5670	14.3	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	598	-6.6	1	34	(2/)	(2/)	149	12.0	1	89	-17.6	1
Mining.....	2665	21.0	4	238	10.2	1	802	26.5	6	328	15.9	2
Contract construction.....	52730	15.0	8.0	1184	3.1	4	16379	10.8	13.2	10857	13.7	8.0
Total manufacturing.....	14 5519	17.1	22.2	59855	16.1	22.5	23365	14.6	18.9	18266	10.6	13.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	1166	-24.2	2	522	4.4	2	170	-31.7	1	83	-20.9	1
Food and kindred products.....	21179	47.3	3.2	7806	46.0	2.9	3738	41.8	3.1	3238	40.5	2.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	251	-11.3	(2/)	115	-23.8	(2/)	26	—	(2/)	17	—	(2/)
Textile mill products.....	7583	13.2	1.2	4185	12.5	1.6	761	14.4	6	946	14.8	7
Apparel and related products.....	23124	5.2	3.6	19058	4.2	7.3	659	5.1	5	4090	-7.9	3.0
Lumber and wood products.....	6425	37.2	1.0	384	3.8	1	1786	36.4	1.4	1153	43.4	8
Furniture and fixtures.....	4990	13.9	8	768	-4.9	3	1058	8.3	9	585	6.8	4
Paper and allied products.....	4125	16.2	6	1361	13.7	5	553	3.2	4	249	31.1	2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	4583	3.4	7	2263	4.9	8	470	-3.1	4	439	5	3
Chemicals and allied.....	5049	-4.8	8	1265	5.7	5	1078	-7.7	9	418	-17.7	3
Petroleum refining and related inds. .	726	9.0	1	99	50.0	(2/)	214	-14.7	2	93	86.0	1
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	3883	23.7	6	1641	21.0	6	539	15.9	4	279	18.7	2
Leather and leather products.....	3521	16.6	5	2031	18.8	8	235	10.8	2	373	36.6	3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3855	9.8	6	783	19.7	3	925	7.2	7	343	9.9	3
Primary metal industries.....	3408	4.0	5	431	2.9	2	925	-1.7	7	285	-1.0	2
Fabricated metal industries.....	11391	21.6	1.7	1940	22.3	7	2755	17.3	22	1236	13.0	9
Machinery (except electrical).....	10129	9.8	1.5	1631	14.9	6	2612	7.7	21	1420	-2	10
Electrical machinery.....	13023	16.3	2.0	8112	21.1	3.0	1314	6.7	11	895	6.8	7
Transportation equipment.....	9157	22.3	1.4	989	19.2	4	2730	22.9	23	1314	14.7	10
Instruments.....	1814	18.9	3	989	28.8	4	187	-11.8	2	178	27.1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	6137	31.6	9	3482	50.1	13	630	15.8	5	632	20.2	5
Railroad transportation.....	467	36.2	1	33	—	(2/)	138	36.6	1	46	—	(2/)
Other public utilities.....	19909	15.9	3.0	2217	14.9	8	7898	16.6	6.4	3564	17.7	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	149136	13.5	22.8	52832	12.1	19.8	28952	11.8	23.5	25844	19.7	19.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	12109	8.4	1.8	6378	9.5	2.4	1851	-6	1.5	1948	7.9	1.4
Service except private households.....	112610	21.4	17.2	46594	20.4	17.5	24285	23.0	19.6	25858	26.0	19.1
Private households.....	144941	7.3	22.1	90908	9.0	34.2	16670	5.7	13.5	46188	8.1	34.1
Federal government.....	5370	-4.9	8	1669	-21.7	6	1478	7.6	1.2	796	-7.8	6
State government.....	5486	3.5	8	2662	-2.2	1.0	899	2.2	7	1084	16.2	8
Local government.....	4449	11.2	7	1735	3.9	7	897	13.5	7	770	13.1	6
International government.....	29	—	(2/)	7	—	(2/)	7	—	(2/)	4	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	145	-87.5	(2/)	26	—	(2/)	24	—	(2/)	28	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.  
 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, May 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	65 6163	13.7	100.0	26 6372	12.5	100.0	12 3794	13.3	100.0	13 5670	14.3	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	20445	10.8	3.1	12411	10.7	4.7	3377	11.7	2.7	4617	9.1	3.4
Clerical and sales.....	89135	7.0	13.6	60551	10.0	22.7	7432	-8	6.0	11960	16.1	8.8
Service.....	220745	10.9	33.6	129883	10.6	48.7	26051	7.6	21.0	63049	11.9	46.4
Skilled.....	39186	8.4	6.0	2867	5.0	1.1	13683	6.7	11.1	11210	6.7	8.3
Semiskilled.....	90157	14.4	13.7	35695	11.4	13.4	15527	15.0	12.5	10935	10.2	8.1
Unskilled and other.....	196495	21.8	30.0	24965	35.6	9.4	57724	19.8	46.7	33899	23.9	25.0



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, May 1962

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Avail- able 1/	Pending	Number	Per- centage change from April 1962	Appli- cant holding office	Number	Per- centage change from April 1962 2/	Order holding office	Number	Per- centage change from April 1962 2/	Per- cent major market
Total, 54 States	8 48 627	1 10 213 2	28 338 6	1 226 955	12.0	49 011	6 561 63	13.7	14 474	1 419 52	-1.9	49.6
Alabama.....	1 722 6	2 137 5	5 649	2 222 2	32.6	346	1 286 5	37.6	57	2 950	7.0	45.8
Alaska.....	1 211	1 898	498	1 960	23.0	168	849	42.0	24	144	80.0	66.0
Arizona.....	1 288 7	1 526 3	2 876	1 782 1	1.4	551	1 042 1	11.9	79	1 241	-20.9	70.7
Arkansas.....	1 304 2	1 420 6	1 276	1 753 1	6.0	302	1 219 2	8.7	44	1 602	-12.8	52.6
California.....	1 019 85	1 267 44	299 34	1 398 20	20.6	1 053 4	7 226 7	20.5	402 8	1 259 5	-6.5	30.0
Colorado.....	1 221 3	1 613 2	4 151	1 859 3	5.6	355	1 004 3	6.1	94	1 643	5.3	55.7
Connecticut....	1 413 2	2 174 3	7 795	2 298 0	10.0	986	1 019 4	10.8	165	2 081	8.2	22.8
Delaware.....	1 721	2 511	818	2 113	58.0	9	1 156	68.3	16	460	-5.3	62.6
Dist. of Col....	6 286	1 272 3	6 871	8 339	42.8	1 391	4 738	39.1	132	843	25.4	49.1
Florida.....	2 625 5	3 110 9	5 085	4 283 1	6.3	582	2 058 9	5.6	147	4 377	-9.6	55.2
Georgia.....	2 047 8	2 380 6	3 480	2 767 0	25.2	343	1 796 8	34.2	243	2 049	-21.8	60.3
Guam.....	666	1 447	925	107	37.2	0	48	—	0	0	—	0
Hawaii.....	1 692	4 043	2 245	3 213	-25.1	46	1 157	3.6	42	299	-5.1	40.5
Idaho.....	5 562	6 626	1 362	7 914	-3.3	212	5 239	-8	97	868	-8.6	51.8
Illinois.....	28 810	38 573	1 211 8	3 698 5	18.1	293 4	2 124 8	16.9	1 108	5 729	2.9	52.9
Indiana.....	1 433 9	2 008 7	6 059	2 399 9	13.5	802	1 076 3	24.0	170	4 059	4.2	36.0
Iowa.....	1 076 1	1 304 8	2 234	1 569 0	5.2	509	9 306	5.6	91	2 594	6.7	47.1
Kansas.....	1 165 6	1 476 6	3 308	1 488 2	2.3	263	9 202	3.1	114	2 040	-16.6	62.0
Kentucky.....	7 534	9 414	2 135	1 175 4	5.5	340	6 417	17.1	16	1 533	-1.6	49.7
Louisiana.....	9 371	1 119 9	2 102	1 474 3	13.6	291	7 950	16.3	68	2 507	8.4	55.5
Maine.....	6 812	8 941	6 097	4 155	14.7	57	2 311	15.7	5	489	9.4	62.0
Maryland.....	1 129 2	1 519 6	4 711	1 491 9	10.8	335	9 275	25.8	1 331	1 930	8.4	51.4
Massachusetts..	2 272 0	3 410 5	1 185 3	3 404 7	11.2	2 305	1 593 9	19.4	196	3 868	3.3	81.0
Michigan.....	2 152 5	2 678 7	6 524	3 609 4	13.1	1 410	1 652 1	9.7	468	2 280	-15.1	45.6
Minnesota.....	1 421 3	1 916 5	5 911	1 978 6	36.8	453	1 080 6	35.3	56	2 396	9	40.9
Mississippi....	1 247 1	1 486 8	2 198	1 780 9	18.2	300	1 086 0	20.3	301	3 226	-7.9	33.6
Missouri.....	1 403 2	1 848 2	4 983	2 114 5	16.4	899	1 029 2	17.5	146	3 163	6.3	53.5
Montana.....	4 756	5 820	987	7 342	20.3	240	4 174	22.9	33	2 355	-17.6	63.6
Nebraska.....	7 471	9 084	1 672	1 062 3	19.4	102	6 549	17.4	42	2 437	-4.5	58.1
Nevada.....	4 278	5 129	865	5 490	12.3	76	3 422	9.0	33	383	-21.7	65.0
New Hampshire..	4 006	6 833	4 065	4 742	36.9	219	1 804	35.1	74	568	61.8	27.3
New Jersey....	2 256 2	3 461 1	1 322 0	3 329 6	25.2	655	1 533 0	21.3	193	2 652	-6.9	62.9
New Mexico....	5 286	6 026	852	6 986	2.9	59	4 674	4.5	6	1 156	8	37.6
New York.....	1 062 78	1 376 73	3 530 8	1 377 47	7.0	5 557	78 939	6.1	1 312	1 061 5	12.3	40.6
North Carolina..	20 204	25 399	5 634	28 525	9.5	237	16 343	11.6	35	2 374	1.7	59.3
North Dakota...	3 582	5 366	1 537	9 706	-6.8	54	3 005	25.5	2	654	-7.2	48.2
Ohio.....	3 170 1	3 989 9	8 798	5 027 3	15.2	1 085	25 732	18.6	286	9 068	-2.9	32.4
Oklahoma.....	18 302	20 540	20 39	23 259	11.0	45	16 261	17.0	8	4 117	-13.0	38.4
Oregon.....	7 840	9 510	1 715	1 201 5	5.3	506	6 317	4.2	34	2 977	10.9	45.9
Pennsylvania...	3 287 2	4 134 8	9 321	5 296 0	13.3	5 820	26 383	18.5	1 693	9 727	-4.0	39.6
Puerto Rico....	3 830	4 782	1 281	8 215	5.7	6	3 276	-1.7	0	1 284	19.9	82.1
Rhode Island...	4 230	5 816	1 971	8 131	7.7	311	3 058	4.3	18	982	8.5	42.0
South Carolina..	1 024 0	1 191 8	1 738	1 532 9	12.3	92	8 422	15.8	22	1 129	-6.8	42.4
South Dakota...	4 334	6 851	2 239	6 266	4	44	3 417	17.3	13	497	6.4	78.7
Tennessee.....	15 379	17 624	2 490	22 984	22.8	189	12 843	28.2	0	1 772	2.4	55.1
Texas.....	6 166 0	7 360 2	1 267 3	9 480 2	-1.8	1 266	52 947	(3/)	226	1 026 7	-9.9	89.2
Utah.....	5 826	7 176	1 547	9 619	9.0	693	5 009	1.1	130	1 186	21.4	41.5
Vermont.....	2 542	3 673	1 570	3 826	43.9	114	1 603	19.7	33	441	32.4	60.8
Virginia.....	1 646 8	2 312 6	7 787	1 701 1	14.4	360	1 075 5	17.2	61	1 914	11.1	51.8
Virgin Islands..	1 385	1 463	131	255	-1.5	0	143	0	0	36	—	52.8
Washington....	1 181 4	2 165 3	9 107	2 227 1	8.6	320 4	9 454	9	747	1 858	1.5	54.6
West Virginia..	4 196	4 929	659	6 431	3.9	675	3 921	5.5	16	881	-9.4	40.1
Wisconsin.....	14 897	23 073	10 485	26 911	21.2	664	10 172	17.2	217	2 916	-1	54.4
Wyoming.....	2 396	2 951	497	2 818	17.7	15	1 594	12.5	2	542	-2.7	50.7

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 7.--Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, May 1962

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from April 1962 <sup>2/</sup>
				April 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	May 1961 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	8 228 78	2 78.3	7 715 82	3 60.3	2 32	4 433 30	3 218 6	4 498 0	2 6.3
Alabama.....	1 712 3	(3/)	1 674 8	(3/)	31.8	0	1 108	1 613	61.0
Alaska.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Arizona.....	59,248	91.1	5 60 60	92.9	7.2	49,856	0	978	-26.8
Arkansas.....	4 087 7	(3/)	4 072 2	(3/)	22.5	3 612 4	936	514	70.8
California.....	3 345 4	68.6	2 531 3	65.4	-15.9	0	844	2 656	40.8
Colorado.....	6,222	47.4	5 085	59.1	-3.2	371	699	1 483	3.3
Connecticut.....	1 061	30.8	1 184	82.7	47.6	0	609	195	-17.7
Delaware.....	326	-74.9	303	-76.2	18.4	106	42	56	—
Dist. of Col.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Florida.....	2 319 9	17.6	2 049 2	34.2	-29.4	0	770	1 355	2.5
Georgia.....	21,640	533.9	19,407	506.1	5.0	8,140	0	1 314	32.7
Guam.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Hawaii.....	583	-69.9	375	240.9	118.0	0	230	70	0
Idaho.....	1 316 8	360.4	1 728 8	637.9	-23.2	6	1 747	681	41.3
Illinois.....	14,173	588.3	1 375 2	747.8	35.2	6,635	809	1 102	44.8
Indiana.....	1,254	171.4	1,462	220.6	141.7	319	369	545	42.7
Iowa.....	1,445	-2.4	2,807	19.6	9.2	35	172	968	15.2
Kansas.....	1,931	64.8	2,492	213.5	109.6	914	978	866	-11.6
Kentucky.....	3 436 7	(3/)	3 572 9	(3/)	24.8	1 422 8	3 668	1 213	131.0
Louisiana.....	5 004 6	588.6	4 687 0	602.8	50.9	3 542 8	2 702	1 649	107.9
Maine.....	218	—	168	—	7.0	0	0	74	—
Maryland.....	2831	883.0	2,714	(3/)	229.8	759	162	626	63.4
Massachusetts.....	3,244	91.5	3,008	119.2	5.0	138	319	1 650	23.1
Michigan.....	3 608	134.1	3 007	193.9	31.0	547	602	787	36.9
Minnesota.....	1 022	40.2	432 9	307.6	-1.6	0	362	293	112.3
Mississippi.....	1 79,542	(3/)	1 79,139	(3/)	73.3	1 78,798	0	508	30.3
Missouri.....	39,237	(3/)	42,579	(3/)	47.4	20,761	716	537	35.6
Montana.....	4,728	85.8	4,632	91.6	-2.0	0	2,097	1,097	11.4
Nebraska.....	869	4.4	1,148	-3	19.0	0	0	1,046	20.0
Nevada.....	961	-46.9	871	-50.0	84.1	241	57	83	—
New Hampshire.....	74	—	88	—	—	0	68	108	—
New Jersey.....	4,871	310.7	6,853	70.8	5.7	1,503	2,152	1,012	18.1
New Mexico.....	2,033	191.3	819	113.3	-9.5	0	1	318	25.2
New York.....	2,171	-66.6	1,089	28.1	21.9	392	207	850	-3.5
North Carolina.....	38,437	241.7	3 040 6	195.5	79.8	2,978	104	4,039	25.6
North Dakota.....	1,118	26.0	864	60.9	-8.8	0	35	58	—
Ohio.....	8,880	11.3	8,416	13.7	-16.1	4,898	197	2,755	18.3
Oklahoma.....	8,729	967.1	8,213	(3/)	-52.2	691	82	983	126.5
Oregon.....	8,686	122.0	8,284	145.7	-17.5	1,113	0	1,223	9.2
Pennsylvania.....	14,566	294.6	1 368 4	283.1	91.9	6,025	1,249	1,235	31.8
Puerto Rico.....	5,945	-30.6	1,575	-26.3	-15.5	0	0	184	-11.5
Rhode Island.....	50	—	19	—	—	0	3	0	—
South Carolina.....	15,471	157.5	15,752	222.7	-5.6	8,183	4,125	786	27.4
South Dakota.....	2,273	57.3	1,619	-1.8	33.3	0	296	236	14.0
Tennessee.....	7 195 4	(3/)	6 932 0	(3/)	12.3	4 753 0	173	960	97.1
Texas.....	58,048	42.3	32,628	46.0	24.8	1 272 9	0	2,477	-4.7
Utah.....	2,110	367.8	3,700	827.3	39.8	916	574	524	114.8
Vermont.....	284	33.3	127	18.7	-34.2	0	2	794	193.0
Virginia.....	6163	(3/)	5,076	(3/)	17.9	3,508	118	466	269.8
Virgin Islands.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	6	—
Washington.....	12,852	83.2	11,608	76.7	16.6	58	454	1,240	-16.3
West Virginia.....	145	9.8	195	77.3	—	0	12	86	—
Wisconsin.....	1,021	161.8	889	12.0	41.6	0	238	207	—
Wyoming.....	620	4.4	2,674	408.4	21.1	0	2,098	474	38.6

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.<sup>3/</sup> Over 1,000 percent.



Table 8. --Contribution Operations under State Programs, January - March 1962

State	Status determinations			Active employers subject March 31, 1962	Contributions receivable but unpaid 3/	Wage items received 4/	Automatic and requested separation wage reports 5/	Field audits		Active employers subject December 31, 1961	Percent delinquent in reporting on March 31, 1962
	Employers found subject		Complete					Test			
	Number 1/	Percent of determinations with time lapse 2/ of 12 months and over									
Total, 52 States.....	19 243 7	6.3	9 612 7	23 241 20	\$54 799 812	29 729 605	6/1 566 204	15 985	4 548 9	23 239 37	20
Alabama.....	1 581	5.5	812	21 618	54 105 3	68 396 0	—	93	225	21 661	15
Alaska.....	601	4.6	339	4 388	35 338 9	49 318	—	61	88	4 465	10
Arizona.....	1 687	5.5	836	16 481	32 365 5	35 247 6	—	179	649	16 466	17
Arkansas.....	3 028	8.0	1 470	3 351 0	20 557 3	37 989 2	—	182	404	3 342 2	13
California.....	37 920	3.9	17 696	32 320 0	37 971 12	5 533 986	—	982	4365	32 067 2	17
Colorado.....	1 505	7.0	795	1 622 5	19 320 8	—	40 266	704	638	1 631 0	13
Connecticut.....	2 253	6.3	1 230	3 333 5	57 325 1	78 581 7	—	501	505	3 354 2	32
Delaware.....	650	4.2	272	9 311 1	22 843 0	1 507 61	—	70	108	3 205	15
Dist. of Col.....	1 337	5.4	556	18 834	25 394 8	3 474 84	392	97	743	18 609	22
Florida.....	4 946	9.5	2 525	4 693 5	1 405 594	1 323 698	—	185	1 238	4 703 9	12
Georgia.....	2 091	7.7	1 136	28 735 5	1 224 534	96 441 0	—	493	153	28 936	18
Hawaii.....	1 241	2.0	484	1 174 9	19 183 6	—	16 444	67	268	1 147 6	20
Idaho.....	1 458	4.3	601	1 461 9	21 674 8	1 683 24	416	172	60	1 436 3	24
Illinois.....	6 151	10.0	3 369	8 923	3 821 833	1 841 153	—	381	1 864	8 951 0	16
Indiana.....	2 183	7.1	1 115	3 437 9	36 370 2	1 314 582	—	493	633	3 442 6	17
Iowa.....	1 441	8.8	638	2 332 5	30 111 3	5 280 37	—	192	223	2 316 0	13
Kansas.....	1 422	5.1	690	1 840 8	19 333 0	4 405 40	791	4	227	1 836 6	14
Kentucky.....	2 054	9.9	1 113	2 241 2	9 971 06	5 771 20	—	37	471	2 258 4	29
Louisiana.....	1 877	10.4	1 043	2 540 2	6 450 69	7 255 66	—	43	486	2 561 1	11
Maine.....	474	8.6	207	8 822	17 068 4	—	3 657 1	118	447	8 762	11
Maryland.....	4 963	5.6	2 846	50 214	9 441 08	8 990 90	—	185	280	50 943	35
Massachusetts.....	5 336	6.9	2 678	10 577 0	12 012 70	—	14 562 5	438	2477	10 579 0	22
Michigan.....	3 759	2.2	1 958	5 749 9	1 661 589 5	—	19 624 3	362	2382	5 765 6	14
Minnesota.....	3 318	10.4	1 553	4 373 3	9 648 04	93 179 4	—	154	558	4 352 1	21
Mississippi.....	1 138	2.8	678	1 300 1	565 417	3 589 33	—	263	558	1 321 9	23
Missouri.....	2 950	6.2	1 579	3 606 7	7 964 48	1 313 686	0	174	785	3 627 5	22
Montana.....	1 486	1.4	823	16 161	5 344 6	1 231 18	—	159	594	16 321	16
Nebraska.....	928	2.9	447	12 644	8 719 5	—	25 147	104	187	12 610	18
Nevada.....	1 217	4.6	558	7 771 4	28 857 9	13 327 4	—	68	202	7 767 0	21
New Hampshire.....	399	4.5	179	6 974	7 948 1	13 245 4	—	34	233	6 933	19
New Jersey.....	4 494	6.6	2 207	6 497 5	4 271 017	22 186 4	—	261	886	6 489 5	25
New Mexico.....	20 777	9.5	956	17 272	9 477 507	—	56 386 5	65	335	17 107	34
New York.....	3 122 9	5.8	1 548 5	37 633 3	9 448 802	91 599 4	—	4275	8065	37 607 4	22
North Carolina.....	2 455	7.4	1 206	3 527 8	4 488 00	90 285	—	543	1183	3 523 5	36
North Dakota.....	342	4.9	157	604 1	19 560 0	—	—	8	122	6013	16
Ohio.....	6 386	14.6	3014	10 115 3	1 511 404	34 243 5	21 718 9	426	2136	10 079 5	33
Oklahoma.....	1 584	4.1	896	19 103	7 335 14	50 676 9	—	44	696	19 311	18
Oregon.....	3 943	5.8	1 943	38 128	629 426	207 208 9	—	349	505	38 071	20
Pennsylvania.....	1 457 2	4.7	830 2	19 763 7	7 640 142	—	11 999	761	5662	19 966 9	15
Puerto Rico.....	640	23.2	213	8 097	1 184 805	34 397 8	—	138	553	7 883	19
Rhode Island.....	1 251	3.5	630	21 401	58 195 8	—	28 531	164	646	21 410	17
South Carolina.....	864	5.6	435	14 542	40 492 7	52 640 1	—	108	438	14 548	5
South Dakota.....	384	4.3	173	5 886	4 202 6	109 350	—	33	91	584 8	20
Tennessee.....	1 470	5.6	755	2 339 9	3 290 83	62 649 2	—	245	265	2 343 9	13
Texas.....	60 664	17.5	2 806	7 677 8	2 475 933	1 698 422	—	290	670	7 632 6	19
Utah.....	20 338	1.7	1 198	1 760 2	1 201 04	—	26 542	21	177	1 796 0	27
Vermont.....	379	6.0	213	4 860	26 303	66 102	—	20	170	4 907	12
Virginia.....	2 009	1.6	1 029	28 802	630 958	73 848 0	—	180	666	28 851	12
Washington.....	5 373	3.9	2 591	59 898	40 799 8	93 390 5	—	268	8	59 707	24
West Virginia.....	1 001	3.5	569	12 681	7 348 48	38 121 5	—	895	5	12 818	11
Wisconsin.....	1 692	6.1	717	3 433 4	1 588 78	—	6 635 8	13	28	3 407 6	20
Wyoming.....	796	3.8	406	9 455	9 480 1	9 595 1	—	13	28	9 471	20

1/ Includes determinations resulting in liability, and termination of liability of employers.  
2/ Number of months representing time elapsed from date of determination to date of termination of liability of employers.

1/ Includes determinations resulting in liability, and termination of liability of employers.  
2/ Number of months represents time elapsed between the date on which the employer first fulfilled the statutory conditions of liability and the date which he was officially advised by the State agency of his liability.  
3/ Includes net cumulative balance overdue from all prior quarters.  
4/ Wage items received represent statements of wages received from employers on a regular quarterly or annual basis. Excludes separation wage reports.  
5/ Automatic separation wage reports are statements of wages received automatically from employers upon termination of a worker's employment, and requested separation wage reports are statements of wages received from employers or claimants upon request of the agency.  
6/ Automatic separation wage reports amount to 3, 876 reports; 612 in New York, 791 in Kansas, 2, 057 in Hawaii, and 416 in Idaho.







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AUGUST 1962

# STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator

Washington 25, D. C.



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs

(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

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Table 1. --Selected local office activities, Women, June 1962

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews			Nonagricultural			Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/		
	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 2/	Total		Initial	Referrals		Placements		Number		Per-centage change from May 1962	
			Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 2/		Number	Per-centage change from May 1962	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 2/				
Total, 54 States.....	449,695	18.0	64,585	-15.9	35,360	509,983	-4.6	258,564	-2.9	389,833	-5.7	245,135	-13.3
Alabama.....	7,953	(5/)	621	-1.7	369	8,022	-16.6	4,588	-10.7	2,711	-17.7	2,572	-17.3
Alaska.....	642	25.9	45	-	26	985	-8.3	333	-16.3	230	4.1	199	-27.2
Arizona.....	4,418	14.5	756	-37.7	359	7,879	-5	4,329	-2.4	1,448	5.6	1,519	-14.5
Arkansas.....	6,519	21.3	1,414	-3.8	783	6,411	-7.4	3,838	-12.0	2,102	-8.3	1,828	-20.9
California.....	5,976	38.4	4,888	-34.6	2,778	6,352	5.9	2,914	1.1	3,376	-18.4	2,994	-22.9
Colorado.....	5,976	38.4	4,888	-34.6	2,778	6,352	5.9	2,914	1.1	3,376	-18.4	2,994	-22.9
Connecticut.....	7,633	21.5	998	81.1	730	7,481	17.8	2,957	21.7	1,129	-4.9	1,018	-15.4
Delaware.....	615	-63.4	91	-67.9	48	604	-36.9	343	-5.9	945	18.8	4,525	-1.5
Dist. of Col.....	3,267	1.8	836	-24.3	48	3,428	-16.5	2,102	-10.4	687	95.7	4,105	-18.6
Florida.....	11,484	26.1	761	-27.1	538	2,070	-34.6	9,249	9	1,118	49.5	6,329	-10.8
Georgia.....	8,153	32.4	1,571	27.1	1,062	8,455	-30.1	4,901	-35.2	1,027	10.6	4,663	-15.9
Guam.....	51	-	0	-	0	159	-	1	-	618	13.4	4,969	-15.5
Hawaii.....	1,751	27.9	76	-69.1	38	1,596	7.7	386	-3.2	709	-10.2	736	-29.1
Idaho.....	2,965	28.8	250	-29.0	174	2,649	-11.7	1,572	-9.5	943	-17.8	630	26.5
Illinois.....	17,566	15.1	2,345	-28.7	1,260	12,902	-31.5	7,293	1.3	14,603	-17.2	11,430	-16.5
Indiana.....	1,876	17.5	932	-32.3	546	9,846	-49.2	3,961	-10.1	5,177	-16.2	4,409	-19.7
Iowa.....	4,555	16.1	473	-41.7	199	5,085	-27.4	2,413	-11.5	1,396	-13.9	1,358	-15.1
Kansas.....	4,118	28.6	880	-3.6	492	5,346	-7.3	2,758	-10.2	1,288	-13.9	1,059	-18.1
Kentucky.....	5,519	37.0	1,307	-2	505	4,991	-31.0	2,453	-5.4	2,110	-21.5	2,690	-15.2
Louisiana.....	6,050	16.1	370	-26.8	350	5,495	-4.9	2,697	-15.2	1,770	-9.6	1,349	-19.7
Maine.....	1,691	-7.0	370	-28.7	192	1,746	-43.5	1,037	-20.7	1,808	-37.3	1,706	-37.1
Maryland.....	6,027	29.4	896	-11.7	499	6,961	-19.9	3,780	-14.5	5,421	37.7	4,069	-14.9
Massachusetts.....	13,831	6.5	1,377	-25.6	773	14,334	-28.0	7,306	-1.4	2,648	-9.4	1,881	-15.9
Michigan.....	1,838	36.4	2,339	13.4	1,497	1,303	-13.7	5,427	-4	9,965	-8.9	2,821	-18.3
Minnesota.....	9,884	25.2	477	-25.2	218	8,559	-30.1	3,926	-10.2	2,819	-7.7	2,960	-18.7
Mississippi.....	5,338	-2.6	1,114	-16.1	351	7,176	-11.7	4,152	-12.3	2,117	-22.2	1,359	-21.8
Missouri.....	1,817	30.9	1,599	11.7	882	8,429	3.4	4,056	1.8	12,132	-3.2	4,613	-21.1
Montana.....	2,367	32.3	694	-15.3	271	2,315	-35.3	1,228	-1.2	4,947	-1.4	4,649	-27.6
Nebraska.....	2,884	12.1	421	-15.5	191	2,943	-8.2	1,347	1.2	1,088	12.5	7,836	-13.1
Nevada.....	1,290	23.1	205	34.0	112	2,636	-5.0	1,474	5.3	653	-6.5	3,481	-29.4
New Hampshire.....	1,922	-14.5	245	-3.5	134	2,350	18.3	952	19.7	1,660	-30.7	1,018	-31.6
New Jersey.....	1,597	39.6	1,169	-33.8	864	1,477	-4.4	809	-6.5	2,386	40.2	1,435	-19.4
New Mexico.....	2,692	29.3	2,299	-26.4	1,400	2,735	-9.2	1,355	-9.9	691	-2.6	4,820	-4.1
New York.....	37,545	15.2	9,516	8.9	6,280	67,399	-8.0	42,990	-5.7	94,671	-10.9	45,427	-6.4
North Carolina.....	1,171	12.8	1,492	-34.0	666	1,308	-2.2	724	1.4	1,256	-1.6	1,701	-13.4
North Dakota.....	1,214	24.9	1,811	-31.4	150	1,794	-4.1	994	1.1	1,530	-10.9	1,603	-13.4
Ohio.....	2,786	19.0	4,311	-3.2	2,205	1,680	-6.0	7,764	-5.5	1,610	-5.0	9,603	-14.8
Oklahoma.....	5,893	21.0	1,162	-13.6	637	5,966	-13.7	3,629	-4.1	2,539	6.1	2,583	-11.0
Oregon.....	6,085	24.7	709	-36.7	326	5,966	-8.8	2,974	19.8	2,674	-7.4	2,130	-25.6
Pennsylvania.....	21,036	5.9	5,323	-13.0	2,427	23,141	-6.5	11,777	-6.1	37,764	1.5	23,504	-9.2
Puerto Rico.....	5,307	2.6	1,752	-4.0	780	3,914	-4.3	1,543	-9.0	2,129	-17.9	2,093	-6.1
Rhode Island.....	2,340	4.7	443	-5.3	333	3,151	-12.6	1,513	-7.2	2,672	-22.6	1,964	-21.3
South Carolina.....	4,540	-14.7	378	-27.3	160	6,913	-11.4	3,642	-9.1	2,696	-18.0	1,911	-25.7
South Dakota.....	1,274	22.4	135	-36.0	65	1,221	-2.3	614	-12.9	1,388	-14.8	1,462	-13.0
Tennessee.....	8,026	28.5	991	-36.0	534	9,769	-9.1	5,030	-13.9	5,289	-7.2	4,807	-8.4
Texas.....	29,865	28.3	4,248	12.2	2,181	37,813	-6.8	18,135	-6.8	7,880	-3.6	6,796	-23.3
Utah.....	3,141	5.7	311	-50.4	179	4,030	4.0	1,940	8.1	751	-27.4	5,429	-5.5
Vermont.....	1,158	24.9	55	-50.4	28	1,452	-4.8	736	53.3	321	-39.4	2,495	-2.1
Virginia.....	6,799	17.1	1,255	-42.2	595	7,036	-2.6	4,048	-7.1	769	-27.4	3,754	-15.3
Virgin Islands.....	168	58.5	50	-50.0	31	116	16.0	296	1.8	1,000	-24.5	1,647	-17.7
Washington.....	7,892	22.4	851	-5.7	293	8,934	-1.8	2,075	-20.7	1,369	-7.1	3,185	-2.5
West Virginia.....	3016	9.9	478	-43.9	247	3,134	-13.1	493	20.7	3,672	33.3	2,320	-19.9
Wisconsin.....	8,123	3.8	642	-39.0	322	1,373	-1.3	4,938	28.8	2,588	23.4	2,320	-19.9
Wyoming.....	820	39.9	80	-20.8	54	1,020	5.4	514	28.8	858	23.4	2,320	-19.9

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices.

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, June 1962

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from May 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from May 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from May 1962 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	759,964	-13.4	534,823	-11.4	399,145	-11.0	187,918	78,006	38,265	71,647
Alabama.....	8,024	-26.2	6,614	-24.0	6,086	-21.6	2,884	1,501	283	1,100
Alaska.....	1,515	-20.0	1,256	-15.1	1,007	-13.7	721	150	51	520
Arizona.....	11,885	-2	7,172	2.9	5,119	-8	1,640	474	330	836
Arkansas.....	10,179	-7.9	9,040	2	7,984	-5.2	3,667	1,849	882	936
California.....	100,014	-8.5	62,815	-7.3	52,619	-2.6	18,866	6,763	3,788	8,315
Colorado.....	15,246	10.5	10,501	7.7	6,871	8.9	2,137	256	408	1,473
Connecticut.....	23,533	-7.4	10,993	-5.9	5,843	-11.2	3,195	1,508	933	754
Delaware.....	10,52	-33.1	713	-32.9	620	-35.4	38	10	18	10
Dist. of Col. ....	4,333	-26.6	2,748	-18.8	1,936	-17.0	2,354	304	458	1,592
Florida.....	21,189	-1.8	16,535	-2.0	13,373	-2.6	5,102	658	794	3,650
Georgia.....	7,076	-30.4	5,466	-27.1	4,938	-29.1	5,651	3,001	1,225	1,425
Guam.....	30	-	14	-	14	-	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	23,53	-12.0	15,43	-14.2	12,67	-9.8	677	111	75	491
Idaho.....	6,035	-11.8	5,265	-10.9	4,453	-10.4	771	217	193	361
Illinois.....	23,955	-18.9	14,324	-17.9	8,951	-18.5	5,646	2,923	1,157	1,566
Indiana.....	10,357	-26.3	7,512	-22.4	5,867	-20.5	4,757	2,724	873	1,160
Iowa.....	10,630	-16.0	8,503	-12.5	6,270	-14.2	2,796	1,175	414	1,207
Kansas.....	5,864	-4.9	4,894	-5.9	3,733	-9.1	1,861	827	372	662
Kentucky.....	11,438	-6.5	8,396	-9.2	6,643	-8.8	4,344	2,220	731	1,393
Louisiana.....	8,751	-19.2	7,057	-17.9	6,290	-13.0	3,689	1,648	426	1,615
Maine.....	2,691	-6.9	2,110	-7.2	1,699	-7.5	655	389	150	116
Maryland.....	9,288	-18.0	6,763	-8.0	5,252	-7.3	2,115	486	776	853
Massachusetts.....	28,787	-19.5	20,797	-14.4	11,183	-23.5	2,946	1,411	665	870
Michigan.....	24,621	-21.3	18,024	-19.7	12,871	-22.4	7,686	1,990	2,066	3,630
Minnesota.....	11,191	-9.1	8,431	-6	6,281	3	4,628	2,522	352	1,754
Mississippi.....	11,010	-13.6	7,928	-15.7	5,368	-20.3	3,191	1,498	770	923
Missouri.....	15,702	-11.3	10,952	-9.6	6,839	-9.6	5,421	2,959	760	1,702
Montana.....	6,113	-13.2	5,038	-14.9	4,160	-20.4	1,757	318	507	932
Nebraska.....	5,130	-23.6	3,548	-20.5	2,374	-21.3	2,023	815	301	907
Nevada.....	2,098	-22.6	1,504	-13.3	1,207	-12.8	572	192	77	303
New Hampshire.....	3,117	-28.1	2,571	-4.5	2,289	-4.2	689	589	76	24
New Jersey.....	20,952	-22.5	13,153	-21.2	6,176	-22.9	3,174	1,532	995	647
New Mexico.....	3,621	-16.9	3,226	-12.8	2,888	-11.6	1,114	161	244	709
New York.....	51,284	-12.5	31,011	-12.3	22,690	-15.1	6,903	1,081	1,722	4,100
North Carolina.....	14,024	-14.4	10,457	-15.2	9,004	-13.2	6,634	4,295	908	1,431
North Dakota.....	2,702	-19.8	2,290	-21.0	1,986	-19.3	1,096	483	244	369
Ohio.....	30,907	-16.5	23,250	-14.5	16,502	-14.0	12,067	5,578	2,248	4,241
Oklahoma.....	10,454	-3.8	8,484	-3.9	7,228	-4.4	3,309	1,007	897	1,405
Oregon.....	12,735	1.6	9,241	7.3	6,546	20.0	2,208	750	611	847
Pennsylvania.....	54,329	-11.8	43,580	-11.8	28,495	-10.3	7,975	3,055	3,151	1,769
Puerto Rico.....	8,496	-8.2	6,250	1.2	5,314	1.8	2,433	743	808	882
Rhode Island.....	6,925	-10.9	3,879	-4.7	2,447	-5.2	1,232	647	328	263
South Carolina.....	5,838	-25.8	4,899	-20.0	4,040	-19.3	2,578	1,725	892	561
South Dakota.....	3,637	-38.0	2,387	-34.5	1,710	-26.3	610	199	80	331
Tennessee.....	12,038	-15.0	9,849	-14.2	7,560	-19.3	5,932	3,792	740	1,400
Texas.....	62,765	-7.6	44,698	-6.7	34,592	-5.9	14,077	5,927	1,789	6,361
Utah.....	6,349	-6.5	4,532	-2.3	3,642	-8.3	2,035	681	186	1,168
Vermont.....	1,372	-13.5	1,277	-11.2	1,216	-2.1	201	113	55	33
Virginia.....	6,152	-19.8	3,641	-23.0	2,867	-20.0	3,198	1,415	953	830
Virgin Islands.....	99	-20.8	63	-8.7	59	-6.3	31	6	10	15
Washington.....	13,723	-18.6	9,776	-21.0	7,302	-19.8	3,654	1,097	693	1,864
West Virginia.....	7,321	-16.2	5,733	-12.8	4,529	-9.3	1,303	408	773	122
Wisconsin.....	19,260	-26.5	12,617	-16.2	11,815	-7.9	3,525	1,788	598	1,139
Wyoming.....	1,774	-8.2	1,503	-4.4	1,130	-6.1	150	35	35	80

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, June 1962

State	New applications <sup>1/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>3/</sup>
Total, 54 States.	37,028	-4.7	9,642	-11.5	13,150	-10.9	3,619	-9.7	22,872	-23.0	8,775	-21.7
Alabama.....	284	1.4	69	-13.7	97	-19.8	29	—	164	-46.4	49	—
Alaska.....	69	19.0	14	—	11	—	2	—	18	—	6	—
Arizona.....	527	-5.9	175	-15.4	121	3.4	43	—	384	-20.7	205	-7.2
Arkansas.....	639	2.2	142	3.6	149	-15.3	44	—	410	-27.0	112	-29.6
California.....	5,058	-7.8	1,593	-18.8	1,283	-11.6	370	-12.9	2,135	-21.7	1,221	-24.5
Colorado.....	282	3.3	79	5.3	54	-20.6	9	—	207	-42.8	93	-36.3
Connecticut.....	635	-15.2	183	-8.9	327	-16.4	96	-16.5	450	-24.9	124	-21.5
Delaware.....	43	—	6	—	13	—	3	—	4	—	1	—
Dist. of Col. ....	305	-21.2	55	-40.9	186	-23.4	37	—	209	-20.2	92	29.6
Florida.....	1,117	-5.4	377	-5.5	231	-12.8	90	28.6	680	-9.0	269	-13.8
Georgia.....	398	3.4	94	34.3	217	-22.5	47	—	348	-43.2	94	-7.8
Guam.....	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Hawaii.....	153	-27.8	26	—	53	-39.8	16	—	65	-9.7	15	—
Idaho.....	166	7.1	32	—	49	—	16	—	101	-55.1	36	—
Illinois.....	1,523	-5.4	439	-10.9	668	-8.6	260	-6.1	656	-25.7	328	-12.8
Indiana.....	829	-5.1	202	-6.0	237	3.0	70	40.0	373	-36.0	162	-34.7
Iowa.....	455	4.4	103	-11.2	114	-23.0	33	—	372	-34.2	132	-29.8
Kansas.....	343	-5.5	73	-29.8	121	-14.2	30	—	244	-18.4	91	-14.1
Kentucky.....	451	-16.3	109	-28.7	211	-26.2	48	—	223	-8.2	75	-17.6
Louisiana.....	581	1.9	135	-6.9	236	—	54	-5.3	250	-20.6	103	1.0
Maine.....	54	0	14	—	77	24.2	16	—	73	-8.7	16	—
Maryland.....	386	-12.1	99	-17.5	86	-15.7	19	—	150	-19.3	50	-2.0
Massachusetts...	800	-11.0	241	-13.0	616	-2.8	197	-7.1	295	-34.0	104	-20.0
Michigan.....	1,494	12.5	395	5	494	2.1	152	4.1	913	-21.3	344	-29.1
Minnesota.....	903	8.1	260	4.4	177	-12.4	60	-11.8	473	-31.3	249	-27.4
Mississippi.....	247	-18.5	56	-31.7	72	-30.8	15	—	166	-25.2	42	—
Missouri.....	680	9.0	159	1.9	255	12.3	61	1.7	377	-2.6	119	-4.8
Montana.....	370	15.6	78	-1.3	97	-41.9	32	—	182	-39.3	64	-46.2
Nebraska.....	218	-26.8	34	—	83	-14.4	12	—	392	-30.6	125	-33.9
Nevada.....	141	-7.2	50	-15.2	40	—	15	—	80	-39.4	43	—
New Hampshire...	142	-11.2	31	—	49	0	11	—	110	-9.8	32	—
New Jersey.....	1,013	-14.7	254	-9.0	626	-18.7	160	-6	384	-14.3	105	-12.5
New Mexico.....	211	-11.0	59	-14.5	61	15.1	16	—	170	-14.6	102	-10.5
New York.....	2,469	-3.3	463	-14.7	1,145	4	257	28.5	3,239	-14.6	717	-14.8
North Carolina..	907	1.0	190	-1.5	289	16.5	66	17.9	592	-16.4	156	-36.8
North Dakota...	122	22.0	23	—	35	—	12	—	128	-44.3	33	—
Ohio.....	1,420	-8.5	511	-6.1	778	-4.5	209	-16.7	843	-29.9	452	-30.3
Oklahoma.....	537	9.6	123	-14.6	85	-28.0	23	—	826	-13.6	363	-17.1
Oregon.....	813	-1.3	205	-10.9	216	2.9	77	37.5	389	1.8	190	3.3
Pennsylvania...	2,766	-3.6	794	1.1	1,254	-20.2	346	-6.0	1,333	-30.3	394	-23.9
Puerto Rico....	310	-7.2	23	—	80	-25.2	9	—	39	—	2	—
Rhode Island....	845	-24.6	104	-32.9	224	-18.2	41	—	385	3	67	4.7
South Carolina..	319	2.6	68	-15.0	77	11.6	19	—	163	-31.2	63	-8.7
South Dakota....	79	-31.9	20	—	27	—	2	—	70	-48.1	33	—
Tennessee.....	375	2.5	116	-18.3	147	-20.1	30	—	510	-23.4	313	-18.1
Texas.....	2,733	-1.0	714	-17.4	833	-8.7	248	-28.3	1,931	-23.9	818	-24.2
Utah.....	169	16.6	45	—	80	14.3	17	—	173	1.8	71	-20.3
Vermont.....	72	14.3	11	—	26	—	5	—	66	11.9	19	—
Virginia.....	389	-7.2	84	-7.7	308	-10.7	82	2.5	253	-35.1	71	-31.1
Virgin Islands..	3	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	2	—	0	—
Washington.....	917	-1.3	168	-4.0	120	-14.9	25	—	423	-7.4	217	2.4
West Virginia...	472	-12.6	138	-13.7	87	-20.2	33	—	105	-31.8	54	-35.7
Wisconsin.....	736	5.3	192	3.2	211	-19.8	50	-40.5	318	-27.1	124	-18.4
Wyoming.....	58	-17.1	14	—	17	—	5	—	26	—	15	—

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, June 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	605,470	-7.7	100.0	258,564	-2.9	100.0	101,659	-1.7	100.0	113,429	-16.4	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	459	-23.2	1	74	—	(2/)	68	-54.4	1	77	-13.5	1
Mining.....	2,318	-13.0	.4	265	11.3	1	615	-23.3	.6	300	-8.5	3
Contract construction.....	41,046	-22.1	6.8	12,344	4.2	5	11,639	-28.9	11.4	7,667	-29.4	6.8
Total manufacturing.....	134,871	-7.3	22.3	58,149	-2.8	22.5	17,894	-23.4	17.6	15,137	-17.1	13.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	15,955	36.8	3	7,855	50.4	3	1,688	-1.2	2	1,588	90.4	1
Food and kindred products.....	21,721	2.6	3.6	7,795	-1	3.0	3,058	-18.2	3.1	3,178	-1.8	2.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	126	-49.8	(2/)	75	-34.8	(2/)	14	—	(2/)	7	—	(2/)
Textile mill products.....	7,377	-2.7	1.2	4,154	-7	1.6	551	-27.6	.5	775	-18.1	.7
Apparel and related products.....	22,300	-3.6	3.7	18,486	-3.0	7.1	518	-21.4	.5	3,213	-21.4	2.9
Lumber and wood products.....	5,007	-22.1	.8	333	-13.3	1	1,241	-30.5	1.2	872	-24.4	.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,241	-15.0	.7	681	-11.3	3	802	-24.2	.8	455	-22.2	.4
Paper and allied products.....	4,174	1.2	.7	1,520	11.7	.6	411	-25.7	.4	169	-32.1	1
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	4,645	1.4	.8	2,283	9	9	392	-16.6	.4	339	-22.8	3
Chemicals and allied.....	4,225	-16.3	.7	1,328	5.0	5	619	-42.6	.6	250	-40.2	2
Petroleum refining and related inds..	519	-28.5	1	116	17.2	(2/)	148	-33.6	1	41	—	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	3,948	1.7	.7	1,729	5.4	.7	499	-7.4	.5	231	-17.2	2
Leather and leather products.....	3,815	8.3	.6	2,150	5.9	.8	204	-13.2	.2	318	-14.7	3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3,038	-21.2	.5	689	-12.0	3	635	-31.3	.6	223	-35.0	2
Primary metal industries.....	3,043	-10.7	.5	406	-5.8	2	757	-18.2	.7	263	-7.7	2
Fabricated metal industries.....	9,700	-14.8	1.6	1,691	-12.8	.7	2,099	-23.8	2.2	982	-20.5	9
Machinery (except electrical).....	8,283	-18.2	1.4	1,401	-14.1	.5	1,944	-25.6	1.9	1,041	-26.7	9
Electrical machinery.....	11,697	-10.2	1.9	7,017	-13.5	2.7	1,099	-16.4	1.1	733	-18.1	.6
Transportation equipment.....	7,819	-14.6	1.3	942	-4.7	.4	2,145	-21.4	2.1	1,218	-7.3	1.1
Instruments.....	1,896	4.5	.3	1,165	17.8	.5	149	-20.3	1	154	-13.5	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	5,702	-7.1	.9	3,403	-2.3	1.3	447	-29.0	.4	517	-18.2	.5
Railroad transportation.....	593	27.0	1	59	—	(2/)	143	3.6	1	65	—	1
Other public utilities.....	2,318	16.5	3.8	2,285	3.1	.9	8,927	13.0	8.8	3,963	11.2	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	133,722	-10.3	22.1	48,358	-8.5	18.7	23,615	-18.4	23.3	20,704	-19.9	18.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	12,461	2.9	2.1	7,183	12.6	2.8	1,611	-13.0	1.6	1,637	-16.0	1.4
Service except private households.....	111,011	-1.4	18.3	47,528	1.6	18.3	21,371	-12.0	21.1	23,071	-10.8	20.3
Private households.....	127,298	-12.2	21.0	85,313	-6.1	33.0	12,720	-23.7	12.5	37,868	-18.0	33.3
Federal government.....	5,701	6.2	.9	1,770	6.1	.7	1,235	-16.4	1.2	676	-15.1	.6
State government.....	5,659	3.2	.9	2,779	4.4	1.1	848	-5.7	.8	706	-34.9	.6
Local government.....	6,998	57.3	1.2	3,732	115.1	1.4	955	6.5	.9	1,544	100.5	1.4
International government.....	18	—	(2/)	9	—	(2/)	2	—	(2/)	3	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	128	-11.7	(2/)	26	—	(2/)	16	—	(2/)	11	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, June 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	605,470	-7.7	100.0	258,564	-2.9	100.0	101,659	-1.7	100.0	113,429	-16.4	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	22,407	9.6	3.7	12,835	3.4	5.0	3,151	-6.7	3.1	4,383	-5.1	3.9
Clerical and sales.....	90,778	1.8	15.0	61,122	9	23.6	6,295	-15.3	6.2	10,295	-13.9	9.1
Service.....	202,623	-8.2	33.5	125,084	-3.7	48.4	21,753	-16.5	21.4	53,102	-15.8	46.7
Skilled.....	34,724	-11.4	5.7	23,733	-17.2	9	11,656	-14.8	11.5	9,293	-17.1	8.2
Semiskilled.....	81,887	-9.2	13.5	53,806	-5.3	13.1	12,268	-21.0	12.1	9,071	-17.0	8.0
Unskilled and other.....	173,051	-11.9	28.6	23,344	-6.5	9.0	4,653	-19.4	45.7	27,285	-19.5	24.1



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, June 1962

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Avail- able 1/	Pending	Number	Per- centage change from May 1962	Appli- cant holding office	Number	Per- centage change from May 1962 2/	Order holding office	Number	Per- centage change from May 1962 2/	Per- cent major market
Total, 54 States	7 267 53	1 010 139	2 453 02	1 113 404	-9.2	4 568 2	6 054 70	-7.7	1 585 6	1 285 44	-9.4	48.5
Alabama.....	1 212 7	1 777 6	4 634	1 740 2	-21.7	409	1 067 8	-17.0	99	2 882	-23	54.9
Alaska.....	874	1 372	452	1 873	-4.4	238	739	-12.9	9	98	-31.9	60.2
Arizona.....	1 158 0	1 445 6	2 651	1 697 3	-4.7	497	9 879	-5.2	15	1 686	35.9	58.8
Arkansas.....	1 092 4	1 220 0	1 116	1 555 3	-11.3	268	1 046 0	-14.2	25	1 587	-9	50.1
California.....	9 166 1	1 215 95	2 371 8	1 292 22	-7.6	1 180 9	7 410 6	2.5	48 18	1 152 0	-8.5	34.0
Colorado.....	1 221 3	1 636 4	3 446	1 930 4	3.8	209	1 029 9	2.5	126	2 211	34.6	48.7
Connecticut....	1 161 3	1 940 8	7 084	2 005 0	-12.7	754	9 027	-11.4	161	1 642	-21.1	23.1
Delaware.....	781	1 599	621	1 382	-34.6	105	718	-37.9	2	410	-10.9	70.0
Dist. of Col....	4 712	1 158 3	7 972	6 723	-19.4	932	4 165	-12.1	130	542	-35.7	32.1
Florida.....	2 453 7	2 962 2	4 569	4 160 8	-2.8	565	1 978 4	-3.9	171	3 708	-15.3	51.7
Georgia.....	1 378 3	1 726 3	2 589	1 944 6	-29.7	306	1 188 3	-33.9	118	1 356	-33.8	58.7
Guam.....	890	1 815	964	1 199	86.0	0	50	-	0	0	-	0
Hawaii.....	1 576	3 821	2 214	3 129	-2.6	5	1 122	-3.0	0	286	-4.3	36.0
Idaho.....	4 354	5 716	762	6 364	-19.6	200	4 013	-23.4	55	891	2.6	49.4
Illinois.....	2 156 2	3 368 0	9 650	3 342 2	-9.6	3 013	1 920 1	-9.6	1 178	4 037	-29.5	56.7
Indiana.....	1 189 4	1 795 3	5 548	2 068 4	-13.8	483	9 216	-14.4	153	3 792	-6.6	34.8
Iowa.....	8 490	1 072 4	1 692	1 308 4	-16.6	386	7 642	-17.9	47	2 508	-3.3	44.7
Kansas.....	1 002 9	1 333 7	2 361	1 397 9	-6.1	133	8 564	-6.9	62	2 185	7.1	60.6
Kentucky.....	6 557	8 692	1 920	1 090 9	-7.2	420	5 539	-13.7	18	1 269	-17.2	44.8
Louisiana.....	7 942	1 004 4	1 943	1 261 1	-14.5	85	6 942	-12.7	73	1 573	-37.2	63.4
Maine.....	3 943	1 004 0	6 650	4 217	1.5	42	2 495	8.0	24	651	33.1	43.0
Maryland.....	1 019 0	1 490 1	3 842	1 448 2	-2.9	418	8 199	-11.6	1 088	2 136	10.7	54.5
Massachusetts..	1 880 8	3 066 1	9 346	3 170 5	-6.9	1 918	1 504 7	-5.6	321	3 294	-14.8	75.0
Michigan.....	1 712 3	2 364 7	5 334	3 068 5	-15.0	1 098	1 454 3	-12.0	568	2 709	18.8	37.6
Minnesota.....	1 182 2	1 773 3	4 100	1 877 8	-5.1	700	1 059 4	-2.0	111	2 506	4.6	38.9
Mississippi....	1 010 0	1 229 8	1 984	1 453 2	-18.4	657	9 102	-16.2	49	2 132	-33.9	42.7
Missouri.....	1 214 5	1 712 8	4 046	1 921 0	-9.1	598	9 910	-3.7	157	2 964	-6.3	45.6
Montana.....	4 004	4 991	873	5 676	-22.7	155	3 691	-11.6	28	1 841	-21.8	63.0
Nebraska.....	6 136	7 808	1 002	1 052 8	-9	42	6 117	-6.6	25	2 255	-7.5	57.9
Nevada.....	4 012	4 877	885	5 146	-6.3	131	3 314	-3.1	14	534	39.4	71.3
New Hampshire..	2 901	6 966	3 617	5 302	11.8	240	2 281	26.4	109	608	7.0	26.5
New Jersey....	2 051 3	3 373 3	1 232 9	3 074 4	-7.7	742	1 589 8	3.7	469	3 923	47.9	38.4
New Mexico....	4 656	5 508	775	6 221	-10.9	36	4 214	-9.8	6	967	-16.3	38.9
New York.....	9 329 7	1 286 05	3 242 2	1 281 78	-6.9	5 765	7 365 5	-6.7	1 267	8 245	-22.3	37.9
North Carolina.	1 826 8	2 390 2	5 236	2 665 6	-6.5	199	1 537 6	-5.9	41	2 359	-8.3	62.6
North Dakota..	3 044	4 581	1 131	9 072	-6.5	16	2 790	-7.1	1	642	-1.8	48.4
Ohio.....	2 525 5	3 405 3	7 123	4 219 9	-16.1	820	2 144 5	-16.7	237	7 352	-18.9	30.6
Oklahoma.....	1 506 6	1 710 5	1 782	1 976 2	-15.0	86	1 357 2	-16.5	1	3 813	-7.4	43.1
Oregon.....	9 378	1 109 3	1 516	1 391 6	15.8	349	7 993	26.5	49	2 871	-3.6	43.0
Pennsylvania...	3 120 1	4 052 2	8 509	4 970 5	-6.1	4 150	2 622 1	-6	1 750	8 965	-7.8	39.1
Puerto Rico....	3 609	4 890	1 335	8 088	-1.5	66	3 133	-4.4	1	1 109	-13.6	78.4
Rhode Island...	3 716	5 687	1 314	7 084	-12.9	187	3 291	7.6	22	1 230	25.3	31.7
South Carolina.	8 866	1 060 4	1 965	1 284 4	-16.2	60	7 047	-16.3	22	926	-18.0	54.1
South Dakota..	3 328	5 567	1 945	4 667	-25.5	42	2 810	-17.8	25	517	4.0	70.6
Tennessee.....	1 351 9	1 600 9	1 964	1 847 9	-19.6	208	1 017 4	-20.8	1	1 996	12.6	50.4
Texas.....	5 286 6	6 553 9	1 004 3	8 811 0	-7.0	2 026	4 772 5	-9.9	472	8 724	-15.0	90.7
Utah.....	4 886	6 433	957	9 102	-5.4	296	4 879	-2.6	0	1 086	-8.4	40.8
Vermont.....	2 091	3 661	1 166	3 425	-10.5	142	1 766	10.2	55	427	-3.2	55.3
Virginia.....	1 305 6	2 084 3	6 878	1 601 1	-5.9	349	9 228	-14.2	91	1 554	-18.8	51.5
Virgin Islands..	1 478	1 609	448	276	8.2	0	147	2.8	0	38	-	50.0
Washington....	9 532	1 863 9	6 901	2 058 6	-7.6	2 579	8 550	-9.6	317	1 575	-15.2	53.7
West Virginia..	4 086	4 745	756	5 617	-12.6	413	3 745	-4.5	22	1 050	19.2	31.0
Wisconsin.....	1 354 5	2 403 0	1 078 4	2 571 5	-4.4	322	1 076 9	5.9	479	2 858	-2.0	57.5
Wyoming.....	2 214	2 711	438	2 769	-1.7	13	1 722	8.0	174	504	-7.0	55.2

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.  
2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, June 1962

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from May 1962 <sup>2/</sup>
				May 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	June 1961 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	1 614 395	96.2	1 553 793	101.4	4.5	1 013 132	5 285 6	50 264	11.7
Alabama .....	18 036	5.3	17 999	7.5	-17.2	0	1767	1405	-12.9
Alaska .....	1	—	1	—	—	0	0	0	—
Arizona .....	59 190	-1	57 697	2.9	1.5	50 840	84	877	-10.3
Arkansas .....	80 055	95.8	81 859	101.0	-8	71 092	0	698	35.8
California .....	40 520	21.1	32 918	30.0	-18.7	0	1620	2688	1.2
Colorado .....	9 421	51.4	6 883	35.4	-13.1	301	365	1546	4.2
Connecticut .....	3179	199.6	2996	153.0	66.0	0	1704	78	-60.0
Delaware .....	1252	284.0	1170	286.1	-1.3	839	60	83	48.2
Dist. of Col. ....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Florida .....	19 497	-15.9	7574	-63.0	-7.3	0	1470	858	-36.7
Georgia .....	24 097	11.4	22 723	17.1	-2.7	10 287	0	1048	-20.2
Guam .....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Hawaii .....	644	10.5	466	24.3	47.9	0	131	107	52.9
Idaho .....	36 483	177.1	39 796	130.2	-26.7	3897	2373	1228	80.3
Illinois .....	12 429	-12.3	9682	-29.6	-25.2	4283	1052	881	-20.0
Indiana .....	7591	505.3	5923	305.1	77.3	2630	1152	561	2.9
Iowa .....	3356	132.2	5838	108.0	21.1	0	134	850	-12.2
Kansas .....	13 403	594.1	13 368	436.4	-32.1	506	628	636	-26.5
Kentucky .....	13 242	-61.5	12 699	-64.4	-65.8	2211	221	755	-37.7
Louisiana .....	81 587	63.0	80 780	72.3	45.9	62577	5525	1263	-23.4
Maine .....	1184	443.1	737	338.7	25.8	0	0	180	143.2
Maryland .....	16 598	486.3	18 069	565.8	9.8	6006	2478	1063	69.8
Massachusetts .....	8084	149.2	7275	141.9	17.3	2071	874	1765	7.0
Michigan .....	15 738	336.2	15 636	420.0	70.5	2963	1800	1853	135.5
Minnesota .....	4798	369.5	8743	102.0	1.9	486	124	654	123.2
Mississippi .....	428 341	138.6	427 046	138.4	41.5	426 926	41	439	-13.6
Missouri .....	43862	11.8	44201	3.8	-9.3	33305	3	470	-12.5
Montana .....	9120	92.9	9523	105.6	25.9	0	4305	1176	7.2
Nebraska .....	1365	57.1	2857	148.9	39.6	0	694	966	-7.6
Nevada .....	834	-13.2	809	-7.1	48.4	215	42	101	21.7
New Hampshire .....	523	—	508	—	171.7	473	12	126	16.7
New Jersey .....	20 506	321.0	20 682	201.8	-13.0	3704	631	1041	2.9
New Mexico .....	2716	33.6	2364	188.6	-14.2	445	0	283	-11.0
New York .....	17 380	700.6	16 496	(3/)	112.0	11532	3135	1362	60.2
North Carolina .....	12 3561	221.5	10 3245	239.6	-2.8	8058	356	4836	19.7
North Dakota .....	1284	14.8	1349	56.1	18.5	193	0	182	213.8
Ohio .....	38 055	328.5	39 618	370.7	29.0	21832	845	2802	1.7
Oklahoma .....	7387	-15.4	7105	-13.5	-38.7	2060	29	1507	53.3
Oregon .....	94 406	986.9	94 288	(3/)	8.8	66281	4781	1794	46.7
Pennsylvania .....	38 452	164.0	38 681	182.7	18.0	23407	1774	1254	1.5
Puerto Rico .....	5095	-14.3	1139	-27.7	11.3	0	0	147	-20.1
Rhode Island .....	28	—	11	—	—	0	2	0	—
South Carolina .....	31328	102.5	30926	96.3	-24.7	14998	5967	901	14.6
South Dakota .....	2435	7.1	2282	41.0	-1.8	0	225	486	105.9
Tennessee .....	12 4217	72.6	12 3529	78.2	-18.8	10 6674	0	847	-11.8
Texas .....	89 581	54.3	78 961	142.0	31.4	51627	635	3699	49.3
Utah .....	4209	99.5	6174	66.9	16.5	2569	25	622	18.7
Vermont .....	435	53.2	223	75.6	-17.1	0	18	746	-6.0
Virginia .....	12941	110.0	11 497	126.5	-1.6	2833	2008	466	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	6	—
Washington .....	37 568	192.3	30 076	159.1	-55.4	11244	1814	1516	22.3
West Virginia .....	933	543.4	932	377.9	370.7	661	20	123	43.0
Wisconsin .....	640.9	527.7	7095	698.1	8.7	3106	1579	819	295.7
Wyoming .....	1039	67.6	1344	-49.7	31.0	0	353	470	-8

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.<sup>3/</sup> Over 1,000 percent.



Table 8.--Interstate claims and payments under State programs, April-June 1962

State	Taken as agent State		Received as liable State		Interstate payments 2/ as liable State	
	Initial claims	Continued claims 1/	Initial claims	Continued claims 1/	Weeks compensated	Amount of benefits
Total, 53 States.....	19 294 8	1 281 122	1 814 70	1 291 316	1 052 171	\$37,830,030
Alabama.....	4342	32892	2355	12285	8704	234964
Alaska.....	714	4315	879	7137	6479	127093
Arizona.....	4388	24806	2899	16070	12302	375344
Arkansas.....	4936	42536	1702	10070	8874	220094
California.....	18236	101556	18964	179212	132568	5792545
Colorado.....	2002	11333	2944	19293	16404	667638
Connecticut.....	1844	10353	3002	25893	21430	836846
Delaware.....	792	4744	1759	15693	14044	581551
Dist. of Col.....	1761	12127	1712	10699	9711	286283
Florida.....	10495	78989	6785	26349	20518	576233
Georgia.....	3442	19435	3157	17983	12588	377004
Hawaii.....	796	4991	748	5419	4695	200649
Idaho.....	1669	10322	460	3866	2735	99784
Illinois.....	4987	30022	12221	94240	76868	3033068
Indiana.....	4659	33505	4112	20034	20336	636608
Iowa.....	853	6850	1367	7615	7292	230328
Kansas.....	1451	8379	2411	14072	12933	475251
Kentucky.....	5195	24505	2079	16000	13177	396406
Louisiana.....	4254	25137	4003	22166	16124	521616
Maine.....	1157	8696	910	3795	2407	55678
Maryland.....	2682	19811	4142	32719	33080	1032812
Massachusetts.....	2784	18572	4834	32730	24536	922629
Michigan.....	4592	33413	4051	21894	19148	692047
Minnesota.....	1617	11975	2020	15026	14001	413409
Mississippi.....	3514	27760	1449	7418	6540	170617
Missouri.....	4289	33247	3515	22788	19705	661068
Montana.....	907	7239	803	5413	4114	128011
Nebraska.....	460	1896	1330	9337	8655	271292
Nevada.....	2121	10026	1521	12723	9139	334313
New Hampshire.....	1032	6612	983	5175	3851	101581
New Jersey.....	8624	48596	5192	37394	28232	1175938
New Mexico.....	1673	5427	1923	13035	12998	400039
New York.....	11890	59284	20658	186886	145679	5616206
North Carolina.....	4508	35310	2758	17290	15850	380491
North Dakota.....	397	4762	513	4281	4746	156070
Ohio.....	4937	34874	10529	65355	65630	2903231
Oklahoma.....	4878	34018	2190	15198	12118	333914
Oregon.....	4648	27364	2527	14738	12499	437952
Pennsylvania.....	9938	66249	11008	72689	54176	1801685
Puerto Rico.....	3385	58635	126	704	437	6484
Rhode Island.....	1231	7783	663	4295	3722	113983
South Carolina.....	2676	18106	1701	9800	8253	223131
South Dakota.....	484	3117	868	5581	5528	170319
Tennessee.....	5515	43927	1860	16492	13930	371530
Texas.....	8984	67421	7381	46511	33913	986804
Utah.....	940	5869	996	6084	4623	165744
Vermont.....	621	4108	616	3572	2911	90550
Virginia.....	2999	14723	3091	19962	14596	369071
Virgin Islands.....	5	17	—	—	—	—
Washington.....	5614	35835	3357	24281	22077	737925
West Virginia.....	4774	22574	1751	10702	10187	226896
Wisconsin.....	1740	15033	1305	12483	10467	422608
Wyoming.....	516	2046	1340	10869	6647	286697

1/ In some cases claims cover more than one week of unemployment.  
2/ Excludes payments under the wage combining plans.



Table 9.--Time lapse <sup>1/</sup> in first benefit payments for total unemployment under State programs, April-June 1962

State	Type of week <sup>2/</sup>	Percent of all claims taken biweekly <sup>3/</sup>		Percent of first payment issued with time lapse of--							
				14 days or less				Over 42 days			
				Intrastate		Interstate		Intrastate		Interstate	
		Apr. -June 1962	Apr. -June 1961	Apr. -June 1962	Apr. -June 1961	Apr. -June 1962	Apr. -June 1961	Apr. -June 1962	Apr. -June 1961	Apr. -June 1962	Apr. -June 1961
Total, 52 States.....	--	--	--	85	84	57	51	3	3	11	13
Alabama <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	81	80	45	37	3	3	15	20
Alaska.....	C	--	--	84	83	75	77	2	2	2	2
Arizona.....	C	--	--	92	92	76	78	2	2	5	6
Arkansas.....	C	6.3	--	93	88	87	71	1	3	3	5
California <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	92	92	58	43	1	1	10	14
Colorado.....	C	--	--	83	79	62	59	4	5	8	9
Connecticut <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	92	92	76	79	1	1	5	3
Delaware <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	--	--	84	91	73	55	2	1	4	4
Dist. of Col.....	C	--	--	82	86	54	51	2	1	10	9
Florida <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	87	83	76	73	2	2	3	6
Georgia.....	C	32.8	100.0	78	72	64	52	2	4	6	12
Hawaii.....	C	--	--	69	73	45	37	2	1	9	7
Idaho.....	C	22.9	20.5	91	91	65	66	3	2	9	10
Illinois.....	C	--	--	76	73	38	44	8	6	23	19
Indiana.....	C	--	--	91	91	74	59	1	1	6	10
Iowa.....	C	--	--	74	67	48	21	7	8	17	31
Kansas.....	C	11.4	10.5	87	85	76	58	2	2	4	4
Kentucky.....	F	100.0	100.0	80	68	49	54	4	5	8	5
Louisiana.....	F	9.5	25.7	78	81	64	62	8	8	16	13
Maine.....	C	--	--	91	87	37	65	1	1	10	3
Maryland <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	88	86	46	43	2	2	12	11
Massachusetts <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	90	90	44	49	1	1	16	13
Michigan <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	7.2	18.6	87	90	48	40	4	3	17	23
Minnesota <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	14.6	14.0	88	91	70	74	3	1	8	6
Mississippi <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	88	84	75	75	1	2	5	5
Missouri.....	C	--	--	88	88	55	62	1	1	9	6
Montana.....	C	--	--	89	88	72	63	3	2	7	8
Nebraska.....	C	100.0	100.0	85	85	66	65	2	2	9	10
Nevada.....	C	--	--	87	86	60	52	1	2	12	12
New Hampshire.....	C	--	--	92	92	78	83	1	(5/)	3	1
New Jersey <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	--	--	95	96	77	78	2	1	9	8
New Mexico.....	C	100.0	92.0	71	68	46	46	6	4	20	15
New York.....	C	--	--	87	83	39	40	2	3	18	19
North Carolina.....	F	--	--	81	82	66	59	1	1	5	8
North Dakota.....	C	--	--	89	87	68	64	3	5	5	5
Ohio.....	C	--	--	90	87	65	53	2	2	6	9
Oklahoma.....	C	28.3	26.6	86	82	78	82	2	3	2	3
Oregon <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	83	85	61	66	3	5	7	11
Pennsylvania.....	F	--	--	72	78	44	36	5	4	14	12
Puerto Rico <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	90	72	73	60	1	3	3	3
Rhode Island <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	--	--	92	92	87	72	1	1	5	8
South Carolina <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	--	--	89	82	62	42	1	2	5	12
South Dakota.....	F	--	--	90	93	72	77	2	2	5	4
Tennessee <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	19.0	19.5	84	85	71	75	4	2	7	6
Texas.....	F	--	--	85	72	61	11	3	4	9	29
Utah.....	C	--	--	90	87	53	51	1	1	5	8
Vermont.....	C	--	--	92	88	71	64	1	1	6	9
Virginia <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	100.0	100.0	81	78	60	52	2	2	11	11
Washington.....	C	11.0	9.9	86	83	61	46	1	1	6	11
West Virginia.....	F	100.0	100.0	80	81	50	39	4	4	16	20
Wisconsin.....	C	--	--	83	74	48	45	4	4	14	18
Wyoming.....	C	100.0	100.0	78	73	69	49	2	2	6	5

<sup>1/</sup> Time between the end of the benefit period and the date the check of cash payment is issued. In 17 States payments are issued at the local offices (see footnote 4/).

<sup>2/</sup> C represents "calendar week," a period of seven consecutive days, uniform for all claimants, usually ending on Saturday. F represents "flexible week," a period of seven consecutive days beginning on the date a claim is filed. States are classified by type of week in effect during Apr. -June 1962.

<sup>3/</sup> Data represent intrastate weeks claimed originating in local offices operating on bi-weekly schedule as percent of all intrastate weeks claimed in the State. Percentage not shown for States with less than 5 percent.

<sup>4/</sup> Intrastate payments issued at local offices. Over 85 percent of payments are made in local offices in Massachusetts.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.



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SEPTEMBER 1962

# STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator

Washington 25, D. C.



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

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Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
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Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

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- Table 16.--New beneficiaries under State programs, by type of benefits, April-June 1962
- Table 17.--Selected data on benefit payment activities, under State programs having dependents' allowances, April-June 1962







Table 1. --Selected local office activities, Women, July 1962

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews		Nonagricultural				Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/	
	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 2/	Total		Referrals		Placements		Number	Per-centage change from June 1962	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962
			Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 2/	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 2/	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 2/				
Total, 54 States.....	369,555	-17.8	51,918	-19.6	28,909	-18.2	47,337	-7.2	24,700	-4.5	56,631	45.3
Alabama.....	5,628	-29.2	471	-24.1	282	-23.6	8,415	4.9	4,838	5.4	2,718	10.9
Alaska.....	660	2.8	64	-	38	-	981	-4	4,508	66.3	2,888	12.3
Arizona.....	3,684	-16.6	696	-7.9	365	-	6,758	-1.4	2,799	21.3	1,776	-10.9
Arkansas.....	5,030	-11.8	4,446	-21.9	488	-37.7	6,420	-1.4	1,845	27.4	9,462	11.1
California.....	4,187	-29.9	2,223	-9.0	2,616	-5.8	5,917	-6.6	3,733	77.6	1,989	8.3
Connecticut.....	6,368	-16.6	681	-5.1	1,211	-9.7	7,223	-3.4	4,196	6.6	2,956	-1.3
Delaware.....	448	-27.1	62	-31.8	433	-40.7	7,794	-10.9	1,450	28.4	1,122	10.3
Dist. of Col.....	2,677	-18.1	720	-31.9	40	-	3,591	-4.6	1,581	67.3	5,756	27.2
Florida.....	9,785	-14.8	777	-13.9	353	-34.4	1,948	-7.3	669	-2.6	4,304	4.8
Georgia.....	7,197	-11.7	1,361	2.1	293	-16.8	8,738	-6.9	1,128	45.9	8,391	32.6
Guam.....	22	-	0	-	815	-23.2	1,926	3.1	1,495	32.4	7,090	50.3
Hawaii.....	1,294	-26.1	130	7.1	80	-	1,684	5.5	818	-	5,137	3.3
Idaho.....	2,223	-25.0	181	-27.6	89	-48.8	2,481	-6.3	1,564	-5	7,528	2.2
Illinois.....	13,407	-23.7	1,709	-27.1	979	-22.3	12,235	-5.2	3,523	27.3	10,889	72.7
Indiana.....	8,982	-24.4	884	-5.1	547	-23.7	9,526	-3.2	1,937	32.7	1,606	1.5
Iowa.....	3,302	-27.5	377	-20.3	188	-5.3	5,010	-1.5	2,078	75.4	3,790	10.1
Kansas.....	3,094	-24.9	591	-32.8	332	-32.5	5,022	-6.1	1,586	48.9	1,296	-4.6
Kentucky.....	5,001	-9.4	950	-27.3	427	-15.4	5,854	17.3	3,345	23.1	1,129	6.0
Louisiana.....	4,760	-21.3	510	-15.8	269	-23.1	5,904	7.4	2,813	57.4	2,860	6.3
Maine.....	1,723	1.9	240	-35.1	114	-40.6	1,703	-2.5	1,075	3.7	1,850	10.4
Maryland.....	4,311	-28.5	625	-30.2	368	-46.2	5,749	-17.4	3,904	70.2	3,572	4.5
Massachusetts.....	9,806	-29.1	1,129	-18.0	651	-15.8	13,295	-7.9	8,116	49.7	1,850	1.5
Michigan.....	18,799	-22	2,016	-13.8	1,251	-26.1	1,271	-2.5	5,144	57.6	14,070	13.3
Minnesota.....	5,508	-44.3	316	-33.7	161	-26.1	6,945	-1.8	3,603	-8.2	2,928	-1.1
Mississippi.....	4,762	-10.8	1,007	-9.6	420	19.7	7,531	4.9	4,422	6.5	1,461	7.5
Missouri.....	8,389	-29.0	1,151	-28.0	633	-28.2	7,605	-9.8	3,794	-6.5	4,570	-9
Montana.....	1,946	-17.8	479	-31.0	187	-31.0	2,288	-1.2	1,302	6.0	4,776	2.7
Nebraska.....	2,182	-24.3	267	-36.6	139	-27.2	1,886	-35.9	1,046	-3.9	6,742	-14.0
Nevada.....	1,272	-1.4	168	-18.0	75	-33.0	2,460	-6.7	702	7.5	3,515	1.0
New Hampshire.....	1,426	-25.8	144	-41.2	99	-26.1	2,078	-11.6	3,081	85.6	1,194	11.7
New Jersey.....	1,221	-21.7	987	-15.6	733	-15.7	2,551	-17.0	3,494	46.4	1,584	10.3
New Mexico.....	2,128	-20.9	274	-19.9	162	-15.7	2,516	-7	635	-8.1	4,843	5
New York.....	3,538	-5.7	762	-19.9	512	-15.7	5,985	-11.2	1,739	24.0	5,280	16.2
North Carolina.....	9,313	-20.5	1,217	-18.4	534	-19.8	12,724	-2.7	1,911	52.1	7,755	15.3
North Dakota.....	782	-35.6	79	-56.3	50	-66.7	3,444	-11.9	1,711	11.8	1,687	-8
Ohio.....	18,433	-19.1	3,317	-23.0	1,772	-66.7	16,326	-9.0	1,687	45.3	10,350	7.8
Oklahoma.....	4,283	-19.1	872	-24.9	543	-14.7	6,765	-6	3,476	33.5	2,051	8.0
Oregon.....	3,864	-36.5	620	-12.5	278	-14.7	5,476	-8.2	3,571	8	2,051	-3.7
Pennsylvania.....	18,144	-13.7	4,049	-23.9	2,033	-16.2	20,343	-12.1	10,307	8	2,773	18.0
Puerto Rico.....	5,156	-2.8	1,028	-4.1	475	-39.1	3,326	-15.0	1,539	-3	2,213	5.7
Rhode Island.....	1,798	-23.2	342	-22.8	212	-36.3	2,807	-10.9	1,155	11.1	2,745	39.8
South Carolina.....	4,310	-5.1	233	-38.4	118	-26.2	7,849	-1.3	6,004	12.2	2,605	18.9
South Dakota.....	983	-22.8	119	-11.8	60	-77.0	1,254	2.7	380	175.4	1,862	16.2
Tennessee.....	7,058	-12.1	1,799	-19.4	422	-21.0	9,992	-4.4	1,055	99.5	5,585	4.6
Texas.....	2,412	-19.3	3,821	-10.0	2,059	-5.6	3,614	-3.4	9,267	17.6	5,531	13.2
Utah.....	1,724	-45.1	262	-15.7	164	-8.4	2,623	-4.9	791	1.5	7,694	1.6
Vermont.....	831	-28.2	47	-	26	-	1,157	-20.3	436	48.0	5,881	1.3
Virginia.....	5,574	-18.0	991	-21.0	436	-26.7	6,706	-4.7	1,138	35.7	2,653	6.3
Virgin Islands.....	113	-32.7	62	-24.0	303	-	1,157	-19.8	285	25.1	4,254	26.1
Washington.....	7,073	-10.4	750	-11.9	303	-6.5	8,139	-8.2	1,837	34.2	1,708	37.7
West Virginia.....	2,355	-21.9	427	-10.7	231	-27.3	3,220	2.7	850	13.5	3,299	42.3
Wisconsin.....	5,209	-35.9	434	-32.4	234	-27.3	9,013	-20.7	2,37	-1.5	2,638	1.3
Wyoming.....	583	-28.9	83	3.8	53	-1.8	890	-12.7	435	-	2,638	1.3

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.  
2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.  
4/ Includes State programs only.



Table 2. --Nonagricultural selection activity and individuals tested, July 1962

State	Selection notices issued						Individuals tested			
	Total		Responses		Referrals resulting from notices		Total	Aptitude tests		Proficiency tests
	Number	Percentage change from June 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from June 1962 1/	Number	Percentage change from June 1962 1/		Specific	General	
Total, 54 States.....	757,872	-0.3	534,490	-0.1	389,922	-2.3	154,810	68,942	35,824	50,044
Alabama.....	9,178	14.4	7,352	11.2	6,684	9.8	2,512	1,575	198	739
Alaska.....	1,972	30.2	1,611	28.3	1,123	11.5	603	182	76	345
Arizona.....	10,973	-7.7	6,562	-8.5	4,632	-9.5	1,687	647	271	769
Arkansas.....	9,552	-6.2	8,006	-11.4	7,217	-9.6	2,422	1,226	612	584
California.....	104,654	4.6	69,026	9.9	53,604	1.9	19,487	8,273	4,332	6,882
Colorado.....	13,854	-9.1	9,563	-8.9	6,494	-5.5	1,599	341	374	884
Connecticut.....	19,835	-15.7	8,635	-21.4	5,296	-9.4	2,464	1,127	703	634
Delaware.....	766	-27.2	508	-28.7	414	-33.2	42	21	16	5
Dist. of Col. ....	3,907	-9.8	2,097	-23.7	1,449	-25.1	1,861	218	356	1,287
Florida.....	20,094	-5.2	15,870	-4.0	13,198	-1.3	3,968	590	585	2,793
Georgia.....	8,056	13.8	6,549	19.8	5,977	21.0	3,697	1,939	775	983
Guam.....	12	—	4	—	4	—	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	3,022	28.4	2,017	30.7	1,584	25.0	262	89	51	122
Idaho.....	5,931	-1.7	4,971	-5.6	4,378	-1.7	486	143	142	201
Illinois.....	23,847	-4	15,211	6.2	9,242	3.3	5,190	2,914	898	1,378
Indiana.....	12,430	20.0	8,737	16.3	6,827	16.4	4,003	2,374	916	713
Iowa.....	10,743	1.1	8,567	.8	6,474	3.3	1,938	865	365	708
Kansas.....	5,806	-1.0	5,017	2.5	3,926	5.2	1,353	546	336	471
Kentucky.....	13,271	16.0	10,228	21.8	8,226	23.8	4,460	2,633	809	1,018
Louisiana.....	9,473	8.3	7,566	7.2	6,506	3.4	2,650	1,014	361	1,275
Maine.....	2,815	4.6	2,236	6.0	1,617	-4.8	538	330	107	101
Maryland.....	8,509	-8.4	5,621	-16.9	4,351	-17.1	1,677	384	675	618
Massachusetts.....	27,846	-3.3	19,443	-6.5	10,406	-6.9	2,292	1,090	494	708
Michigan.....	26,378	7.1	20,131	11.7	14,481	12.5	7,695	1,838	2,867	2,990
Minnesota.....	10,967	-2.0	7,661	-9.1	5,541	-11.8	2,779	1,483	300	996
Mississippi.....	11,307	2.7	8,638	9.0	6,163	14.8	2,762	1,523	579	660
Missouri.....	17,041	8.5	11,881	8.5	7,459	9.1	4,386	2,653	585	1,148
Montana.....	7,194	17.7	6,033	19.7	4,946	18.9	1,805	652	513	640
Nebraska.....	5,599	9.1	3,770	6.3	2,311	-2.6	1,180	477	245	458
Nevada.....	2,082	-8	1,368	-9.0	1,115	-7.6	520	185	89	246
New Hampshire.....	2,245	-28.0	1,964	-23.6	1,590	-30.5	372	269	79	24
New Jersey.....	20,852	-5	12,580	-4.3	5,934	-3.9	2,959	1,564	870	525
New Mexico.....	3,582	-1.1	3,023	-6.3	2,718	-5.9	1,031	207	227	597
New York.....	53,495	4.3	28,691	-7.5	20,489	-9.7	6,286	1,370	1,830	3,086
North Carolina.....	14,346	2.3	11,061	5.8	9,439	4.8	4,318	2,912	825	581
North Dakota.....	2,909	7.7	2,390	4.4	2,041	2.8	596	279	127	190
Ohio.....	32,387	4.8	24,401	5.0	17,339	5.1	10,418	4,943	2,236	3,239
Oklahoma.....	10,544	.9	8,490	.1	6,994	-3.2	2,936	1,232	704	1,000
Oregon.....	13,039	2.4	9,416	1.9	5,984	-8.6	1,423	415	607	401
Pennsylvania.....	48,112	-11.4	37,980	-12.8	23,082	-19.0	7,231	2,757	3,185	1,289
Puerto Rico.....	7,772	-8.5	5,425	-13.2	4,426	-16.7	1,303	561	512	230
Rhode Island.....	5,934	-14.3	3,114	-19.7	2,072	-15.3	540	147	272	121
South Carolina.....	6,609	13.2	5,361	9.4	4,388	8.6	2,290	1,705	226	359
South Dakota.....	3,618	-5	2,602	9.0	1,708	-1	470	195	80	195
Tennessee.....	12,713	5.6	10,337	5.0	7,734	2.3	4,390	3,149	447	794
Texas.....	57,843	-7.8	42,619	-4.6	32,332	-6.5	9,855	4,261	1,777	3,817
Utah.....	4,569	-28.0	3,405	-24.9	2,803	-23.0	1,813	450	655	708
Vermont.....	1,161	-15.4	1,067	-16.4	957	-21.3	254	199	35	20
Virginia.....	6,866	11.6	4,305	18.2	3,522	22.8	3,343	1,985	828	530
Virgin Islands.....	89	-10.1	44	—	41	—	30	15	6	9
Washington.....	15,507	13.0	11,159	14.1	7,974	9.2	2,577	816	695	1,066
West Virginia.....	7,256	-9	5,852	2.1	4,810	6.2	1,251	621	568	62
Wisconsin.....	17,646	-8.4	12,965	2.8	8,839	-25.2	2,652	1,543	357	752
Wyoming.....	1,664	-6.2	1,360	-9.5	1,061	-6.1	154	15	46	93

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 3. --Selected local office activities, Handicapped, July 1962

State	New applications <sup>1/</sup>				Initial counseling interviews				Nonagricultural placements			
	Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>		Total		Veteran <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>3/</sup>
Total, 54 States.	3 708 9	0.2	1 039 3	7.8	1 331 9	1.3	3 743	3.4	2 109 0	-7.8	8 096	-7.7
Alabama .....	326	14.8	71	2.9	117	20.6	31	--	140	-14.6	40	--
Alaska .....	72	4.3	12	--	6	--	3	--	21	--	9	--
Arizona .....	650	23.3	213	21.7	159	31.4	49	--	424	10.4	220	7.3
Arkansas .....	560	-12.4	138	-2.8	154	3.4	56	--	468	14.1	124	10.7
California .....	5 466	8.1	1 801	13.1	1 393	8.6	425	14.9	1 984	-7.1	1 218	-2
Colorado .....	300	6.4	95	20.3	59	9.3	24	--	218	5.3	115	23.7
Connecticut .....	649	2.2	169	-7.6	273	-16.5	76	-20.8	401	-10.9	93	-25.0
Delaware .....	55	--	10	--	29	--	7	--	19	--	6	--
Dist. of Col. ....	294	-3.6	42	--	149	-19.9	14	--	155	-25.8	50	-45.6
Florida .....	1 057	-5.4	406	7.7	206	-10.8	62	-31.1	696	2.4	251	-6.7
Georgia .....	423	6.3	88	-6.4	227	4.6	44	--	344	-1.1	102	8.5
Guam .....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Hawaii .....	187	22.2	45	--	82	54.7	16	--	85	30.8	11	--
Idaho .....	189	13.9	52	--	49	--	9	--	110	8.9	42	--
Illinois .....	1 557	2.2	454	3.4	629	-5.8	231	-11.1	530	-19.2	246	-25.0
Indiana .....	843	1.7	217	7.4	252	6.3	66	-5.7	351	-5.9	148	-8.6
Iowa .....	459	.9	107	3.9	125	9.6	20	--	351	-5.6	122	-7.6
Kansas .....	342	-3	97	32.9	117	-3.3	27	--	183	-25.0	58	-36.3
Kentucky .....	538	19.3	158	45.0	265	25.6	91	--	224	.4	97	29.3
Louisiana .....	500	-13.9	120	-11.1	217	-8.0	45	--	230	-8.0	84	-18.4
Maine .....	49	--	14	--	60	-22.1	17	--	52	-28.8	11	--
Maryland .....	313	-18.9	88	-11.1	121	40.7	37	--	169	12.7	47	--
Massachusetts ..	752	-6.0	237	-1.7	599	-2.8	184	-6.6	185	-37.3	54	-48.1
Michigan .....	1 646	10.2	479	21.3	534	8.1	171	12.5	822	-10.0	301	-12.5
Minnesota .....	837	-7.3	247	-5.0	169	-4.5	54	-10.0	384	-18.8	178	-28.5
Mississippi .....	277	12.1	64	14.3	110	52.8	25	--	171	3.0	52	--
Missouri .....	749	10.1	209	31.4	297	16.5	71	16.4	314	-16.7	112	-5.9
Montana .....	447	20.8	78	0	131	35.1	31	--	214	17.6	85	32.8
Nebraska .....	218	0	38	--	86	3.6	17	--	304	-22.4	114	-8.8
Nevada .....	161	14.2	68	36.0	37	--	10	--	83	3.8	50	--
New Hampshire ..	122	-14.1	37	--	70	--	19	--	92	-16.4	26	--
New Jersey .....	1 036	2.3	263	3.5	578	-7.7	162	1.3	270	-29.7	76	-27.6
New Mexico .....	185	-12.3	68	15.3	56	-8.2	22	--	135	-20.6	85	-16.7
New York .....	2 347	-4.9	489	5.6	980	-14.4	189	-26.5	2 783	-14.1	647	-9.8
North Carolina ..	806	-11.1	194	2.1	244	-15.6	72	9.1	536	-9.5	155	-6
North Dakota ...	85	-30.3	24	--	25	--	6	--	151	18.0	44	--
Ohio .....	1 510	6.3	513	.4	738	-5.1	256	22.5	795	-5.7	438	-3.1
Oklahoma .....	430	-19.9	134	8.9	88	3.5	23	--	890	7.7	396	9.1
Oregon .....	718	-11.7	198	-3.4	217	.5	50	-35.1	420	8.0	162	-14.7
Pennsylvania ...	2 799	1.2	853	7.4	1 300	3.7	375	8.4	1 053	-21.0	273	-30.7
Puerto Rico ....	194	-37.4	19	--	59	-26.2	3	--	38	--	6	--
Rhode Island ....	607	-28.2	87	-16.3	190	-15.2	45	--	253	-34.3	34	--
South Carolina ..	355	11.3	95	39.7	60	-22.1	17	--	187	14.7	69	9.5
South Dakota ....	96	21.5	31	--	29	--	10	--	91	30.0	38	--
Tennessee .....	367	-2.1	115	-9	172	17.0	49	--	477	-6.5	273	-12.8
Texas .....	2 713	-7	791	10.8	905	8.6	286	15.3	1 947	.8	812	-7
Utah .....	168	-6	52	--	88	10.0	22	--	129	-25.4	53	-25.3
Vermont .....	65	-9.7	14	--	16	--	5	--	44	--	9	--
Virginia .....	388	-2	83	-1.2	291	-5.5	80	-2.4	280	10.7	74	4.2
Virgin Islands ..	2	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Washington .....	963	5.0	180	7.1	114	-5.0	28	--	446	5.4	216	-5
West Virginia ...	445	-5.7	134	-2.9	109	25.3	29	--	96	-8.6	49	--
Wisconsin .....	724	-1.6	187	-2.6	317	50.2	78	56.0	308	-3.1	105	-15.3
Wyoming .....	48	--	15	--	21	--	4	--	37	--	16	--

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, July 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	580,466	-4.1	100.0	247,006	-4.5	100.0	96,733	-4.8	100.0	106,572	-6.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	303	-34.0	.1	22	—	(2/)	50	-26.5	.1	45	—	(2/)
Mining.....	2,127	-8.2	.4	221	-16.6	.1	575	-6.5	.6	267	-11.0	.3
Contract construction.....	41,976	2.3	7.2	1,213	-1.7	.5	12,325	5.9	12.7	8,162	6.5	7.7
Total manufacturing.....	136,729	1.4	23.6	60,952	4.8	24.7	17,581	-1.7	18.2	16,757	10.7	15.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	1,630	2.2	.3	750	-4.4	.3	229	3.6	.2	120	-24.0	.1
Food and kindred products.....	31,207	43.7	5.5	13,375	71.6	5.4	3,389	10.8	3.6	4,816	51.5	4.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	433	243.7	.1	156	108.0	.1	40	—	(2/)	3	—	(2/)
Textile mill products.....	6,510	-11.7	1.1	3,670	-11.6	1.5	536	-2.7	.6	623	-19.6	.6
Apparel and related products.....	22,359	.3	4.0	18,726	1.3	7.7	503	-2.9	.5	3,752	16.8	3.5
Lumber and wood products.....	4,708	-6.0	.8	274	-17.7	.1	1,284	3.5	1.3	801	-8.1	.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,164	-1.8	.7	690	1.3	.3	815	1.6	.8	471	3.5	.4
Paper and allied products.....	3,350	-19.7	.6	1,179	-22.4	.5	450	9.5	.5	175	3.6	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	4,140	-10.9	.7	2,083	-8.8	.8	361	-7.9	.4	316	-6.8	.3
Chemicals and allied.....	4,808	13.8	.8	1,520	14.5	.6	627	1.3	.6	428	71.2	.4
Petroleum refining and related inds. .	553	6.6	.1	118	1.7	(2/)	131	-7.7	.1	38	—	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	3,020	-23.5	.5	1,261	-27.1	.5	417	-16.4	.4	182	-21.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3,735	-2.1	.6	2,290	6.5	.9	193	-5.4	.2	364	14.5	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3,279	7.9	.6	708	2.8	.3	636	.2	.7	250	12.1	.2
Primary metal industries.....	2,579	-15.2	.4	386	-4.9	.2	613	-19.0	.6	221	-16.0	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	9,301	-4.1	1.6	1,564	-7.5	.6	2,236	6.5	2.3	1,026	4.5	1.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	7,042	-15.0	1.2	1,204	-14.1	.6	1,625	-16.4	1.7	945	-9.2	.9
Electrical machinery.....	10,072	-13.9	1.7	6,061	-13.6	2.4	902	-17.9	.9	627	-14.5	.6
Transportation equipment.....	6,977	-10.8	1.2	866	-8.1	.4	2,006	-6.5	2.1	985	-19.1	.9
Instruments.....	1,439	-24.1	.2	821	-29.5	.3	151	1.3	.2	114	-26.0	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	5,423	-4.9	.9	3,250	-4.5	1.3	437	-2.2	.5	500	-3.3	.5
Railroad transportation.....	431	-27.3	.1	31	—	(2/)	110	-23.1	.1	52	-20.0	(2/)
Other public utilities.....	2,123	-8.4	.3	234	2.5	.9	804	-9.8	.8	3,699	-6.7	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	131,492	-1.7	22.6	49,853	3.1	20.2	23,57	-5.3	23.2	19,015	-8.1	17.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	1,254	.7	.2	731	1.9	.3	1,592	-1.2	1.6	1,620	-1.0	1.5
Service except private households.....	10,344	-6.8	1.7	4,130	-13.1	1.6	2,131	-3	2.0	20,659	-10.4	19.4
Private households.....	114,612	-10.0	19.7	7,345	-9.3	31.3	10,150	-20.2	10.5	34,134	-9.9	32.1
Federal government.....	4,716	-17.3	.8	1,511	-14.6	.6	1,035	-16.2	1.1	624	-7.7	.6
State government.....	5,420	-4.2	.9	2,559	-7.9	1.0	794	-6.4	.8	659	-6.6	.6
Local government.....	5,268	-24.7	.9	2,475	-33.7	1.0	785	-17.8	.8	863	-44.1	.8
International government.....	22	—	(2/)	7	—	(2/)	2	—	(2/)	5	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	141	10.2	(2/)	28	—	(2/)	18	—	(2/)	11	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.  
 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, July 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	580,466	-4.1	100.0	247,006	-4.5	100.0	96,733	-4.8	100.0	106,572	-6.0	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	20,074	-10.4	3.5	12,061	-6.0	4.9	2,942	-6.6	3.0	3,964	-9.6	3.7
Clerical and sales.....	87,408	-3.7	15.1	57,971	-5.1	23.5	5,479	-13.0	5.7	8,388	-18.5	7.9
Service.....	181,783	-10.3	31.2	113,964	-8.9	46.1	17,807	-18.1	18.4	47,049	-11.4	44.2
Skilled.....	351,411	1.2	61	234,9	-1.0	1.0	12,048	3.4	12.5	9,266	-3	8.7
Semiskilled.....	78,021	-4.7	13.4	32,480	-3.9	13.1	11,875	-3.2	12.3	8,787	-3.1	8.2
Unskilled and other.....	178,039	2.9	30.7	28,181	20.7	11.4	46,582	1	48.1	29,118	6.7	27.3



Table 6. --Nonagricultural openings, referrals, placements, and employer visits, July 1962

State	Openings			Referrals			Placements			Employer visits		
	Received	Avail- able 1/	Pending	Number	Per- centage change from June 1962	Appli- cant holding office	Number	Per- centage change from June 1962	Order holding office	Number	Per- centage change from June 1962 2/	Per- cent major market
Total, 54 States	71 243 2	95 773 4	24 262 6	105 009 1	-5.7	39 465	58 046 6	-4.1	1 393 1	1 284 00	-0.1	4 81
Alabama.....	1 199 8	1 663 2	393 3	1 737 0	-2	295	1 011 4	-5.3	22	2 852	-1 0	54.5
Alaska.....	1 134	1 586	436	1 942	3.7	154	917	24.1	16	287	192.9	65.2
Arizona.....	1 007 4	1 272 5	2185	1 505 6	-11.3	294	9 003	-8.9	73	1 510	-10.4	59.9
Arkansas.....	1 152 7	1 264 3	1 200	1 566 0	.7	362	1 082 9	3.5	48	2 011	26.7	40.4
California.....	9 762 5	12 134 3	2 622 7	13 165 3	1.9	10 343	7 182 1	-3.1	4 257	12 689	10.1	31.8
Colorado.....	1 134 9	1 479 5	3187	18 261	-5.4	242	9 352	-9.2	98	2 254	1.9	37.4
Connecticut....	9 674	1 675 8	636 4	17 942	-10.5	339	8 078	-10.5	107	1 616	-1.6	28.5
Delaware.....	620	1 241	566	1 037	-25.0	1	479	-33.3	6	559	36.3	68.0
Dist. of Col....	4 356	1 232 8	7347	6 013	-10.6	745	3 548	-14.8	99	868	60.1	23.2
Florida.....	2 379 5	28 364	4 252	39 544	-5.0	591	19 595	-9	274	3 797	2.4	49.5
Georgia.....	1 643 1	1 902 0	4 245	2 151 1	10.6	226	12 911	8.7	99	1 469	8.3	53.8
Guam.....	151	1 115	541	176	-11.5	0	75	50.0	0	0	-	0
Hawaii.....	1 618	3 832	307	3 244	3.7	21	2 790	148.7	9	231	-19.2	49.4
Idaho.....	4 708	5 470	664	6 228	-2.1	213	4 372	8.9	93	712	-20.1	52.5
Illinois.....	2 291 8	3 256 8	1 040 9	3 064 3	-8.3	2 092	17 887	-6.8	997	2 861	-29.1	57.5
Indiana.....	1 170 3	1 725 1	5 828	20 215	-2.3	505	8 608	-6.6	140	3 489	-8.0	35.4
Iowa.....	8 487	1 017 9	1 740	12 802	-2.1	382	7 312	-4.3	56	2 446	-2.5	45.2
Kansas.....	9 401	1 176 2	2 692	13 076	-6.5	210	7 741	-9.6	16	2 005	-8.2	60.5
Kentucky.....	7 466	9 386	1 683	12 977	19.0	271	6 379	15.2	189	1 458	14.9	38.3
Louisiana.....	8 592	10 535	2 240	13 627	8.1	268	7 403	6.6	69	1 524	-3.1	62.4
Maine.....	3 381	1 003 1	6 919	4 103	-2.7	41	2 608	4.5	18	614	-5.7	45.4
Maryland.....	8 677	12 519	3 236	12 484	-13.8	442	7 885	-3.8	936	1 822	-14.7	54.8
Massachusetts..	19 272	28 618	8 903	29 089	-8.2	1 632	14 257	-5.2	168	3 376	2.5	77.2
Michigan.....	16 338	21 672	5 207	30 372	-1.0	871	13 691	-5.8	313	2 425	-10.5	39.0
Minnesota.....	10 881	14 981	3 893	15 503	-17.4	451	9 534	-10.0	69	1 973	-21.3	43.6
Mississippi....	10 744	12 728	1 963	15 426	6.2	184	9 654	6.1	65	2 414	13.2	41.8
Missouri.....	12 181	16 227	4 959	18 322	-4.6	457	9 266	-6.5	154	4 172	40.8	40.8
Montana.....	4 858	5 731	687	6 627	16.8	153	4 489	21.6	80	1 822	-1.0	67.2
Nebraska.....	5 209	6 211	1 004	7 515	-28.6	58	4 609	-24.6	22	2 178	-3.4	58.4
Nevada.....	3 903	4 788	912	5 022	-2.4	119	3 157	-4.7	15	737	38.0	44.6
New Hampshire..	2 471	6 088	2 559	4 832	-8.9	119	2 133	-6.5	87	526	-13.5	31.0
New Jersey....	18 148	30 477	11 968	25 085	-18.4	399	13 307	-16.3	278	3 207	-18.2	34.6
New Mexico....	4 771	5 546	721	6 258	.6	193	4 313	2.3	9	1 021	5.6	40.3
New York.....	8 473 4	11 715 6	3 008 9	11 217 7	-12.5	5 315	68 485	-7.0	1 460	7 719	-6.4	41.1
North Carolina..	17 967	23 203	5 306	26 558	-4	238	15 118	-1.7	63	2 065	-12.5	60.9
North Dakota...	3 402	4 533	1 413	8 380	-7.6	24	2 761	-1.0	2	577	-10.1	48.0
Ohio.....	24 528	31 651	8 801	39 411	-6.6	846	19 699	-8.1	269	6 905	-6.1	32.2
Oklahoma.....	15 200	16 982	1 815	19 851	.5	48	13 311	-1.9	12	5 663	48.5	44.2
Oregon.....	8 682	10 198	1 395	12 449	-10.5	174	7 542	-5.6	137	2 640	-8.0	50.3
Pennsylvania...	26 062	34 571	8 529	42 286	-14.9	4 364	21 156	-19.3	1 245	8 698	-3.0	37.1
Puerto Rico....	3 304	4 639	1 025	6 739	-16.7	17	3 322	6.0	0	867	-21.8	76.5
Rhode Island...	3 409	4 723	1 670	6 423	-9.3	230	2 293	-30.3	39	952	-22.6	39.0
South Carolina..	10 436	12 401	2 619	14 751	14.8	53	8 339	18.3	20	815	-12.0	47.4
South Dakota...	3 470	5 415	1 998	4 913	5.3	30	2 708	-3.6	2	428	-17.2	76.2
Tennessee.....	11 999	13 963	2 116	19 093	3.3	89	9 907	-2.6	9	1 835	-8.1	54.6
Texas.....	53 285	63 328	10 112	84 005	-4.6	19 15	46 660	-2.2	566	9 034	3.6	91.7
Utah.....	4 517	5 474	1 007	7 013	-22.9	338	3 939	-19.3	2	1 070	-1.5	41.1
Vermont.....	1 768	2 934	1 119	2 905	-15.2	98	1 450	-17.9	103	362	-15.2	52.2
Virginia.....	13 634	20 512	6 747	15 157	-5.3	432	9 481	2.7	257	1 491	-4.0	47.6
Virgin Islands..	1 247	1 695	149	299	8.3	1	166	12.9	1	25	-	44.0
Washington.....	10 693	17 594	6 965	18 986	-7.8	1960	8 403	-1.7	368	1 866	18.5	56.3
West Virginia..	4 098	4 854	659	5 791	3.1	251	3 868	3.3	9	1 089	3.7	29.8
Wisconsin.....	13 471	24 255	9 733	20 616	-19.8	319	12 118	12.5	297	2 803	-1.9	55.5
Wyoming.....	2 065	2 503	382	2 673	-3.5	50	1 623	-5.7	188	571	13.3	57.1

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, July 1962

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from June 1962 <sup>2/</sup>
				June 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	July 1961 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	1,705,882	5.7	1,656,837	6.6	5.5	934,801	85,834	50,564	0.6
Alabama.....	6,718	-62.7	5,438	-69.8	-46.9	0	49	986	-29.8
Alaska.....	13	--	9	--	--	0	0	0	--
Arizona.....	55,153	-6.8	53,635	-7.0	-2.2	47,160	29	898	2.4
Arkansas.....	70,330	-12.1	72,445	-11.5	50.5	63,798	175	785	12.5
California.....	44,515	9.9	37,196	13.0	-24.0	0	2,626	2,808	4.5
Colorado.....	14,453	53.4	12,105	75.9	-31.9	708	932	1,083	-29.9
Connecticut.....	1,920	-39.6	2,792	-6.8	-31.6	0	629	26	--
Delaware.....	2,333	86.3	2,138	82.7	-31.3	496	70	191	--
Dist. of Col. ....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Florida.....	3,121	-84.0	1,018	-86.6	-46.8	0	54	657	-23.4
Georgia.....	15,780	-34.5	15,528	-31.7	14.1	6,285	0	934	-10.9
Guam.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
Hawaii.....	304	-52.8	1,254	169.1	375.0	0	0	52	--
Idaho.....	28,882	-20.8	28,549	-28.3	24.3	473	199	840	-31.6
Illinois.....	20,534	65.2	18,987	96.1	51.4	11,812	1,278	924	4.9
Indiana.....	21,394	181.8	21,268	259.1	596.6	18,500	634	903	61.0
Iowa.....	4,951	47.5	8,186	40.2	.7	0	339	1,064	25.2
Kansas.....	2,368	-82.3	1,970	-85.3	-69.3	0	6	499	-21.5
Kentucky.....	20,292	53.2	19,335	52.3	-1.5	3,540	0	681	-9.8
Louisiana.....	3,6610	-55.1	38,249	-52.6	-19.6	32,567	4,198	931	-26.3
Maine.....	3,944	233.1	2,920	296.2	-30.6	0	0	196	8.9
Maryland.....	35,399	113.3	41,119	127.6	13.7	21,292	7,897	1,627	53.1
Massachusetts.....	14,089	74.3	12,601	73.2	.2	3,552	2,614	1,808	2.4
Michigan.....	69,166	339.5	67,015	328.6	34.0	10,184	12,984	3,010	62.4
Minnesota.....	6,871	43.2	12,331	41.0	2.9	694	186	893	36.5
Mississippi.....	24,4992	-42.8	24,3682	-42.9	-30.5	24,3617	0	475	8.2
Missouri.....	4,0907	-6.7	31,984	-27.6	16.6	23,050	15	535	13.8
Montana.....	7,685	-15.7	7,289	-23.4	12.7	0	2,557	1,287	9.4
Nebraska.....	9,528	598.0	12,285	330.0	1.2	0	2	813	-15.8
Nevada.....	986	18.2	870	7.5	-9.8	143	20	131	29.7
New Hampshire.....	654	25.0	693	36.4	7.1	566	76	100	-20.6
New Jersey.....	41,320	101.5	40,943	98.0	-6.9	15,374	399	1,295	24.4
New Mexico.....	3,544	30.5	3,022	27.8	.3	812	46	231	-18.4
New York.....	40,294	131.8	33,858	105.2	24.8	21,965	9,083	1,842	35.2
North Carolina.....	173,029	40.0	166,525	61.3	1.4	23,500	2,193	5,538	14.5
North Dakota.....	2,139	66.6	2,024	50.0	64.7	2	0	85	--
Ohio.....	31,353	-17.6	29,517	-25.5	-13.2	13,763	958	3,003	7.2
Oklahoma.....	3,687	-50.1	3,224	-54.6	49.4	200	0	609	-59.6
Oregon.....	109,584	16.1	113,777	20.7	73.0	75,388	7,943	1,419	-20.9
Pennsylvania.....	63,669	65.6	62,471	61.5	26.0	51,069	3,604	1,329	6.0
Puerto Rico.....	3,074	-39.7	469	-58.8	-12.8	0	0	119	-19.0
Rhode Island.....	8	--	1	--	--	0	0	1	--
South Carolina.....	34,676	10.7	32,104	3.8	39.3	13,477	2,473	881	-2.2
South Dakota.....	1,519	-37.6	1,467	-35.7	61.7	0	6	352	-27.6
Tennessee.....	150,258	21.0	149,560	21.1	47.9	126,796	7	878	3.7
Texas.....	156,150	74.3	142,805	80.9	24.5	47,897	7	3,057	-17.3
Utah.....	8,217	95.2	8,784	42.3	29.1	3,686	152	499	-19.8
Vermont.....	318	-26.9	186	-16.6	-29.3	0	8	652	-12.6
Virginia.....	12,910	-2	11,688	1.7	17.2	3,901	1,937	516	10.7
Virgin Islands.....	2	--	2	--	--	0	0	14	--
Washington.....	68,216	81.6	63,955	112.6	2.7	42,691	14,324	1,431	-5.6
West Virginia.....	761	-18.4	807	-13.4	-76.5	274	146	129	4.9
Wisconsin.....	15,787	146.3	15,630	120.3	-18.0	5,569	4,961	1,110	35.5
Wyoming.....	1,475	42.0	1,127	-16.1	4.2	0	18	437	-7.0

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



Table 8. --Claimants involved in appeals under State programs, April - June 1962

State	Number of claimants involved in lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>						Number of claimants involved in higher authority appeals					
	In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases			In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases		
	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of June 30	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of June 30	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of June 30	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of June 30
Total, 52 States ....	78,147	75,567	36,259	3,829	6,596	51,057	12,232	12,319	8,734	18,373	8,026	26,589
Alabama.....	799	792	166	0	0	0	166	209	136	0	0	0
Alaska.....	87	83	43	0	0	0	7	31	6	0	0	0
Arizona.....	381	455	117	0	0	0	37	49	7	0	12	0
Arkansas.....	780	808	161	6	27	0	151	156	61	21	0	21
California.....	13,122	7,895	10,571	0	3,834	0	1,085	1,198	447	3,336	927	3,737
Colorado.....	593	614	175	0	0	0	59	59	32	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	1,995	1,949	1,075	23	28	832	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware.....	152	168	57	12	5	9	33	35	13	2	2	0
Dist. of Col.....	173	185	29	0	0	0	21	18	4	0	0	0
Florida.....	1,058	1,509	417	569	569	0	165	188	78	569	0	569
Georgia.....	649	678	191	0	0	24	33	37	7	0	350	0
Hawaii.....	134	184	50	17	0	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho.....	62	114	13	0	0	0	24	27	72	0	0	0
Illinois <sup>2/</sup> .....	5,537	6,041	2,760	0	198	0	1,053	987	649	260	262	3,188
Indiana.....	929	876	308	278	216	291	114	111	120	15	697	626
Iowa.....	509	599	154	0	0	0	89	73	45	1,352	0	1,352
Kansas.....	401	505	187	0	0	0	28	23	18	0	24	0
Kentucky.....	557	551	246	299	28	271	61	116	125	10	27	658
Louisiana.....	1,627	1,607	411	0	2	0	387	399	88	3	27	0
Maine.....	559	643	136	0	0	0	96	115	85	0	0	0
Maryland.....	1,488	1,552	423	15	15	0	235	245	63	0	0	0
Massachusetts <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,525	3,707	1,034	0	0	0	822	762	400	150	90	284
Michigan.....	1,732	1,897	821	39	230	1,357	518	511	640	3,294	095	199
Minnesota.....	798	760	504	0	4	0	99	99	379	0	563	0
Mississippi.....	321	357	146	0	0	0	84	57	58	0	0	0
Missouri.....	1,061	1,126	296	0	8	0	179	200	544	119	0	119
Montana.....	97	145	146	0	0	0	17	17	1	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	81	81	34	9	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada.....	334	342	94	0	0	0	52	57	31	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	304	251	123	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	4,651	5,680	1,724	38	134	683	867	912	263	0	85	0
New Mexico.....	234	200	124	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
New York.....	15,689	14,997	6,342	357	156	286	2,533	2,795	1,395	120	97	87
North Carolina.....	451	422	127	0	0	0	38	40	7	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	73	90	30	0	0	0	18	22	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	2,081	2,354	439	70	100	54,726	608	574	268	8,059	6	14,573
Oklahoma.....	820	821	199	214	321	23	65	76	46	15	0	85
Oregon.....	662	747	110	35	25	10	54	73	12	2	2	0
Pennsylvania.....	6,782	6,428	3,290	1,053	399	1,023	1,593	1,199	2,283	301	182	460
Puerto Rico.....	413	530	70	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>4/</sup> .....	302	334	63	0	0	0	20	24	0	12	5	25
South Carolina.....	467	431	171	0	0	0	27	20	11	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	119	127	55	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	1,072	976	535	0	0	0	131	195	78	580	1,446	569
Texas.....	1,923	2,305	665	0	63	0	230	217	76	0	0	0
Utah.....	50	48	4	5	5	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
Vermont.....	39	55	11	5	5	0	14	14	17	0	0	0
Virginia.....	469	510	143	12	12	0	40	36	13	11	0	0
Washington.....	495	533	269	718	95	1,022	64	64	5	96	93	11
West Virginia.....	486	474	234	55	108	0	110	91	65	12	0	23
Wisconsin.....	985	995	739	0	0	0	189	162	83	34	34	0
Wyoming.....	39	36	27	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; in these States data on lower authority appeals include all claimants involved in appeals cases.

<sup>2/</sup> Data under higher authority appeals occasionally include claimants involved in labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>3/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>4/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).

<sup>5/</sup> Excludes 28,565 claimants in Ohio involved in appeals concerning the validity of "redetermination payments" which were transferred to the Benefits Department for issuance of "redetermination decisions".



Table 9. --Appeals decisions under State programs: Time lapse between date of filing appeal and date of decision  
April - June 1962

State	Lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>				Higher authority appeals			
	Number of decisions	Percent decided within			Number of decisions	Percent decided within		
		30 days	45 days	75 days		30 days	45 days	75 days
Total, 52 States....	6 804 9	33.2	65.4	89.1	1 157 4	21.5	46.9	75.7
Alabama .....	731	76.5	90.8	98.5	203	6.9	20.2	48.3
Alaska .....	73	43.8	74.0	93.1	28	3.6	14.3	21.4
Arizona .....	406	55.4	80.3	90.6	10	0	10.0	40.0
Arkansas .....	789	89.6	96.6	99.1	156	53.2	82.1	95.5
California .....	6 041	31.5	69.2	89.2	1 103	26.0	58.7	90.1
Colorado .....	590	2.2	45.6	88.6	55	65.5	83.6	92.7
Connecticut .....	1 545	29.8	48.7	80.6	—	—	—	—
Delaware .....	165	44.8	75.2	93.9	34	70.6	100.0	100.0
Dist. of Col. ....	135	68.9	90.4	100.0	18	94.4	100.0	100.0
Florida .....	1 510	24.9	60.5	88.3	188	22.9	59.6	98.4
Georgia .....	486	30.5	76.7	96.1	35	28.6	60.0	97.1
Hawaii .....	161	21.1	52.8	82.0	—	—	—	—
Idaho .....	114	25.4	57.9	89.5	27	18.5	18.5	22.2
Illinois .....	5 528	16.7	39.0	76.6	2/1 004	9.7	56.2	79.5
Indiana .....	740	67.3	86.9	97.0	87	—	5.7	44.8
Iowa .....	562	24.7	65.8	96.6	70	48.6	92.9	97.1
Kansas .....	431	13.9	45.7	86.5	23	8.7	47.8	82.6
Kentucky .....	436	41.5	61.9	92.2	91	—	5.5	14.3
Louisiana .....	1 571	75.3	94.1	98.7	399	32.6	92.0	98.0
Maine .....	643	58.2	83.8	96.9	115	7.0	15.7	41.7
Maryland .....	1 430	81.5	92.8	98.6	232	67.2	81.5	95.7
Massachusetts .....	3/ 2 776	70.1	91.5	98.5	538	36.1	71.9	87.9
Michigan .....	1 896	31.5	59.4	83.9	372	1.3	22.0	75.0
Minnesota .....	587	2.2	22.1	75.0	76	7.9	18.4	46.1
Mississippi .....	348	23.6	65.2	90.5	57	5.3	49.1	82.5
Missouri .....	975	72.0	89.0	96.4	189	3.2	9.5	21.2
Montana .....	136	7.4	22.8	70.6	17	58.8	94.1	100.0
Nebraska .....	65	43.1	73.8	93.8	—	—	—	—
Nevada .....	317	61.5	84.9	95.3	55	—	5.5	94.5
New Hampshire .....	224	79.0	88.8	96.0	—	—	—	—
New Jersey .....	5 426	11.9	48.0	82.0	727	50.3	72.1	92.4
New Mexico .....	179	44.1	72.6	95.0	5	—	—	20.0
New York .....	1 391 5	10.1	58.0	89.0	2 849	4.7	29.5	83.2
North Carolina .....	365	88.8	97.3	99.7	38	71.1	89.5	100.0
North Dakota .....	90	35.6	74.4	96.7	22	4.5	54.5	95.5
Ohio .....	2 249	79.9	90.0	96.3	575	44.7	74.8	87.5
Oklahoma .....	778	54.6	86.0	96.4	69	31.9	44.9	62.3
Oregon .....	748	51.3	85.6	97.7	67	37.3	79.1	97.0
Pennsylvania .....	6 451	29.8	65.3	89.1	1 202	3.7	6.5	20.2
Puerto Rico .....	530	50.8	77.4	95.1	6	—	16.7	16.7
Rhode Island .....	4/ 2 68	73.9	94.4	99.3	25	72.0	92.0	100.0
South Carolina .....	341	41.6	88.6	99.1	15	60.0	100.0	100.0
South Dakota .....	111	33.3	62.2	85.6	9	44.4	55.6	88.9
Tennessee .....	958	33.2	76.6	93.6	204	27.5	38.7	59.3
Texas .....	2 192	39.6	74.6	95.4	212	64.6	88.2	92.9
Utah .....	49	95.9	95.9	100.0	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont .....	51	51.0	80.4	94.1	14	—	—	7.1
Virginia .....	443	73.4	88.3	97.3	35	82.9	94.3	100.0
Washington .....	387	60.7	80.6	91.5	59	91.5	98.3	98.3
West Virginia .....	452	40.0	69.0	91.8	88	25.0	62.5	88.6
Wisconsin .....	619	3.9	11.0	47.5	165	61.8	78.2	86.7
Wyoming .....	36	30.6	61.1	83.3	2	50.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

<sup>2/</sup> Occasionally includes labor dispute decisions which are rendered by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>4/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Islands' Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 10. -- Lower authority appeals decisions 1/ under State programs, classified by effect on appellant  
April - June 1962

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 52 States.....	58,997	15,937	43,060	8,862	3,532	5,330
Alabama.....	644	159	485	79	38	41
Alaska.....	73	29	44	0	0	0
Arizona.....	364	108	256	42	16	26
Arkansas.....	751	100	651	38	18	20
California.....	4,663	1,740	2,923	1,378	554	824
Colorado.....	417	138	279	173	85	88
Connecticut.....	1,490	505	985	55	28	27
Delaware.....	159	69	90	6	3	3
Dist. of Col.....	105	58	47	30	14	16
Florida.....	1,404	186	1,218	105	38	67
Georgia.....	362	97	265	124	95	29
Hawaii.....	132	33	99	29	8	21
Idaho.....	102	39	63	12	10	2
Illinois.....	3,992	1,128	2,864	1,536	699	837
Indiana.....	612	193	419	122	73	49
Iowa.....	422	91	331	140	71	69
Kansas.....	384	132	252	47	25	22
Kentucky.....	363	104	259	73	30	43
Louisiana.....	1,403	365	1,038	168	77	91
Maine.....	603	122	481	40	17	23
Maryland.....	1,401	374	1,027	29	17	12
Massachusetts <u>2/</u> .....	2,418	379	2,039	358	115	243
Michigan.....	1,424	610	814	439	92	347
Minnesota.....	416	97	319	171	42	129
Mississippi.....	345	53	292	3	1	2
Missouri.....	829	122	707	146	61	85
Montana.....	130	30	100	6	2	4
Nebraska.....	47	15	32	18	5	13
Nevada.....	293	74	219	24	11	13
New Hampshire.....	199	42	157	25	12	13
New Jersey.....	4,951	1,217	3,734	475	205	270
New Mexico.....	172	46	126	7	1	6
New York.....	13,426	3,735	9,691	396	109	287
North Carolina.....	271	107	164	94	51	43
North Dakota.....	72	14	58	17	9	8
Ohio.....	1,844	399	1,445	405	170	235
Oklahoma.....	662	187	475	68	25	43
Oregon.....	725	247	478	23	12	11
Pennsylvania.....	5,564	1,116	4,448	887	252	635
Puerto Rico.....	530	212	318	0	0	0
Rhode Island <u>3/</u> .....	267	104	163	1	0	1
South Carolina.....	248	78	170	93	59	34
South Dakota.....	85	23	62	26	13	13
Tennessee.....	776	142	634	182	55	127
Texas.....	1,773	665	1,108	419	160	259
Utah.....	47	10	37	2	1	1
Vermont.....	41	11	30	10	8	2
Virginia.....	420	71	349	23	14	9
Washington.....	348	120	228	39	24	15
West Virginia.....	329	99	230	123	44	79
Wisconsin.....	471	134	337	148	58	90
Wyoming.....	28	8	20	8	5	3

1/ Include only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

2/ Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

3/ Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 11. --Higher authority appeals decisions 1/ under State programs, classified by effect on appellant, April - June 1962

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 48 States <u>2/</u> .....	9,003	1,045	7,958	1,934	475	1,459
Alabama.....	184	32	152	19	7	12
Alaska.....	26	1	25	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	134	22	112	22	5	17
California.....	665	121	544	427	73	354
Colorado.....	44	15	29	11	1	10
Florida.....	171	2	169	17	5	12
Georgia.....	28	5	23	7	1	6
Idaho.....	27	1	26	0	0	0
Illinois.....	647	118	529	357	93	264
Indiana.....	68	18	50	19	6	13
Iowa.....	59	9	50	11	5	6
Kentucky.....	69	2	67	22	4	18
Louisiana.....	337	13	324	59	6	53
Maine.....	109	11	98	4	1	3
Maryland.....	200	14	186	32	21	11
Massachusetts.....	450	81	369	88	39	49
Michigan.....	265	52	213	105	10	95
Minnesota.....	42	4	38	34	7	27
Mississippi.....	57	11	46	0	0	0
Missouri.....	168	7	161	21	10	11
Nevada.....	49	5	44	3	1	2
New Jersey.....	600	92	508	59	37	22
New York.....	2,292	125	2,167	164	25	139
Ohio.....	466	11	455	82	24	58
Oklahoma.....	53	14	39	15	2	13
Oregon.....	50	14	36	17	13	4
Pennsylvania.....	959	140	819	148	40	108
Rhode Island.....	25	5	20	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	178	22	156	15	2	13
Texas.....	158	27	131	53	7	46
Virginia.....	33	8	25	2	1	1
Washington.....	47	5	42	12	5	7
West Virginia.....	60	6	54	15	5	10
Wisconsin.....	125	2	123	40	1	39
14 States with less than 25 cases in each appellant group.....	158	30	128	54	18	36

1/ Includes only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

2/ Excludes Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire which have only one appeals authority: data for these four States are included in lower authority appeals decisions.



Table 12. --Disqualification under State programs, by issue, April-June 1962

State	Total new spells of insured unemployment 1/	Number of claimant contacts 2/	Total disqualifications 3/		Voluntary quit		Misconduct		Not able and not available		Refusal of suitable work	
			Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts
Total, 52 States..	3,106,637	23,728,790	524,203	22.1	145,081	46.7	51,648	16.6	230,319	9.7	27,869	1.2
Alabama .....	33,664	318,718	3,514	11.0	1,974	58.6	612	18.2	844	2.6	63	.2
Alaska .....	4025	62,048	995	16.0	159	39.5	78	19.4	504	8.1	43	.7
Arizona .....	18,326	109,310	3,319	30.4	1,440	78.6	492	26.8	1,216	11.1	103	.9
Arkansas .....	19,751	168,153	3,652	21.7	1,350	68.4	429	21.7	1,234	7.3	196	1.2
California .....	403,504	3,082,141	61,773	20.0	20,620	51.1	6,309	15.6	20,899	6.8	4,308	1.4
Colorado .....	17,956	145,163	5,421	37.3	2,665	148.4	780	43.4	927	6.4	479	3.3
Connecticut .....	45,894	381,012	10,920	28.7	2,451	53.4	690	15.0	6,865	18.0	500	1.3
Delaware .....	6,341	61,727	831	13.5	248	39.1	174	27.4	204	3.3	59	1.0
Dist. of Col. ....	7,336	60,725	2,050	33.8	503	68.6	409	55.8	894	14.7	71	1.2
Florida .....	62,260	373,750	5,720	15.3	2,111	33.9	1,215	19.5	1,914	5.1	346	.9
Georgia .....	39,739	311,002	12,232	39.3	6,024	151.6	2,331	58.7	3,371	10.8	436	1.4
Hawaii .....	9,169	92,613	2,029	21.9	509	55.5	280	30.5	962	10.4	111	1.2
Idaho .....	6,227	47,388	836	17.6	225	36.1	61	9.8	358	7.6	113	2.4
Illinois .....	124,393	1,182,903	34,463	29.1	4,495	36.1	3,084	24.8	18,798	15.9	1,304	1.1
Indiana .....	68,219	431,372	6,552	15.2	1,987	29.1	833	12.2	21,47	5.0	324	.8
Iowa .....	13,066	144,565	2,326	16.1	1,546	118.3	485	37.1	248	1.7	47	.3
Kansas .....	12,994	107,650	3,256	30.2	597	45.9	302	23.2	1,662	15.4	117	1.1
Kentucky .....	26,386	187,397	3,022	16.1	1,331	50.4	518	19.6	958	5.1	215	1.1
Louisiana .....	41,595	338,035	4,337	12.8	1,860	44.7	891	21.4	944	2.8	263	.8
Maine .....	18,351	165,798	3,672	22.1	1,138	62.0	214	11.7	1,082	6.5	272	1.6
Maryland .....	44,726	420,957	10,799	25.7	2,819	63.0	1,389	31.1	3,872	9.2	1,908	4.5
Massachusetts ..	14,121	104,775	13,796	13.2	5,484	38.8	1,623	11.5	4,483	4.3	882	.8
Michigan .....	140,293	1,012,189	22,034	21.8	7,153	51.0	1,803	12.9	8,161	8.1	585	.6
Minnesota .....	28,738	355,804	8,659	24.3	2,857	99.4	985	34.3	3,147	8.8	548	1.5
Mississippi .....	19,036	164,383	2,918	17.8	1,142	60.0	445	23.4	992	6.0	232	1.4
Missouri .....	71,207	499,788	6,715	13.4	3,336	46.8	1,315	18.5	1,556	3.1	295	.6
Montana .....	6,338	71,494	1,629	22.8	811	128.0	145	22.9	490	6.9	70	1.0
Nebraska .....	6,761	48,193	1,913	39.7	539	79.7	291	43.0	902	18.7	4	.1
Nevada .....	7,457	52,740	1,591	30.2	486	65.2	215	28.8	655	12.4	166	3.1
New Hampshire ..	11,399	81,941	1,389	17.0	596	52.3	185	16.2	348	4.2	153	1.9
New Jersey .....	139,321	1,039,103	19,091	18.4	4,637	33.3	2,108	15.1	9,428	9.1	703	.7
New Mexico .....	12,400	61,213	2,083	34.0	770	62.1	430	34.7	745	12.2	138	2.3
New York .....	557,291	3,671,065	110,045	30.0	17,238	30.9	12,78	23	68,011	18.5	3,950	1.1
North Carolina ..	70,088	507,309	8,094	16.0	4,803	68.5	1,487	21.2	1,352	2.7	452	.9
North Dakota ...	2,521	54,239	605	11.2	129	51.2	23	9.1	260	4.8	28	.5
Ohio .....	163,784	1,306,610	22,686	17.4	4,536	27.7	4,168	25.4	10,514	8.0	925	.7
Oklahoma .....	19,039	176,639	4,829	27.3	2,497	131.2	540	28.4	1,316	7.5	201	1.1
Oregon .....	3,756	25,946	5,380	20.7	1,048	31.0	343	10.2	3,146	12.1	200	.8
Pennsylvania ...	312,129	2,468,922	45,737	18.5	6,810	21.8	3,045	9.8	24,646	10.0	3,662	1.5
Puerto Rico ....	16,732	136,599	1,495	10.9	241	14.4	101	6.0	867	6.3	35	.3
Rhode Island ....	27,349	160,332	2,566	16.0	874	32.0	279	10.2	1,158	7.2	237	1.5
South Carolina ..	19,268	169,736	6,896	40.6	3,715	192.8	1,450	75.3	1,448	8.5	241	1.4
South Dakota ....	22,25	25,024	561	22.4	179	80.4	35	15.7	217	8.7	0	—
Tennessee .....	35,419	361,450	6,388	17.7	2,388	67.4	1,327	37.5	881	2.4	172	.5
Texas .....	78,131	672,856	22,365	33.2	10,324	132.1	4,403	56.4	6,170	9.2	1,468	2.2
Utah .....	9,287	74,817	1,827	24.4	482	51.9	111	12.0	713	9.5	206	2.8
Vermont .....	5,227	53,113	692	13.0	468	89.5	50	9.6	107	2.0	50	.9
Virginia .....	26,577	136,379	3,947	28.9	1,148	43.2	578	21.7	2,058	15.1	163	1.2
Washington .....	57,999	379,386	7,051	18.6	1,138	19.6	293	5.1	4,905	12.9	211	.6
West Virginia ...	24,452	153,259	2,700	17.6	1,345	55.0	297	12.1	405	2.6	92	.6
Wisconsin .....	32,849	298,650	6,175	20.7	1,670	50.8	654	19.9	1,017	3.4	499	1.7
Wyoming .....	4,430	35,906	627	17.5	185	41.8	65	14.7	318	8.9	23	.6

1/ Estimated on the basis of initial claims filed and monetary determinations with sufficient wage credits.

2/ New spells of insured unemployment plus continued claims for which the State is liable.

3/ In addition to the four issues shown, also includes miscellaneous disqualifications which do not apply in all States. Excludes labor dispute disqualifications.



Table 13.--Contribution Operations under State programs, April - June 1962

State	Status determinations			Active employers subject June 30, 1962	Contributions receivable but unpaid 3/	Wage items received 4/	Automatic and requested separation wage reports 5/	Field audits		Active employers subject March 31, 1962	Percent delinquent in reporting on June 30, 1962
	Employers found subject		Complete					Test			
	Number 1/	Percent of determinations with time lapse 2/ of 12 months and over									
Total, 52 States.....	192,276	91,598	100,678	5.8	2,333,319	\$59,926,491	6/942,757	17,704	4,823	2,324,112	2.3
Alabama.....	1,437	671	766	4.3	21,713	568,531	—	104	287	21,618	1.5
Alaska.....	621	279	342	3.5	4,451	381,572	—	67	137	4,388	1.1
Arizona.....	1,667	831	836	3.5	16,486	338,304	—	182	554	16,481	1.7
Arkansas.....	3,321	1,637	1,784	6.4	33,757	202,818	—	192	422	33,510	2.1
California.....	38,900	18,695	20,205	5.0	324,710	4,807,216	17,010	1,190	4,979	323,200	1.8
Colorado.....	1,263	547	716	4.5	16,394	1,976,499	—	769	694	16,225	1.4
Connecticut.....	2,092	849	1,243	4.7	33,729	675,212	—	213	721	33,335	2.5
Delaware.....	718	293	425	6.1	9,443	254,533	—	56	87	9,311	1.0
Dist. of Col.....	1,679	800	879	5.7	18,913	254,807	592	90	718	18,834	2.1
Florida.....	4,865	2,545	2,320	7.3	46,710	1,481,448	—	150	1,102	46,935	1.1
Georgia.....	2,019	955	1,064	8.7	28,864	1,250,525	—	193	1,119	28,755	1.8
Hawaii.....	1,094	558	536	1.5	11,727	185,775	14,708	96	333	11,749	6.4
Idaho.....	1,456	640	816	4.9	14,795	211,140	494	90	45	14,619	2.1
Illinois.....	5,686	2,716	2,970	8.8	89,177	4,188,691	—	615	2,502	88,923	2.2
Indiana.....	2,179	1,027	1,152	7.6	34,504	3,818,115	—	538	696	34,379	2.3
Iowa.....	1,290	554	736	9.5	23,507	3,270,311	—	192	217	23,325	2.5
Kansas.....	1,375	611	764	4.1	18,561	1,881,116	464	14	215	18,408	1.6
Kentucky.....	1,510	774	736	1.4	22,374	990,542	—	62	444	22,412	1.9
Louisiana.....	2,006	1,068	938	8.8	25,272	675,297	—	35	461	25,402	3.5
Maine.....	728	455	273	5.9	8,640	1,861,088	20,291	127	343	8,822	3.3
Maryland.....	4,209	1,888	2,321	4.9	50,647	1,021,318	—	147	259	50,214	2.7
Massachusetts.....	6,294	2,813	3,481	3.8	106,438	1,446,665	86,358	512	2,824	105,770	3.3
Michigan.....	3,629	1,828	1,801	4.3	57,472	1,746,336	94,373	616	2,539	57,499	2.8
Minnesota.....	3,065	1,479	1,586	8.8	43,840	994,104	—	186	787	43,733	1.8
Mississippi.....	1,090	576	514	4.7	12,339	569,579	—	133	461	13,001	2.4
Missouri.....	2,562	1,185	1,377	5.2	36,259	790,579	—	212	838	36,067	2.4
Montana.....	1,595	867	728	2.1	16,022	495,664	0	160	590	16,161	1.6
Nebraska.....	1,194	660	534	3.9	12,518	845,733	6,837	166	542	12,644	1.1
Nevada.....	1,128	433	695	3.6	8,033	293,425	—	105	209	7,771	2.4
New Hampshire.....	417	214	203	3.4	6,955	871,977	—	57	264	6,966	1.4
New Jersey.....	4,012	1,924	1,924	5.2	64,811	4,614,175	117,943	287	757	64,975	1.8
New Mexico.....	1,896	827	1,069	9.2	17,514	920,544	—	89	369	17,272	2.9
New York.....	31,129	14,609	16,520	5.1	378,244	11,075,714	389,873	4,487	8,586	376,333	3.6
North Carolina.....	2,472	1,151	1,325	5.3	35,542	4,726,822	—	461	1,061	35,278	3.5
North Dakota.....	522	261	261	6.1	6,041	1,954,888	—	11	135	6,041	3.3
Ohio.....	7,377	3,559	3,818	12.1	101,412	1,882,059	121,418	450	2,163	101,153	2.4
Oklahoma.....	1,614	799	815	2.8	19,119	757,961	—	81	395	19,103	3.3
Oregon.....	4,290	1,950	2,340	4.0	38,518	625,518	—	261	326	38,128	1.7
Pennsylvania.....	13,680	7,148	6,532	4.8	197,021	7,873,925	8,331	1,201	6,157	197,657	2.5
Puerto Rico.....	867	339	528	22.0	8,286	1,268,681	—	87	348	8,097	1.4
Rhode Island.....	1,276	550	726	5.2	21,577	645,137	18,477	431	311	21,401	2.3
South Carolina.....	910	432	478	1.3	14,588	412,719	—	94	451	14,542	2.9
South Dakota.....	375	172	203	5.9	5,917	450,222	0	47	81	5,886	1.9
Tennessee.....	1,813	870	943	5.9	23,472	316,880	—	52	194	23,399	1.9
Texas.....	5,967	2,718	3,249	10.2	77,309	2,608,929	—	533	1,260	76,778	2.4
Utah.....	1,589	672	917	4.4	17,847	1,221,144	9,632	450	1,260	17,602	2.4
Vermont.....	366	129	237	10.1	4,968	2,942,200	—	69	138	4,860	1.8
Virginia.....	1,984	914	1,070	1.7	28,958	630,551	—	10	0	28,802	1.0
Washington.....	5,596	2,516	3,080	3.4	60,462	403,974	—	167	689	59,898	1.8
West Virginia.....	886	383	503	3.2	12,801	759,383	—	199	4	12,681	4.0
Wisconsin.....	1,710	754	956	3.3	34,536	1,662,744	35,954	954	1	34,334	1.7
Wyoming.....	852	409	443	2.5	9,489	97,100	—	14	36	9,455	3.2

1/ Includes determinations resulting in liability, and termination of liability of employers.  
2/ Number of months represents time elapsed between the date on which the employer first fulfilled the statutory conditions of liability and the date which he was officially advised by the State agency of his liability.  
3/ Includes net cumulative balance overdue from all prior quarters.  
4/ Wage items received represent statements of wages received from employers on a regular quarterly or annual basis. Excludes separation wage reports.  
5/ Automatic separation wage reports are statements of wages received automatically from employers upon termination of a workers' employment, and requested separation wage reports are statements of wages received from employers or claimants upon request of the agency.  
6/ Automatic separation wage reports amount to 5,929 reports; 2,471 in New York, 464 in Kansas, 2,500 in Hawaii, and 494 in Idaho.



Table 14. --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs by number of dependents, 1/ April - June 1962

State	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent distribution by number of dependents 2/					
		Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Total .....	108,859	100.0	36.2	25.0	24.7	12.7	1.4
Alaska.....	542	100.0	29.2	24.0	20.5	13.5	12.9
Connecticut.....	3,653	100.0	34.9	30.7	19.1	8.8	6.6
Dist. of Col.....	486	100.0	44.9	27.4	27.8	NA	NA
Illinois.....	19,149	100.0	60.0	20.9	11.6	7.5	NA
Iowa.....	2,922	100.0	28.8	21.3	19.4	14.9	15.7
Maryland.....	6,515	100.0	34.4	29.6	18.6	17.5	NA
Massachusetts.....	10,445	100.0	35.8	30.1	17.8	8.9	7.4
Michigan.....	28,310	100.0	28.8	20.8	18.4	32.0	0
Nevada.....	852	100.0	35.6	25.2	16.5	22.7	NA
Ohio.....	33,543	100.0	30.4	26.4	43.2	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	1,544	100.0	38.0	31.0	15.4	15.5	NA
Wyoming.....	898	100.0	25.3	74.7	NA	NA	NA
Men .....	101,713	100.0	34.9	25.0	25.6	13.1	1.5
Alaska.....	519	100.0	28.3	24.1	20.8	13.5	13.3
Connecticut.....	3,368	100.0	32.7	31.4	19.7	9.1	7.0
Dist. of Col.....	377	100.0	41.6	28.9	29.4	NA	NA
Illinois.....	18,545	100.0	58.9	21.4	12.0	7.7	NA
Iowa.....	2,792	100.0	27.3	21.5	19.8	15.2	16.3
Maryland.....	4,362	100.0	31.3	29.9	19.2	19.6	NA
Massachusetts.....	9,498	100.0	32.9	30.5	18.9	9.6	8.1
Michigan.....	27,023	100.0	27.6	20.7	18.9	32.9	0
Nevada.....	793	100.0	34.8	24.7	16.8	23.7	NA
Ohio.....	32,165	100.0	29.5	26.2	44.3	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	1,402	100.0	35.5	31.3	16.4	16.8	NA
Wyoming.....	869	100.0	24.7	75.3	NA	NA	NA
Women.....	7,146	100.0	55.1	25.1	12.3	7.3	1
Alaska.....	23	100.0	47.8	21.7	13.0	13.0	4.3
Connecticut.....	285	100.0	60.4	22.5	11.6	4.6	1.1
Dist. of Col.....	109	100.0	56.0	22.0	22.0	NA	NA
Illinois.....	604	100.0	94.9	5.1	0	0	NA
Iowa.....	130	100.0	60.8	18.5	10.0	8.5	2.3
Maryland.....	2,153	100.0	40.6	29.0	17.2	13.1	NA
Massachusetts.....	947	100.0	64.9	26.2	7.1	1.5	3
Michigan.....	1,287	100.0	54.2	21.5	9.6	14.6	0
Nevada.....	59	100.0	45.8	32.2	13.6	8.5	NA
Ohio.....	1,378	100.0	52.8	30.7	16.5	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	142	100.0	62.7	28.2	5.6	3.5	NA
Wyoming.....	29	100.0	41.4	58.6	NA	NA	NA
Number receiving maximum, total 3/.....	76,640	100.0	34.7	25.6	26.9	11.3	1.5
Alaska.....	315	100.0	27.9	23.5	22.2	12.7	13.7
Connecticut.....	2,290	100.0	31.4	31.0	20.5	9.0	8.2
Dist. of Col. 4/.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	13,607	100.0	55.5	22.7	13.0	8.8	NA
Iowa.....	2,597	100.0	31.1	22.4	19.9	14.2	12.4
Maryland.....	4,479	100.0	31.1	30.1	19.8	19.0	NA
Massachusetts.....	5,836	100.0	29.1	30.3	20.2	10.7	9.7
Michigan.....	19,239	100.0	31.5	22.9	19.0	26.6	0
Nevada.....	611	100.0	36.8	25.4	15.4	22.4	NA
Ohio.....	26,226	100.0	29.1	25.8	45.1	NA	NA
Rhode Island.....	808	100.0	32.5	31.3	18.1	18.1	NA
Wyoming.....	632	100.0	22.6	77.4	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States that have legal provisions for paying dependents' allowances.

2/ The number of dependents is limited to those on whose behalf the weekly benefit amount is increased.

3/ Maximum weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents; excludes District of Columbia. See footnote 4/.

4/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$48 effective April 1, 1962.



Table 15. --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs  
by types of dependents, April - June 1962

State and Sex	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent entitled to allowance for				
		Dependent children under age limit			Dependent spouse and no children under age limit	Dependents other than spouse and children under age limit
		Total	With dependent spouse	Without dependent spouse		
Total <u>1/</u> .....	9 990 2	80.2	34.6	45.6	19.5	0.3
Alaska .....	542	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	3,653	99.4	NA	99.4	NA	.6
Dist. of Col. ....	486	93.2	.6	92.6	2.9	4.7
Illinois .....	19,149	75.4	NA	<u>2/</u> 75.4	24.6	(3/)
Iowa .....	2,922	80.2	55.6	24.5	19.8	0
Massachusetts .....	10,445	100.0	NA	<u>2/</u> 100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	28,310	77.1	45.4	31.8	22.2	.9
Nevada .....	852	76.3	42.7	33.6	22.9	1.3
Ohio .....	33,543	77.0	58.9	18.1	23.0	NA
Men .....	95,080	79.8	35.9	43.9	19.9	.3
Alaska .....	519	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	3,368	99.5	NA	99.5	NA	.5
Dist. of Col. ....	377	94.2	.3	93.9	2.7	3.7
Illinois .....	18,545	74.9	NA	<u>2/</u> 74.9	25.1	(3/)
Iowa .....	2,792	80.2	57.8	22.3	19.8	0
Massachusetts .....	9,498	100.0	NA	<u>2/</u> 100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	27,023	77.1	46.8	30.3	22.4	.7
Nevada .....	793	74.9	45.8	29.1	24.6	.9
Ohio .....	32,165	76.7	60.7	16.0	23.3	NA
Women .....	4,822	87.5	9.4	78.0	10.9	1.7
Alaska .....	23	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	285	98.6	NA	98.6	NA	1.4
Dist. of Col. ....	109	89.9	1.8	88.1	3.7	8.3
Illinois .....	604	88.2	NA	<u>2/</u> 88.2	11.8	(3/)
Iowa .....	130	79.2	7.7	71.5	20.8	0
Massachusetts .....	947	100.0	NA	<u>2/</u> 100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	1,287	77.5	15.5	61.9	17.6	5.0
Nevada .....	59	94.9	1.7	93.2	0	6.8
Ohio .....	1,378	85.6	17.5	68.1	14.4	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States which allow benefits for dependents other than children under statutory age limit.

2/ Includes an insignificant percentage of dependents other than spouse and children under age limit.

3/ Data not available.



Table 16. --New beneficiaries under State programs, by type of benefits, April - June 1962

State	Total			Men			Women			Beneficiaries receiving maximum weekly benefit amount		
	Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving	
		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances	No dependents' allowances		Dependents' allowances <sup>1/</sup>	No dependents' allowances
Total, 12 States <sup>2/</sup>	288,682	37.7	62.3	182,953	55.6	44.4	105,729	6.8	93.2	138,738	55.2	44.8
Alaska.....	1,817	29.8	70.2	1,520	34.1	65.9	297	7.7	92.3	956	32.9	67.1
Connecticut.....	18,089	20.2	79.8	9,579	35.2	64.8	8,510	3.3	96.7	5,392	42.5	57.5
Dist. of Col.....	3,468	14.0	86.0	2,153	17.5	82.5	1,315	8.3	91.7	1,427	(3/)	100.0
Illinois.....	62,164	30.8	69.2	37,634	49.3	50.7	24,530	2.5	97.5	30,976	43.9	56.1
Iowa.....	7,539	38.8	61.2	4,757	58.7	41.3	2,782	4.7	95.3	5,444	47.7	52.3
Maryland.....	21,495	30.3	69.7	13,475	32.4	67.6	8,020	26.8	73.2	11,472	39.0	61.0
Massachusetts.....	50,424	20.7	79.3	23,945	39.7	60.3	26,479	3.6	96.4	13,281	43.9	56.1
Michigan.....	48,663	58.2	41.8	37,553	72.0	28.0	11,110	11.6	88.4	28,339	67.9	32.1
Nevada.....	2,883	29.6	70.4	1,933	41.0	59.0	950	6.2	93.8	1,605	38.1	61.9
Ohio.....	60,856	55.1	44.9	44,791	71.8	28.2	16,065	8.6	91.4	36,440	72.0	28.0
Rhode Island.....	9,032	17.1	82.9	3,858	36.3	63.7	5,174	2.7	97.3	2,256	35.8	64.2
Wyoming.....	2,252	39.9	60.1	1,755	49.5	50.5	497	5.8	94.2	1,150	55.0	45.0

<sup>1/</sup> Maximum augmented weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes all States that have legal provision for paying dependents' allowances.

<sup>3/</sup> In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$48 effective April 1, 1962.



Table 17. Selected data on benefit payment activities under State programs having dependents' allowances, April - June 1962

Item	Total	Alaska	Con- necticut	Dist. of Col.	Illinois	Iowa	Maryland	Massa- chusetts	Michigan	Nevada	Ohio	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Weeks compensated for beneficiaries with dependents' allowances, as percent of all weeks compensated...	39.4	32.3	22.4	9.9	35.1	42.1	33.6	23.5	58.8	29.1	52.4	17.1	40.4
Percentage distribution of new beneficiaries with dependents' allowances, by augmented weekly benefit amount:													
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$20.00.....	1.4	1.1	2.9	13.6	NA	NA	4.9	3.7	1.4	4.9	.1	12.6	1.0
\$20.00 - 29.99.....	4.1	13.5	5.8	33.5	NA	NA	16.4	5.7	4.9	6.6	2.1	14.2	2.2
\$30.00 - 39.99.....	18.7	10.1	10.1	30.2	3.3	77.1	55.3	11.6	32.2	8.8	7.0	33.4	6.9
\$40.00 - 49.99.....	40.5	11.3	33.1	22.6	60.1	22.9	23.4	31.2	39.1	51.4	40.4	39.8	12.4
\$50.00 - 59.99.....	33.4	35.1	37.5	NA	36.6	NA	NA	34.4	22.5	28.3	50.4	NA	77.5
\$60.00 and over.....	1.8	29.0	10.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
At maximum augmented weekly benefit amount.....	70.4	58.1	62.7	(1/)	71.1	88.9	68.7	55.9	68.0	71.7	78.2	52.3	70.4
All beneficiaries:													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	2/\$33.64	\$33.03	\$34.08	\$28.06	(3/)	(3/)	\$29.04	\$33.39	(3/)	\$33.85	\$36.04	\$28.71	\$40.15
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	\$36.98	\$37.48	\$36.07	\$28.27	\$37.41	\$30.52	\$30.52	\$37.65	\$35.53	\$36.95	\$40.24	\$29.78	\$42.21
Percentage increase.....	2/9.9	13.5	5.8	.7	(3/)	(3/)	5.1	12.8	(3/)	9.2	11.7	3.7	5.1
Beneficiaries receiving dependents' allowances:													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	2/\$37.38	\$35.00	\$40.35	\$24.24	(3/)	(3/)	\$30.09	\$37.05	(3/)	\$35.78	\$39.05	\$32.75	\$44.44
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	\$46.24	\$48.78	\$49.15	\$26.29	\$45.44	\$35.21	\$34.49	\$51.62	\$41.32	\$46.49	\$47.00	\$39.00	\$49.62
Percentage increase.....	2/23.7	39.4	21.8	8.5	(3/)	(3/)	14.6	39.3	(3/)	29.9	20.4	19.1	11.7
Amount of benefits paid, all beneficiaries:													
Total 4/.....	\$168,077,399	\$1,941,770	\$9,851,874	\$1,465,863	\$38,263,146	\$3,461,603	\$10,695,419	\$27,668,965	\$28,243,368	\$1,463,119	\$39,937,600	\$3,562,285	\$1,522,387
Dependents' allowances.....	2/\$8,536,227	\$234,150	\$553,046	\$10,609	(3/)	(3/)	\$544,228	\$2,736,115	(3/)	\$134,569	\$4,114,191	\$133,011	\$76,308
Percent of benefits paid to all beneficiaries.....	2/11.5	12.1	5.6	7	(3/)	(3/)	5.1	9.9	(3/)	9.2	10.3	3.7	5.0

NA = Not applicable.

1/ In the District of Columbia no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$48 effective April 1, 1962.

2/ Excludes Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan; comparable data not available.

3/ Comparable data not available under State law.

4/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.



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OCTOBER 1962

# STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator

Washington 25, D. C.



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

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Table 1. --Selected local office activities, Women, August 1962

State	New applications 1/		Counseling interviews			Nonagricultural			Initial claims 3/ 4/		Weeks of unemployment claimed 4/			
	Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 2/	Total		Initial Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 2/	Referrals		Number	Per-centage change from July 1962				
			Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 2/			Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 2/				Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 2/	
Total, 54 States.....	355,077	-3.9	51,992	0.1	29,567	2.3	53,784	1.3	27,228	1.0	376,864	-33.4	2,532,227	-6.8
Alabama.....	5,832	3.6	425	-9.8	290	2.8	8,929	6.1	4,673	-3.4	2,841	-37.0	2,618	-9.3
Alaska.....	583	-11.7	209	226.6	125	-	1,360	3.8	453	21.8	183	-34.4	1,439	-19.0
Arizona.....	3,525	-4.3	465	-33.2	263	-27.9	7,074	4.7	3,908	3.0	1,741	-5.6	1,040	-9.9
Arkansas.....	5,742	9.2	1,037	-6.1	578	18.4	7,215	12.4	3,838	9	2,130	-4.2	1,886	-5.2
California.....	4,676	-6.5	4,355	-2.0	2,591	-9	6,800	14.9	3,070	12.9	3,833	-8.6	2,800	-5.3
Colorado.....	3,918	-6.4	1,853	-17.9	1,121	-7.4	7,683	6.4	3,145	16.5	1,316	-9.2	1,081	-3.6
Connecticut.....	5,213	-18.1	478	-29.8	300	-30.7	9,365	20.2	4,045	12.6	8,962	-4.3	5,421	-5.8
Delaware.....	432	-3.6	46	-	29	-	630	55.9	323	70.0	566	-1.5	4,325	5
Dist. of Col.....	3,030	13.2	746	3.6	404	14.4	3,749	15.7	2,324	19.3	825	-2.6	9,011	7.4
Florida.....	1,013	3.6	628	-19.2	325	10.9	2,151	11.7	9,502	8.7	927	-38.0	8,436	20.4
Georgia.....	7,456	3.6	1,258	-7.6	806	-1.1	1,087	24.7	5,859	20.5	5,963	-27.2	4,636	-9.7
Guam.....	13	-	0	-	0	-	3	-	1	-	108	-	9,440	25.4
Hawaii.....	1,344	3.9	104	-20.0	56	-30.0	1,815	7.8	464	-73.7	1,089	23.1	9,440	25.4
Idaho.....	1,728	-22.3	328	81.2	200	12.4	3,070	23.7	1,794	14.7	760	-78.4	1,294	18.9
Illinois.....	1,424	6.2	2,014	17.8	1,206	23.2	1,344	9.9	7,228	19.9	1,625	-16.1	1,432	-1.5
Indiana.....	8,473	-5.7	611	-30.9	382	-30.2	1,023	7.4	3,769	10.4	6,688	-26.4	1,178	-3.5
Iowa.....	3,397	2.9	357	-5.3	198	5.3	6,584	5.9	3,301	3.4	1,343	-35.4	1,151	-9.1
Kansas.....	2,968	-4.1	542	-8.3	299	-9.9	5,034	14.0	2,559	6.6	1,976	-1.5	2,608	-2.0
Kentucky.....	4,625	-7.5	645	-32.1	263	-38.4	6,534	10.7	3,216	14.3	2,204	-40.7	1,713	-8.8
Louisiana.....	4,368	-8.2	446	-1.2	232	-1.3	1,951	14.6	1,273	11.4	1,850	-3.9	1,713	-7.4
Maine.....	1,138	-3.3	223	-7.1	122	7.0	6,989	21.6	4,342	18.2	5,521	-3.2	3,634	1.7
Maryland.....	6,003	-3.9	650	4.0	389	5.7	1,989	13.2	7,473	8.4	2,064	-4.2	1,797	-1.3
Massachusetts.....	1,097	3.0	1,211	7.3	736	13.1	1,505	17.9	6,368	23.8	1,539	-3.6	2,797	-4.5
Michigan.....	1,652	-1.4	1,691	-2.3	1,089	-12.9	1,498	26.2	5,023	3.9	2,128	-1.7	1,360	-6.9
Minnesota.....	5,708	3.6	243	7.4	121	24.8	8,766	1.4	4,816	8.9	9,405	-2.7	4,129	-9.6
Mississippi.....	6,045	2.6	1,082	7.4	638	51.9	8,600	1.4	4,100	8.1	4,405	-2.5	4,115	-1.3
Missouri.....	8,212	-2.1	1,155	3	648	2.4	8,917	17.3	1,433	10.1	1,084	-3.6	8,322	-3.6
Montana.....	1,373	-29.4	540	12.7	203	8.6	2,494	9.0	1,457	4.7	633	-5.1	9,361	-1.6
Nebraska.....	1,581	-27.5	348	30.3	179	28.8	2,467	30.8	896	3.3	1,482	-4.5	5,858	-2.4
Nevada.....	1,210	-4.9	178	6.0	98	30.7	2,697	9.6	1,532	5.3	653	-3.3	3,989	-2.4
New Hampshire.....	1,041	-27.0	204	41.7	159	60.6	1,944	-6.4	1,001	12.2	1,211	-2.9	2,734	-1.0
New Jersey.....	1,018	-16.6	1,180	19.6	788	7.5	1,595	30.2	1,532	5.3	7,892	-3.3	6,344	-1.8
New Mexico.....	1,799	-1.5	309	12.8	147	-9.3	2,627	4.4	4,221	23.5	1,392	-2.7	2,734	-2.4
New York.....	3,071	-1.3	6,891	-9.6	4,505	-12.1	6,491	7.7	1,001	12.2	2,461	-3.1	1,927	-6.0
North Carolina.....	9,224	-9	1,091	-10.3	469	-6.5	1,385	8.9	7,634	5.3	3,638	-4.8	2,580	-7.0
North Dakota.....	882	12.8	101	27.8	69	3.8	3,741	19.5	1,001	12.2	1,211	-2.9	2,734	-1.0
Ohio.....	1,806	-2.0	3,306	-3	1,784	3.7	1,951	22.1	8,889	14.6	2,533	-3.1	1,927	-6.0
Oklahoma.....	4,687	9.4	1,153	28.2	669	36.7	8,258	9.0	3,761	10.6	2,461	-4.8	2,580	-7.0
Oregon.....	3,946	2.1	796	28.4	380	36.7	5,967	1.4	2,940	1.6	3,638	-4.8	2,580	-7.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,862	2.6	4,785	18.2	2,449	20.5	2,322	1.4	1,403	1.0	3,638	-4.8	2,580	-7.0
Puerto Rico.....	5,548	7.6	1,340	30.4	763	60.6	3,076	7.5	1,600	4.0	3,305	-2.6	2,188	-1.1
Rhode Island.....	2,405	33.8	2,322	-22.3	1,444	-32.1	3,686	31.3	1,563	3.5	4,820	-3.1	2,545	-2.3
South Carolina.....	4,784	11.0	292	25.3	134	13.6	9,103	16.0	5,381	2.5	4,131	-3.1	2,081	11.8
South Dakota.....	696	-29.2	80	-32.8	31	-	1,327	5.8	607	1.6	2,623	-4.3	5,302	-5.1
Tennessee.....	6,557	-7.1	857	7.3	506	19.9	1,203	12.1	5,430	10.9	7,775	-1.6	6,486	-7
Texas.....	2,213	-8.2	3,797	-6	1,931	-6.2	4,053	5.7	1,849	3.7	613	-2.1	6,783	-11.8
Utah.....	1,730	3.3	399	52.3	240	46.3	4,117	6.3	1,996	3.7	913	-1.9	4,719	-1.7
Vermont.....	671	-19.2	73	-	52	-3.7	1,230	9.4	563	1.5	2,929	-3.3	2,031	-1.7
Virginia.....	4,995	-10.4	853	-	420	-	7,336	6.3	4,911	1.7	7,008	-5.7	5,424	27.5
Virgin Islands.....	95	-15.9	31	-	18	-	100	2.0	59	-1.7	1,812	-1.4	1,734	1.5
Washington.....	6,048	-1.4	980	30.7	441	45.5	8,193	12.0	3,251	5.4	8,579	-1.8	4,778	4.8
West Virginia.....	2,421	2.8	362	-15.2	190	-17.7	3,608	4.3	2,221	1.3	2,14	-9.7	2,590	-1.8
Wisconsin.....	5,420	4.1	596	37.3	308	31.6	1,289	9.8	5,530	-1.4	2,14	-9.7	2,590	-1.8
Wyoming.....	595	2.1	86	3.6	58	9.4	1,289	9.8	455	4.6	2,14	-9.7	2,590	-1.8

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.  
2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.  
3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.  
4/ Includes State programs only.  
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



TABLE 2.--NONAGRICULTURAL SELECTION ACTIVITY AND INDIVIDUALS TESTED, AUGUST 1962

STATE	SELECTION NOTICES ISSUED						INDIVIDUALS TESTED			
	TOTAL		RESPONSES		REFERRALS RESULTING FROM NOTICES		TOTAL	APTITUDE TESTS		PROFI- CIENCY TESTS
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 1/		SPECIFIC	GENERAL	
TOTAL.....	867,476	14.5	597,171	11.7	445,746	14.3	164,977	74,444	41,056	49,477
ALABAMA.....	9,546	4.0	7,651	4.1	6,793	1.6	3,449	2,160	385	904
ALASKA.....	2,462	24.8	1,981	23.0	1,327	18.2	644	195	105	344
ARIZONA.....	11,531	5.1	6,820	3.9	4,895	5.7	1,553	620	198	735
ARKANSAS.....	11,590	21.3	10,010	25.0	8,845	22.6	2,822	1,402	808	612
CALIFORNIA.....	120,894	15.5	76,258	10.5	63,398	18.3	16,653	6,299	3,959	6,395
COLORADO.....	13,984	.9	9,796	2.4	6,980	7.5	1,731	438	378	915
CONNECTICUT.....	22,706	14.5	10,986	27.2	6,362	20.1	2,080	917	602	561
DELAWARE.....	922	20.4	656	29.1	583	40.8	26	4	15	7
DIST. OF COL.....	5,351	37.0	3,370	60.7	2,384	64.5	1,658	207	383	1,068
FLORIDA.....	21,101	5.0	16,598	4.6	13,686	3.7	4,404	900	714	2,790
GEORGIA.....	9,082	12.7	7,110	8.6	6,494	8.6	3,833	2,144	878	811
GUAM.....	5	--	1	--	1	--	0	0	0	0
HAWAII.....	3,561	17.8	2,184	8.3	1,705	7.6	323	110	50	163
IDAHO.....	6,981	17.7	5,820	17.1	4,948	13.0	762	205	217	340
ILLINOIS.....	29,478	23.6	17,843	17.3	11,239	21.6	5,759	3,216	1,122	1,421
INDIANA.....	13,488	8.5	9,101	4.2	7,101	4.0	4,159	2,544	912	703
IOWA.....	13,840	28.8	10,922	27.5	7,992	23.4	2,312	1,090	420	802
KANSAS.....	6,683	15.1	5,764	14.9	4,504	14.7	1,754	807	415	532
KENTUCKY.....	11,510	-13.3	8,923	-12.8	7,259	-11.8	3,579	1,873	669	1,037
LOUISIANA.....	11,150	17.7	8,272	9.3	7,003	7.6	2,703	1,113	426	1,164
MAINE.....	3,338	18.6	2,631	17.7	2,138	32.2	606	345	157	104
MARYLAND.....	10,020	17.8	6,387	13.6	4,933	13.4	2,149	794	815	540
MASSACHUSETTS.....	34,491	23.9	23,162	19.1	13,167	26.5	2,420	1,112	550	758
MICHIGAN.....	28,984	9.9	22,259	10.6	15,851	9.5	7,260	1,565	2,877	2,818
MINNESOTA.....	12,822	16.9	9,049	18.1	6,433	16.1	3,668	2,410	315	943
MISSISSIPPI.....	13,925	23.2	10,364	20.0	7,209	17.0	3,908	2,250	939	719
MISSOURI.....	17,580	3.2	12,208	2.8	8,337	11.8	4,884	2,735	593	1,556
MONTANA.....	6,859	-4.7	5,649	-6.4	4,852	-1.9	1,320	209	512	599
NEBRASKA.....	6,479	15.7	4,490	19.1	3,024	30.9	1,393	594	273	526
NEVADA.....	2,827	35.8	1,758	28.5	1,440	29.1	457	181	71	205
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,855	27.2	2,281	16.1	1,862	17.1	349	245	83	21
NEW JERSEY.....	26,064	25.0	15,469	23.0	8,583	44.6	3,280	1,932	822	526
NEW MEXICO.....	3,630	1.3	3,273	8.3	2,837	4.4	1,019	300	257	462
NEW YORK.....	59,693	11.6	28,548	-5	22,281	8.7	5,830	1,299	1,748	2,783
NORTH CAROLINA.....	14,961	4.3	11,462	3.6	9,637	2.1	4,547	3,160	759	628
NORTH DAKOTA.....	3,334	14.6	2,634	10.2	2,234	9.5	861	539	111	211
OHIO.....	37,130	14.6	27,409	12.3	19,417	12.0	10,477	5,129	2,346	3,002
OKLAHOMA.....	13,139	24.6	9,833	15.8	7,950	13.7	3,658	1,614	1,030	1,014
OREGON.....	13,969	7.1	9,667	2.7	6,104	2.0	2,079	715	766	598
PENNSYLVANIA.....	55,476	15.3	43,547	14.7	26,021	12.7	9,458	3,524	4,825	1,109
PUERTO RICO.....	7,304	-6.0	5,222	-3.7	4,500	1.7	1,437	890	452	95
RHODE ISLAND.....	7,631	28.6	4,205	35.0	2,722	31.4	693	267	316	110
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	7,858	18.9	6,334	18.1	5,084	15.9	2,930	2,077	419	434
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	3,055	-15.6	2,161	-16.9	1,595	-6.6	355	123	68	164
TENNESSEE.....	14,532	14.3	12,048	16.6	9,437	22.0	5,145	3,555	688	902
TEXAS.....	65,439	13.1	47,201	10.8	35,287	9.1	10,345	4,925	1,608	3,812
UTAH.....	6,219	36.1	4,377	28.5	3,449	23.0	2,499	495	1,132	872
VERMONT.....	1,151	-9	1,072	.5	964	.7	410	322	40	48
VIRGINIA.....	6,856	-1	4,451	3.4	3,738	6.1	3,588	1,633	1,461	494
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	130	46.1	105	--	78	--	47	40	4	3
WASHINGTON.....	15,721	1.4	11,284	1.1	8,112	1.7	2,792	933	769	1,090
WEST VIRGINIA.....	8,255	13.8	6,553	12.0	5,358	11.4	1,201	388	748	65
WISCONSIN.....	28,053	59.0	18,501	42.7	16,437	86.0	3,571	1,891	801	879
WYOMING.....	1,831	10.0	1,511	11.1	1,176	10.8	137	9	45	83

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



TABLE 3.--SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, HANDICAPPED, AUGUST 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS <sup>1/</sup>				INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			
	TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>		TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>		TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>3/</sup>
TOTAL.....	38,451	3.7	11,073	6.5	14,510	8.9	4,159	11.1	24,561	16.5	9,498	16.1
ALABAMA.....	350	7.4	83	16.9	116	-9	31	--	199	42.1	65	--
ALASKA.....	69	-4.2	20	--	27	--	7	--	35	--	14	--
ARIZONA.....	628	-3.4	236	10.8	140	-11.9	44	--	500	17.9	241	9.5
ARKANSAS.....	654	16.8	161	16.7	173	12.3	47	--	448	-4.3	121	-2.4
CALIFORNIA.....	5,631	3.0	1,920	6.6	1,412	1.4	446	4.9	2,722	37.2	1,728	41.9
COLORADO.....	233	-22.3	82	-13.7	47	--	22	--	270	23.9	120	4.3
CONNECTICUT.....	711	9.6	195	15.4	375	37.4	126	65.8	484	20.7	125	34.4
DELAWARE.....	52	-5.5	6	--	29	--	6	--	5	--	1	--
DIST. OF COL.....	306	4.1	52	--	201	34.9	33	--	205	32.3	68	36.0
FLORIDA.....	1,232	16.6	468	15.3	243	18.0	100	61.3	759	9.1	303	20.7
GEORGIA.....	451	6.6	104	18.2	257	13.2	61	--	403	17.2	111	8.8
GUAM.....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
HAWAII.....	198	5.9	39	--	80	-2.4	26	--	93	9.4	28	--
IDAHO.....	172	-9.0	51	-1.9	75	--	21	--	148	34.5	59	--
ILLINOIS.....	1,495	-4.0	482	6.2	666	5.9	244	5.6	588	10.9	261	6.1
INDIANA.....	749	-11.2	244	12.4	234	-7.1	75	13.6	330	-6.0	131	-11.5
IOWA.....	471	2.6	109	1.9	107	-14.4	27	--	537	53.0	186	52.5
KANSAS.....	366	7.0	103	6.2	134	14.5	43	--	256	39.9	85	46.6
KENTUCKY.....	507	-5.8	122	-22.8	189	-28.7	42	--	193	-13.8	64	-34.0
LOUISIANA.....	496	-8	133	10.8	231	6.5	63	--	240	4.3	95	13.1
MAINE.....	53	--	11	--	64	6.7	18	--	76	46.2	27	--
MARYLAND.....	359	14.7	104	18.2	116	-4.1	30	--	129	-23.7	38	--
MASSACHUSETTS.....	817	8.6	247	4.2	781	30.4	242	31.5	310	67.6	80	48.1
MICHIGAN.....	1,548	-6.0	443	-7.5	445	-16.7	150	-12.3	814	-1.0	318	5.6
MINNESOTA.....	955	14.1	294	19.0	141	-16.6	40	--	493	28.4	221	24.2
MISSISSIPPI.....	312	12.6	71	10.9	94	-14.5	19	--	201	17.5	39	--
MISSOURI.....	843	12.6	217	3.8	311	4.7	72	1.4	436	38.9	128	14.3
MONTANA.....	335	-25.1	77	-1.3	128	-2.3	43	--	263	22.9	95	11.8
NEBRASKA.....	250	14.7	68	--	99	15.1	28	--	445	46.4	159	39.5
NEVADA.....	149	-7.5	39	--	33	--	9	--	104	25.3	53	6.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	157	28.7	49	--	90	28.6	31	--	91	-1.1	17	--
NEW JERSEY.....	1,013	-2.2	242	-8.0	716	23.9	167	3.1	352	30.4	85	11.8
NEW MEXICO.....	215	16.2	82	20.6	77	37.5	22	--	184	36.3	104	22.4
NEW YORK.....	2,289	-2.5	515	5.3	992	1.2	192	1.6	3,055	9.8	635	-1.9
NORTH CAROLINA.....	850	5.5	211	8.8	201	-17.6	57	-20.8	613	14.4	192	23.9
NORTH DAKOTA.....	83	-2.4	14	--	29	--	4	--	177	17.2	40	--
OHIO.....	1,504	-4	502	-2.1	864	17.1	231	-9.8	807	1.5	416	-5.0
OKLAHOMA.....	500	16.3	147	9.7	90	2.3	23	--	1,005	12.9	446	12.6
OREGON.....	736	2.5	225	13.6	246	13.4	76	52.0	459	9.3	211	30.2
PENNSYLVANIA.....	3,275	17.0	990	16.1	1,642	26.3	482	28.5	1,171	11.2	262	-4.0
Puerto Rico.....	328	69.1	36	--	78	32.2	7	--	47	--	12	--
RHODE ISLAND.....	560	-7.7	92	5.7	168	-11.6	34	--	274	8.3	46	--
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	423	19.2	99	4.2	122	103.3	36	--	234	25.1	75	8.7
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	92	-4.2	32	--	24	--	11	--	136	49.5	68	--
TENNESSEE.....	408	11.2	115	0	197	14.5	55	--	533	11.7	307	12.5
TEXAS.....	2,767	2.0	839	6.1	908	.3	305	6.6	2,294	17.8	998	22.9
UTAH.....	126	-25.0	43	--	101	14.8	18	--	149	15.5	51	-3.8
VERMONT.....	73	12.3	17	--	37	--	14	--	59	--	14	--
VIRGINIA.....	406	4.6	84	1.2	339	16.5	77	-3.8	318	13.6	94	27.0
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1	--	0	--	1	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
WASHINGTON.....	983	2.1	193	7.2	191	67.5	49	--	385	-13.7	157	-27.3
WEST VIRGINIA.....	484	8.8	145	8.2	104	-4.6	48	--	124	29.2	57	--
WISCONSIN.....	719	-7	198	5.9	320	.9	100	28.2	362	17.5	129	27.9
WYOMING.....	67	--	22	--	25	--	5	--	46	--	18	--

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, August 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962 1/	Per- centage distrib- ution	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962 1/	Per- centage distrib- ution	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962 1/	Per- centage distrib- ution	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962 1/	Per- centage distrib- ution
Total, 54 States.....	64 2035	10.6	100.0	272281	10.2	100.0	110000	13.7	100.0	119428	12.1	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	291	-4.0	(2/)	63	—	(2/)	39	—	(2/)	31	—	(2/)
Mining.....	2195	3.2	.3	248	12.2	.1	610	6.1	.6	266	-4	.2
Contract construction.....	46786	11.5	7.3	1370	12.9	.5	14009	13.7	12.7	8974	9.9	7.5
Total manufacturing.....	164069	20.0	25.6	74758	22.7	27.5	21568	22.7	19.6	21147	26.2	17.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	1198	-26.5	.2	552	-26.4	.2	224	-2.2	.2	121	.8	.1
Food and kindred products.....	38689	24.0	6.1	18344	37.2	6.7	4231	24.8	3.9	6827	41.8	5.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	2498	476.9	.4	762	388.5	.3	373	—	.3	291	—	.2
Textile mill products.....	7267	11.6	1.1	4119	12.2	1.5	654	22.0	.6	808	29.7	.7
Apparel and related products.....	25360	13.4	4.0	21011	12.2	7.7	668	32.8	.6	4452	18.7	3.7
Lumber and wood products.....	5186	10.2	.8	346	26.3	.1	1401	9.1	1.3	792	-1.1	.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	5973	43.4	.9	1052	52.5	.4	1149	41.0	1.0	646	37.2	.5
Paper and allied products.....	4105	22.5	.6	1563	32.6	.6	541	20.2	.5	212	21.1	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	4917	18.8	.8	2401	15.3	.9	491	36.0	.4	410	29.7	.3
Chemicals and allied.....	3987	-17.1	.6	1213	-20.2	.4	729	16.3	.7	310	-27.6	.3
Petroleum refining and related inds..	538	-2.7	.1	104	-11.9	(2/)	130	-8	.1	40	—	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	4323	43.1	.7	1811	43.6	.7	580	39.1	.5	259	42.3	.2
Leather and leather products.....	4042	8.2	.6	2336	2.0	.9	216	11.9	.2	421	15.7	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3912	19.3	.6	760	7.3	.3	868	36.5	.8	307	22.8	.3
Primary metal industries.....	2876	11.5	.4	484	25.4	.2	748	22.0	.7	251	13.6	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	11056	18.9	1.7	1806	15.5	.7	2591	15.9	2.4	1141	11.2	1.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	8120	15.3	1.3	1375	14.2	.5	1955	20.3	1.8	1090	15.3	.9
Electrical machinery.....	12537	24.5	2.0	7759	28.0	2.8	1136	25.9	1.0	859	37.0	.7
Transportation equipment.....	7818	12.1	1.2	1053	21.6	.4	2113	5.3	1.9	1092	10.9	.9
Instruments.....	1968	36.8	.3	1120	36.4	.4	178	17.9	.2	129	13.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	7699	42.0	1.2	4787	47.3	1.8	592	35.5	.5	689	37.8	.6
Railroad transportation.....	530	23.0	.1	42	—	(2/)	171	55.5	.2	52	0	(2/)
Other public utilities.....	24579	15.8	3.8	2240	-4.3	.8	9895	23.0	9.0	4594	24.2	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	145195	10.4	22.7	54589	9.5	20.0	25271	13.0	23.0	21146	11.2	17.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	12490	-5	1.9	6907	-5.6	2.5	1795	12.8	1.6	1776	9.6	1.5
Service except private households.....	108986	5.4	17.0	42622	3.6	15.7	23073	8.3	21.0	22488	8.9	18.9
Private households.....	120081	4.8	18.7	83064	7.4	30.6	10467	3.1	9.5	36598	7.2	30.7
Federal government.....	5789	22.8	.9	1449	-4.1	.5	1344	29.9	1.2	715	14.6	.6
State government.....	6028	11.2	.9	2777	8.5	1.0	882	11.1	.8	882	33.8	.7
Local government.....	4885	-7.3	.8	2109	-14.8	.8	858	9.3	.8	741	-14.1	.6
International government.....	30	—	(2/)	10	—	(2/)	7	—	(2/)	4	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	101	-28.4	(2/)	33	—	(2/)	11	—	(2/)	14	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, August 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962	Per- centage distrib- ution	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962	Per- centage distrib- ution	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962	Per- centage distrib- ution	Number	Per- centage change from July 1962	Per- centage distrib- ution
Total, 54 States.....	64 2035	10.6	100.0	272281	10.2	100.0	110000	13.7	100.0	119428	12.1	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	20872	4.0	3.3	12309	2.1	4.5	3346	13.7	3.0	4376	10.4	3.7
Clerical and sales.....	92544	5.9	14.4	63143	8.9	23.2	6346	15.8	5.8	9420	12.3	7.9
Service.....	192116	5.7	29.9	121288	6.4	44.6	18640	4.7	16.9	50375	7.1	42.1
Skilled.....	37049	5.4	5.8	2740	16.6	1.0	12893	7.0	11.7	9744	5.2	8.2
Semiskilled.....	89585	14.8	14.0	38215	17.7	14.0	13918	17.2	12.7	10463	19.1	8.8
Unskilled and other.....	209869	17.9	32.6	34586	22.7	12.7	54857	17.8	49.9	35050	20.4	29.3



TABLE 6.--NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, AUGUST 1962

STATE	OPENINGS			REFERRALS			PLACEMENTS			EMPLOYER VISITS		
	RECEIVED	AVAIL- ABLE <sup>1/</sup>	PENDING	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62	APPLI- CANT HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>2/</sup>	ORDER HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62 <sup>2/</sup>	PER- CENT MAJOR MARKET
TOTAL.....	801,648	1,044,274	258,540	1,190,148	13.3	43,449	642,035	10.6	15,293	134,021	4.4	49.0
ALABAMA.....	12,739	16,672	4,513	18,160	4.5	246	10,071	-0.4	27	3,015	5.7	50.8
ALASKA.....	1,461	1,897	632	2,404	23.8	210	972	6.0	19	453	57.8	60.3
ARIZONA.....	11,003	13,188	2,577	15,677	4.1	403	9,342	3.8	84	1,517	.5	69.0
ARKANSAS.....	12,067	13,267	1,413	18,714	19.5	258	11,165	3.1	38	1,816	-9.7	48.5
CALIFORNIA.....	106,536	132,763	29,212	153,826	16.8	13,275	81,588	13.6	5,295	13,254	4.5	32.6
COLORADO.....	13,660	16,847	3,081	20,723	13.5	304	11,643	24.5	123	1,814	-19.5	54.5
CONNECTICUT.....	12,216	18,580	7,240	21,233	18.3	254	9,093	12.6	140	1,502	-7.1	31.7
DELAWARE.....	819	1,385	631	1,284	23.8	2	565	18.0	1	496	-11.3	66.3
DIST. OF COL.....	6,451	13,798	7,928	7,470	24.2	829	4,676	31.8	181	1,995	129.8	19.1
FLORIDA.....	26,741	30,993	4,735	44,760	13.2	369	21,741	11.0	87	4,637	22.1	51.5
GEORGIA.....	18,483	22,728	3,754	26,139	21.5	171	16,540	28.1	41	1,852	26.1	59.3
GUAM.....	97	638	474	84	-52.3	0	76	1.3	0	0	--	0
HAWAII.....	1,837	2,144	365	3,721	14.7	36	1,251	-55.2	13	256	10.8	38.3
IDAHO.....	5,262	5,926	824	7,085	13.8	262	4,566	4.4	161	888	24.7	50.9
ILLINOIS.....	26,507	36,916	11,297	34,584	12.9	1,882	20,320	13.6	1,033	2,943	2.9	53.7
INDIANA.....	12,766	18,594	6,504	21,748	7.6	532	9,115	5.9	125	4,059	16.3	34.6
IOWA.....	11,818	13,558	2,561	16,973	32.6	415	10,041	37.3	62	2,906	18.8	43.1
KANSAS.....	11,216	13,908	3,381	14,326	9.6	76	8,451	9.2	31	2,283	13.9	59.6
KENTUCKY.....	7,388	9,071	1,476	10,835	-16.5	236	6,297	-1.3	18	1,491	2.3	44.5
LOUISIANA.....	9,009	11,249	1,975	15,156	11.2	324	8,080	9.1	56	1,544	1.3	75.8
MAINE.....	3,832	10,751	6,387	4,616	12.5	32	2,959	13.5	8	885	44.1	39.7
MARYLAND.....	10,647	13,883	4,077	14,523	16.3	444	8,546	8.4	684	2,225	22.1	51.5
MASSACHUSETTS.....	22,498	31,401	9,671	33,028	13.5	1,476	15,712	10.2	532	3,483	3.2	81.6
MICHIGAN.....	18,422	23,629	5,170	33,509	10.3	1,422	15,659	14.4	491	2,936	21.1	35.2
MINNESOTA.....	14,516	18,409	4,642	18,864	21.7	405	11,534	21.0	78	1,897	-3.9	42.0
MISSISSIPPI.....	12,820	14,783	2,261	17,892	16.0	243	10,939	13.3	120	2,487	3.0	45.8
MISSOURI.....	15,225	20,184	5,755	21,643	18.1	704	11,762	26.9	220	3,966	-4.9	47.6
MONTANA.....	4,968	5,655	558	6,560	-1.0	278	4,501	.3	61	2,004	10.0	64.3
NEBRASKA.....	7,439	8,443	1,445	10,140	34.9	46	6,147	33.4	16	1,966	-9.7	61.7
NEVADA.....	4,812	5,724	1,046	5,722	13.9	75	3,667	16.2	13	801	8.7	47.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	3,015	5,574	2,648	4,838	.1	213	1,973	-7.5	53	579	10.1	34.4
NEW JERSEY.....	19,830	31,798	12,186	29,823	18.9	657	14,750	10.8	182	2,987	-6.9	53.0
NEW MEXICO.....	5,186	5,907	910	6,357	1.6	29	4,505	4.5	84	870	-14.8	39.0
NEW YORK.....	94,232	124,321	33,314	121,336	8.2	5,337	71,420	4.3	1,277	8,619	11.7	40.3
NORTH CAROLINA.....	20,210	25,516	5,793	29,200	9.9	367	16,387	8.4	42	2,365	14.5	56.1
NORTH DAKOTA.....	3,717	5,130	1,096	8,706	3.9	20	3,084	11.7	6	574	-0.5	51.6
OHIO.....	27,496	36,297	9,274	45,521	15.5	1,027	22,835	15.9	470	7,125	3.2	33.2
OKLAHOMA.....	17,341	19,156	2,178	23,340	17.6	46	15,002	12.7	21	3,942	-30.4	47.2
OREGON.....	9,413	10,808	1,845	13,320	7.0	332	7,621	1.0	56	2,772	5.0	44.7
PENNSYLVANIA.....	27,624	36,153	8,897	46,068	8.9	3,897	21,834	3.2	1,065	9,198	5.7	38.5
PUERTO RICO.....	3,872	4,897	980	7,180	6.5	10	3,471	4.5	0	802	-7.5	79.2
RHODE ISLAND.....	4,363	6,033	2,201	7,766	20.9	263	2,893	26.2	77	1,151	20.9	42.2
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	11,638	14,257	2,096	18,857	27.8	173	10,185	22.1	22	1,180	44.8	47.1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	3,952	5,950	1,808	5,146	4.7	111	2,993	10.5	1	466	8.9	76.0
TENNESSEE.....	13,584	15,700	2,637	21,939	14.9	161	11,229	13.3	31	1,942	5.8	47.3
TEXAS.....	58,857	68,969	11,356	93,167	10.9	2,369	50,488	8.2	593	8,396	-7.1	93.8
UTAH.....	5,250	6,257	945	8,703	24.1	268	4,803	21.9	9	1,200	12.1	46.3
VERMONT.....	1,910	3,029	1,362	2,831	-2.5	102	1,350	-6.9	42	290	-19.9	58.3
VIRGINIA.....	15,087	21,834	7,106	16,910	11.6	461	10,456	10.3	154	1,614	8.2	48.1
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1,052	1,201	72	225	-24.7	0	117	-29.5	0	28	--	46.4
WASHINGTON.....	10,918	17,883	6,212	19,718	3.9	1,635	9,550	13.6	552	1,775	-4.9	60.6
WEST VIRGINIA.....	4,379	5,038	675	6,415	10.8	296	4,101	6.0	16	1,085	-0.4	33.3
WISCONSIN.....	13,052	22,785	6,776	28,316	37.3	440	12,115	--	642	3,090	10.2	52.7
WYOMING.....	2,415	2,797	588	3,067	14.7	26	1,854	14.2	140	600	5.1	57.2

<sup>1/</sup> Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.<sup>3/</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, August 1962

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 <sup>2/</sup>
				July 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	August 1961 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	1,248,415	-26.8	1,221,741	-26.3	-10.9	645,023	90,668	46,997	-7.0
Alabama.....	11,701	74.2	10,762	97.9	199.0	0	578	1,390	41.0
Alaska.....	2	—	2	—	—	0	0	11	—
Arizona.....	51,030	-7.5	50,133	-6.5	31.7	43,881	165	1,058	17.8
Arkansas.....	22,457	-68.1	22,829	-68.5	-27.1	19,221	0	477	-39.2
California.....	55,501	24.7	43,946	18.1	-17.9	0	2,958	2,646	-5.8
Colorado.....	36,875	155.1	40,432	234.0	-17.8	29,870	16,813	1,037	-4.2
Connecticut.....	1,610	-16.1	2,307	-17.4	-6.1	0	1,436	74	—
Delaware.....	2,037	-12.7	1,896	-11.3	50.8	962	0	137	-28.3
Dist. of Col. ....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Florida.....	2,269	-27.3	740	-27.3	-29.2	8	116	660	.5
Georgia.....	19,340	22.6	18,751	20.8	99.4	4,541	247	1,209	29.4
Guam.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Hawaii.....	193	-36.5	101	-1.9	-93.8	0	0	75	—
Idaho.....	9,017	-68.8	8,680	-69.6	-17.0	576	29	445	-47.0
Illinois.....	32,467	58.1	30,840	62.4	-23.2	18,152	2,344	1,085	17.4
Indiana.....	13,064	-38.9	17,842	-16.1	-27.9	11,985	6,987	68.7	-23.9
Iowa.....	2,681	-45.8	6,355	-22.4	-8.7	0	424	925	-13.1
Kansas.....	1,694	-28.5	1,314	-33.3	-23.1	0	21	685	37.3
Kentucky.....	23,812	17.3	22,274	15.2	38.5	7,907	0	851	25.0
Louisiana.....	20,905	-42.9	18,871	-50.7	-23.6	9,817	571	1,620	74.0
Maine.....	3,707	-6.0	4,532	55.2	3	0	1	310	58.2
Maryland.....	25,829	-27.0	28,171	-31.5	35.5	11,903	7,463	1,714	5.3
Massachusetts.....	10,690	-24.1	9,606	-23.8	3.1	2,618	1,840	1,483	-18.0
Michigan.....	35,343	-48.9	31,845	-52.5	-14.2	8,978	3,582	2,130	-29.2
Minnesota.....	3,606	-47.5	9,675	-21.5	-29.8	394	178	276	-69.1
Mississippi.....	12,357.3	-49.6	12,390.0	-49.1	-31.6	12,372.9	94	550	15.8
Missouri.....	3,079	-92.5	3,403	-89.4	-29.5	1,333	9	544	1.7
Montana.....	6,029	-21.5	5,619	-22.9	40.3	0	567	1,194	-7.2
Nebraska.....	3,400	-64.3	4,642	-62.2	-43.7	0	226	521	-35.9
Nevada.....	854	-13.4	761	-12.5	15.7	133	23	99	—
New Hampshire.....	448	-31.5	471	-32.0	2	391	47	95	—
New Jersey.....	33,667	-18.5	34,646	-15.4	13.9	9,824	1,697	1,533	18.4
New Mexico.....	3,190	-10.0	2,632	-12.9	-4	598	52	264	14.3
New York.....	18,632	-53.8	19,402	-42.7	-50.6	7,521	7,388	1,911	3.7
North Carolina.....	107,743	-37.7	109,119	-34.5	-1.9	24,389	121	4,301	-22.3
North Dakota.....	3,217	50.4	4,028	99.0	108.5	0	0	7	—
Ohio.....	35,444	13.0	35,335	21.4	-3.8	16,688	4,181	3,230	7.6
Oklahoma.....	2,956	-19.8	2,630	-18.4	-21.4	0	0	364	-40.2
Oregon.....	111,324	1.6	111,040	-2.4	-1.1	88,224	727	1,638	15.4
Pennsylvania.....	53,749	-15.6	55,002	-11.9	11.6	35,997	4,116	1,588	19.5
Puerto Rico.....	4,725	53.7	442	-5.7	-6.1	0	0	110	-7.6
Rhode Island.....	4	—	16	—	—	0	13	3	—
South Carolina.....	17,687	-49.0	14,099	-56.1	-40.9	2,032	505	696	-21.0
South Dakota.....	1,460	-3.9	2,180	48.6	230.3	0	0	105	-70.2
Tennessee.....	74,010	-50.7	73,542	-50.8	-41.6	56,261	0	902	2.7
Texas.....	171,701	10.0	152,477	6.8	13.1	57,622	0	2,393	-21.7
Utah.....	0	—	7,568	-13.8	-10.4	41	239	477	-4.4
Vermont.....	196	-38.4	58	—	—	0	3	213	-67.3
Virginia.....	5,608	-56.6	3,815	-67.4	65.2	1,179	756	458	-11.2
Virgin Islands.....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Washington.....	64,334	-5.7	60,026	-6.1	-13.5	42,572	20,999	1,367	-4.5
West Virginia.....	406	-46.6	889	10.2	9.2	0	146	127	-1.5
Wisconsin.....	13,971	-11.5	10,767	-31.1	-30.0	5,676	2,952	944	-14.9
Wyoming.....	1,178	-20.1	828	-26.5	1.5	0	54	378	-13.5

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



TABLE 6.--NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, AUGUST 1962

STATE	OPENINGS			REFERRALS			PLACEMENTS			EMPLOYER VISITS		
	RECEIVED	AVAIL- ABLE <sup>1/</sup>	PENDING	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62	APPLI- CANT HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62	ORDER HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM JULY 62	PER- CENT MAJOR MARKET
TOTAL.....	801,648	1,044,274	258,540	1,190,148	13.3	43,449	642,035	10.6	15,293	134,021	4.4	49.0
ALABAMA.....	12,739	16,672	4,513	18,160	4.5	246	10,071	-0.4	27	3,015	5.7	50.8
ALASKA.....	1,461	1,897	632	2,404	23.8	210	972	6.0	19	453	57.8	60.3
ARIZONA.....	11,003	13,188	2,577	15,677	4.1	403	9,342	3.8	84	1,517	.5	69.0
ARKANSAS.....	12,067	13,267	1,413	18,714	19.5	258	11,165	3.1	38	1,816	-9.7	48.5
CALIFORNIA.....	106,536	132,763	29,212	153,826	16.8	13,275	81,588	13.6	5,295	13,254	4.5	32.6
COLORADO.....	13,660	16,847	3,081	20,723	13.5	304	11,643	24.5	123	1,814	-19.5	54.5
CONNECTICUT.....	12,216	18,580	7,240	21,233	18.3	254	9,093	12.6	140	1,502	-7.1	31.7
DELAWARE.....	819	1,385	631	1,284	23.8	2	565	18.0	1	496	-11.3	66.3
DIST. OF COL.....	6,451	13,798	7,928	7,470	24.2	829	4,676	31.8	181	1,995	129.8	19.1
FLORIDA.....	26,741	30,993	4,735	44,760	13.2	369	21,741	11.0	87	4,637	22.1	51.5
GEORGIA.....	18,483	22,728	3,754	26,139	21.5	171	16,540	28.1	41	1,852	26.1	59.3
GUAM.....	97	638	474	84	-52.3	0	76	1.3	0	0	--	0
HAWAII.....	1,837	2,144	365	3,721	14.7	36	1,251	-55.2	13	256	10.8	38.3
IDAHO.....	5,262	5,926	824	7,085	13.8	262	4,566	4.4	161	888	24.7	50.9
ILLINOIS.....	26,507	36,916	11,297	34,584	12.9	1,882	20,320	13.6	1,033	2,943	2.9	53.7
INDIANA.....	12,766	18,594	6,504	21,748	7.6	532	9,115	5.9	125	4,059	16.3	34.6
IOWA.....	11,818	13,558	2,561	16,973	32.6	415	10,041	37.3	62	2,906	18.8	43.1
KANSAS.....	11,216	13,908	3,381	14,326	9.6	76	8,451	9.2	31	2,283	13.9	59.6
KENTUCKY.....	7,388	9,071	1,476	10,835	-16.5	236	6,297	-1.3	18	1,491	2.3	44.5
LOUISIANA.....	9,009	11,249	1,975	15,156	11.2	324	8,080	9.1	56	1,544	1.3	75.8
MAINE.....	3,832	10,751	6,387	4,616	12.5	32	2,959	13.5	8	885	44.1	39.7
MARYLAND.....	10,647	13,883	4,077	14,523	16.3	444	8,546	8.4	684	2,225	22.1	51.5
MASSACHUSETTS.....	22,498	31,401	9,671	33,028	13.5	1,476	15,712	10.2	532	3,483	3.2	81.6
MICHIGAN.....	18,422	23,629	5,170	33,509	10.3	1,422	15,659	14.4	491	2,936	21.1	35.2
MINNESOTA.....	14,516	18,409	4,642	18,864	21.7	405	11,534	21.0	78	1,897	-3.9	42.0
MISSISSIPPI.....	12,820	14,783	2,261	17,892	16.0	243	10,939	13.3	120	2,487	3.0	45.8
MISSOURI.....	15,225	20,184	5,755	21,643	18.1	704	11,762	26.9	220	3,966	-4.9	47.6
MONTANA.....	4,968	5,655	558	6,560	-1.0	278	4,501	.3	61	2,004	10.0	64.3
NEBRASKA.....	7,439	8,443	1,445	10,140	34.9	46	6,147	33.4	16	1,966	-9.7	61.7
NEVADA.....	4,812	5,724	1,046	5,722	13.9	75	3,667	16.2	13	801	8.7	47.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	3,015	5,574	2,648	4,838	.1	213	1,973	-7.5	53	579	10.1	34.4
NEW JERSEY.....	19,830	31,798	12,186	29,823	18.9	657	14,750	10.8	182	2,987	-6.9	53.0
NEW MEXICO.....	5,186	5,907	910	6,357	1.6	29	4,505	4.5	84	870	-14.8	39.0
NEW YORK.....	94,232	124,321	33,314	121,336	8.2	5,337	71,420	4.3	1,277	8,619	11.7	40.3
NORTH CAROLINA.....	20,210	25,516	5,793	29,200	9.9	367	16,387	8.4	42	2,365	14.5	56.1
NORTH DAKOTA.....	3,717	5,130	1,096	8,706	3.9	20	3,084	11.7	6	574	-0.5	51.6
OHIO.....	27,496	36,297	9,274	45,521	15.5	1,027	22,835	15.9	470	7,125	3.2	33.2
OKLAHOMA.....	17,341	19,156	2,178	23,340	17.6	46	15,002	12.7	21	3,942	-30.4	47.2
OREGON.....	9,413	10,808	1,845	13,320	7.0	332	7,621	1.0	56	2,772	5.0	44.7
PENNSYLVANIA.....	27,624	36,153	8,897	46,068	8.9	3,897	21,834	3.2	1,065	9,198	5.7	38.5
PUERTO RICO.....	3,872	4,897	980	7,180	6.5	10	3,471	4.5	0	802	-7.5	79.2
RHODE ISLAND.....	4,363	6,033	2,201	7,766	20.9	263	2,893	26.2	77	1,151	20.9	42.2
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	11,638	14,257	2,096	18,857	27.8	173	10,185	22.1	22	1,180	44.8	47.1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	3,952	5,950	1,808	5,146	4.7	111	2,993	10.5	1	466	8.9	76.0
TENNESSEE.....	13,584	15,700	2,637	21,939	14.9	161	11,229	13.3	31	1,942	5.8	47.3
TEXAS.....	58,857	68,969	11,356	93,167	10.9	2,369	50,488	8.2	593	8,396	-7.1	93.8
UTAH.....	5,250	6,257	945	8,703	24.1	268	4,803	21.9	9	1,200	12.1	46.3
VERMONT.....	1,910	3,029	1,362	2,831	-2.5	102	1,350	-6.9	42	290	-19.9	58.3
VIRGINIA.....	15,087	21,834	7,106	16,910	11.6	461	10,456	10.3	154	1,614	8.2	48.1
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1,052	1,201	72	225	-24.7	0	117	-29.5	0	28	--	46.4
WASHINGTON.....	10,918	17,883	6,212	19,718	3.9	1,635	9,550	13.6	552	1,775	-4.9	60.6
WEST VIRGINIA.....	4,379	5,038	675	6,415	10.8	296	4,101	6.0	16	1,085	-0.4	33.3
WISCONSIN.....	13,052	22,785	6,776	28,316	37.3	440	12,115	--	642	3,090	10.2	52.7
WYOMING.....	2,415	2,797	588	3,067	14.7	26	1,854	14.2	140	600	5.1	57.2

1/ Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



Table 7. --Agricultural referrals, placements, and employer visits, August 1962

State	Referrals <sup>1/</sup>		Placements <sup>1/</sup>					Employer visits	
	Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Number	Percentage change from		Pool-type	Order-holding office	Number	Per-centage change from July 1962 <sup>2/</sup>
				July 1962 <sup>2/</sup>	August 1961 <sup>2/</sup>				
Total, 54 States .....	1 248 415	-26.8	1 221 741	-26.3	-10.9	645 023	90 668	46 997	-7.0
Alabama .....	1 170 1	74.2	10 762	97.9	199.0	0	578	1390	41.0
Alaska .....	2	—	2	—	—	0	0	11	—
Arizona .....	5 103 0	-7.5	50 133	-6.5	31.7	4 388 1	165	1058	17.8
Arkansas .....	2 245 7	-68.1	22 829	-68.5	-27.1	19 221	0	477	-39.2
California .....	5 550 1	24.7	43 946	18.1	-17.9	0	2958	2646	-5.8
Colorado .....	3 687 5	155.1	40 432	234.0	-17.8	29 870	16 813	1037	-4.2
Connecticut .....	1610	-16.1	2307	-17.4	-6.1	0	1436	74	—
Delaware .....	2037	-12.7	1896	-11.3	50.8	962	0	137	-28.3
Dist. of Col. ....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Florida .....	2269	-27.3	740	-27.3	-29.2	8	116	660	.5
Georgia .....	19340	22.6	18 751	20.8	99.4	4541	247	1209	29.4
Guam .....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Hawaii .....	193	-36.5	101	-1.9	-93.8	0	0	75	—
Idaho .....	9017	-68.8	8680	-69.6	-17.0	576	29	445	-47.0
Illinois .....	32467	58.1	30 840	62.4	-23.2	18 152	2344	1085	17.4
Indiana .....	13064	-38.9	17 842	-16.1	-27.9	11 985	6987	687	-23.9
Iowa .....	2681	-45.8	6355	-22.4	-8.7	0	424	925	-13.1
Kansas .....	1694	-28.5	1314	-33.3	-23.1	0	21	685	37.3
Kentucky .....	23812	17.3	22 274	15.2	38.5	7907	0	851	25.0
Louisiana .....	20905	-42.9	18 871	-50.7	-23.6	9817	571	1620	74.0
Maine .....	3707	-6.0	4532	55.2	3	0	1	310	58.2
Maryland .....	25829	-27.0	28 171	-31.5	35.5	11 903	7463	1714	5.3
Massachusetts .....	10690	-24.1	9606	-23.8	3.1	2618	1840	1483	-18.0
Michigan .....	35343	-48.9	31 845	-52.5	-14.2	8978	3582	2130	-29.2
Minnesota .....	3606	-47.5	9675	-21.5	-29.8	394	178	276	-69.1
Mississippi .....	123573	-49.6	12 390 0	-49.1	-31.6	12 372 9	94	550	15.8
Missouri .....	3079	-92.5	3403	-89.4	-29.5	1333	9	544	1.7
Montana .....	6029	-21.5	5619	-22.9	40.3	0	567	1194	-7.2
Nebraska .....	3400	-64.3	4642	-62.2	-43.7	0	226	521	-35.9
Nevada .....	854	-13.4	761	-12.5	15.7	133	23	99	—
New Hampshire .....	448	-31.5	471	-32.0	2	391	47	95	—
New Jersey .....	33667	-18.5	34 646	-15.4	13.9	9824	1697	1533	18.4
New Mexico .....	3190	-10.0	2632	-12.9	-4	598	52	264	14.3
New York .....	18632	-53.8	19 402	-42.7	-50.6	7521	7388	1911	3.7
North Carolina .....	107743	-37.7	109 119	-34.5	-1.9	24389	121	4301	-22.3
North Dakota .....	3217	50.4	4028	99.0	108.5	0	0	7	—
Ohio .....	35444	13.0	35 835	21.4	-3.8	16688	4181	3230	7.6
Oklahoma .....	2956	-19.8	2630	-18.4	-21.4	0	0	364	-40.2
Oregon .....	111324	1.6	11 104 0	-2.4	-1.1	88224	727	1638	15.4
Pennsylvania .....	53749	-15.6	55002	-11.9	11.6	35997	4116	1588	19.5
Puerto Rico .....	4725	53.7	442	-5.7	-6.1	0	0	110	-7.6
Rhode Island .....	4	—	16	—	—	0	13	3	—
South Carolina .....	17687	-49.0	14099	-56.1	-40.9	2032	505	696	-21.0
South Dakota .....	1460	-3.9	2180	48.6	230.3	0	0	105	-70.2
Tennessee .....	74010	-50.7	73542	-50.8	-41.6	56261	0	902	2.7
Texas .....	171701	10.0	152477	6.8	13.1	57622	0	2393	-21.7
Utah .....	0	—	7568	-13.8	-10.4	41	239	477	-4.4
Vermont .....	196	-38.4	58	—	—	0	3	213	-67.3
Virginia .....	5608	-56.6	3815	-67.4	65.2	1179	756	458	-11.2
Virgin Islands .....	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—
Washington .....	64334	-5.7	60026	-6.1	-13.5	42572	20999	1367	-4.5
West Virginia .....	406	-46.6	889	10.2	9.2	0	146	127	-1.5
Wisconsin .....	13971	-11.5	10767	-31.1	-30.0	5676	2952	944	-14.9
Wyoming .....	1178	-20.1	828	-26.5	1.5	0	54	378	-13.5

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



**NOVEMBER 1962**

# **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

**LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator**

**Washington 25, D. C.**



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

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TABLE 1. --SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, WOMEN, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS 1/		COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL				INITIAL CLAIMS 3/ 4/		WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMED 4/	
	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	TOTAL		INITIAL		REFERRALS		PLACEMENTS		NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/
			NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/	NUMBER	PER-CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 2/				
TOTAL.....	372,753	5.0	54,512	4.8	32,644	10.4	521,111	-3.1	275,652	1.2	347,688	-7.7	2,122,384	-16.2
ALABAMA.....	5,958	2.2	419	-1.4	283	-2.4	9,122	2.2	5,071	8.5	2,646	-6.9	21,954	-16.1
ALASKA.....	707	21.3	202	-3.3	107	-14.4	1,140	-16.2	450	-7.7	279	52.5	1,586	10.2
ARIZONA.....	4,203	19.2	535	15.1	324	23.2	7,477	5.7	4,353	11.4	1,484	-14.8	9,464	-9.0
ARKANSAS.....	6,539	13.9	1,081	4.2	592	2.4	6,490	-10.0	3,915	-12.4	2,769	30.0	15,318	-18.8
CALIFORNIA.....	40,930	-12.5	3,618	-16.9	2,220	-14.3	57,846	-14.9	26,884	-12.4	34,501	-10.0	231,706	-17.3
COLORADO.....	4,820	23.0	183	0	131	17.0	7,189	-6.4	3,034	-4.5	1,388	5.5	9,750	-9.9
CONNECTICUT.....	6,638	27.3	584	22.2	385	28.3	9,618	2.7	4,196	3.7	6,654	-25.8	40,586	-25.1
DELAWARE.....	432	0	33	--	21	--	678	7.6	256	-20.7	499	-11.8	3,814	-11.8
DIST. OF COL.....	2,429	-19.8	677	-9.2	330	-18.3	3,794	1.2	2,185	-6.0	718	-13.0	6,580	-27.0
FLORIDA.....	10,621	4.8	860	36.9	566	74.2	19,323	-10.2	9,095	-4.3	7,272	-21.6	71,002	-15.8
GEORGIA.....	7,076	-5.1	1,058	-15.9	709	-12.0	9,202	-15.3	5,464	-6.7	5,250	-12.0	37,395	-19.3
HAWAII.....	17	--	0	--	0	--	2	--	1	--	0	--	0	--
HAWAII.....	1,552	15.5	74	-28.8	35	--	1,207	-33.5	330	-28.9	1,310	20.3	9,437	(5/)
IDAHO.....	1,958	13.3	254	-22.6	125	-37.5	3,009	-2.0	1,676	-6.6	720	-5.3	7,961	-38.5
ILLINOIS.....	12,676	-11.0	2,111	4.8	1,318	9.3	14,324	6.5	8,083	11.8	13,706	-15.7	94,514	-17.3
INDIANA.....	9,591	13.2	634	3.8	357	-6.5	10,780	5.4	4,484	19.0	5,651	-15.5	33,347	-15.0
IOWA.....	3,805	12.0	284	-20.4	172	-13.1	5,461	-17.1	2,844	-13.8	1,432	6.6	9,258	-21.4
KANSAS.....	3,345	12.7	685	26.4	384	28.4	5,868	10.3	2,714	6.1	1,572	17.3	10,213	-11.3
KENTUCKY.....	4,994	8.0	849	31.6	474	80.2	4,771	-5.2	2,719	5.5	2,237	13.2	20,434	-21.7
LOUISIANA.....	4,811	10.1	469	5.2	292	25.9	5,465	-16.4	2,962	-7.9	2,124	-3.6	20,538	-8.0
MAINE.....	1,390	22.1	244	9.4	142	16.4	1,361	-30.2	755	-40.7	2,105	13.8	16,973	-1.0
MARYLAND.....	6,522	8.6	549	-15.5	338	-13.1	6,611	-5.4	4,297	-1.0	5,390	-2.4	31,684	-12.8
MASSACHUSETTS.....	12,162	20.5	1,392	14.9	869	18.1	15,581	3.5	7,654	2.4	24,339	17.9	112,715	-9.6
MICHIGAN.....	17,946	7.8	2,000	18.3	1,188	9.1	16,225	8.3	6,619	3.9	9,141	-40.6	61,741	-22.5
MINNESOTA.....	6,770	18.6	584	140.3	391	223.1	7,474	-14.7	4,520	-10.0	2,446	2.8	20,364	-27.2
MISSISSIPPI.....	5,211	-13.8	1,134	4.8	694	8.8	8,220	-4.4	4,996	3.7	1,780	-16.4	11,558	-15.0
MISSOURI.....	7,876	-4.1	1,126	-2.5	672	3.7	7,567	-15.1	3,782	-7.8	9,921	5.5	39,721	-3.8
MONTANA.....	1,537	11.9	538	-4.4	264	30.0	2,135	-14.4	1,147	-20.0	622	38.5	4,170	1.3
NEBRASKA.....	2,267	43.4	305	-12.4	172	-3.9	2,859	15.9	1,416	10.5	1,059	-2.3	6,316	-24.1
NEVADA.....	1,126	-6.9	138	-22.5	72	-26.5	2,442	-9.5	1,483	1.8	627	-9	3,012	-17.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,142	9.7	178	-12.7	117	-26.4	2,242	15.3	769	-14.2	1,811	22.2	9,379	-2
NEW JERSEY.....	10,391	2.0	1,131	-4.2	752	-4.6	14,398	-9.8	8,434	-1.2	18,651	-1.6	115,567	-20.3
NEW MEXICO.....	2,012	11.8	310	-3	179	21.8	2,847	8.4	1,655	8.0	574	-12.1	4,082	-30.3
NEW YORK.....	33,781	10.0	7,288	5.8	5,053	12.2	70,522	9.4	47,586	12.7	75,793	-2.7	349,665	-12.4
NORTH CAROLINA.....	11,122	20.6	1,273	16.7	604	21.0	13,899	3	8,227	7.8	12,568	15.7	58,948	-6.9
NORTH DAKOTA.....	1,103	25.1	105	4.0	65	-5.8	2,808	-25.0	1,260	25.9	166	37.2	1,170	-20.6
OHIO.....	20,623	14.2	3,980	20.4	2,254	26.3	19,424	-5.5	9,008	1.3	10,560	-24.2	80,746	-21.2
OKLAHOMA.....	4,686	--	1,177	2.1	748	11.8	7,600	-8.0	3,789	7	2,387	-5.8	23,122	-15.1
OREGON.....	4,429	12.2	952	19.6	605	59.2	5,990	4	2,664	-9.4	2,586	5.1	14,110	-26.8
PENNSYLVANIA.....	18,156	-2.5	4,462	-6.8	2,426	-9.9	22,390	-3.6	10,924	-4.2	34,727	-4.6	212,981	-17.5
PUERTO RICO.....	4,685	-15.6	1,184	-11.6	542	-29.0	3,617	17.6	1,621	1.3	2,716	-17.8	22,152	1.2
RHODE ISLAND.....	2,105	-12.5	238	2.6	138	-4.2	3,155	-14.4	1,524	-2.5	4,486	-6.9	19,613	-29.8
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	5,045	5.5	228	-21.9	129	-3.7	7,567	-16.9	3,902	-27.5	3,354	-18.8	22,059	-13.3
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1,021	46.7	160	100.0	96	--	1,199	-9.6	597	-1.6	171	-34.7	1,737	-16.5
TENNESSEE.....	6,923	5.6	671	-21.7	364	-28.1	10,903	-2.7	5,740	5.7	4,675	-21.1	42,918	-19.1
TEXAS.....	25,267	14.2	4,319	13.7	2,272	17.7	45,730	14.2	21,028	13.7	8,408	8.1	65,708	1.3
UTAH.....	2,016	16.5	339	-15.0	210	-12.5	3,972	-3.5	2,033	1.9	658	6.3	5,878	-13.3
VERMONT.....	868	29.4	68	-6.8	44	--	1,126	-8.5	521	-7.5	969	6.1	5,139	8.9
VIRGINIA.....	6,100	22.1	1,146	34.3	656	56.2	7,789	6.2	4,853	-1.2	3,232	10.3	18,349	-16.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	74	-22.1	44	--	27	--	104	4.0	63	6.8	0	--	0	--
WASHINGTON.....	5,984	-1.1	993	1.3	504	14.3	7,595	-7.3	3,545	9.0	6,297	-10.1	42,547	-21.6
WEST VIRGINIA.....	2,287	-5.5	298	-17.7	218	14.7	3,143	-12.9	2,238	8	1,639	-9.5	15,247	-12.1
WISCONSIN.....	6,393	18.0	1,252	110.1	948	-207.8	9,010	-30.1	5,942	7.5	1,423	-83.4	26,117	-45.3
WYOMING.....	631	6.1	96	11.6	66	13.8	840	-14.0	344	-24.4	195	-8.9	2,039	-21.3

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.

5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



TABLE 2.--NONAGRICULTURAL SELECTION ACTIVITY AND INDIVIDUALS TESTED, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	SELECTION NOTICES ISSUED						INDIVIDUALS TESTED			
	TOTAL		RESPONSES		REFERRALS RESULTING FROM NOTICES		TOTAL	APTITUDE TESTS		PROFI- CIENCY TESTS
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 1/		SPECIFIC	GENERAL	
TOTAL.....	757,223	-12.7	522,080	-12.6	391,111	-12.3	182,171	74,792	58,047	49,332
ALABAMA.....	9,165	-4.0	7,644	-1.1	6,767	-4.4	3,064	1,478	700	886
ALASKA.....	2,449	-5.5	1,875	-5.4	1,291	-2.7	723	250	132	341
ARIZONA.....	11,757	2.0	6,667	-2.2	4,760	-2.8	1,660	612	218	830
ARKANSAS.....	8,198	-29.3	6,964	-30.4	6,143	-30.5	2,910	1,545	785	580
CALIFORNIA.....	95,405	-21.1	58,601	-23.2	46,295	-27.0	15,452	5,634	4,125	5,693
COLORADO.....	12,512	-10.5	8,630	-11.9	5,930	-15.0	6,623	423	5,126	1,074
CONNECTICUT.....	18,295	-19.4	8,281	-24.6	5,709	-10.3	2,040	713	832	495
DELAWARE.....	930	.9	585	-10.8	463	-20.6	.288	24	260	4
DIST. OF COL.....	5,014	-6.3	2,907	-13.7	1,882	-21.1	1,667	334	504	829
FLORIDA.....	17,934	-15.0	13,979	-15.8	11,561	-15.5	4,641	763	1,052	2,826
GEORGIA.....	7,787	-14.3	5,774	-18.8	5,050	-22.2	3,345	1,795	680	870
GUAM.....	2	--	2	--	2	--	0	0	0	0
HAWAII.....	2,279	-36.0	1,586	-27.4	1,091	-36.0	760	555	86	119
IDAHO.....	6,394	-8.4	5,426	-6.8	4,406	-11.0	677	150	258	269
ILLINOIS.....	24,830	-15.8	15,177	-14.9	9,876	-12.1	5,641	3,132	1,558	951
INDIANA.....	11,891	-11.8	8,191	-10.0	6,332	-10.8	4,919	2,790	1,271	858
IOWA.....	11,341	-18.1	8,713	-20.2	6,173	-22.8	2,314	1,163	444	707
KANSAS.....	5,398	-19.2	4,568	-20.7	3,769	-16.3	2,119	1,013	548	558
KENTUCKY.....	10,995	-4.5	8,440	-5.4	6,866	-5.4	4,408	2,370	1,325	713
LOUISIANA.....	9,045	-18.9	6,913	-16.4	5,913	-15.6	2,628	1,098	436	1,094
MAINE.....	2,040	-38.9	1,661	-36.9	1,456	-31.9	1,388	305	962	121
MARYLAND.....	8,810	-12.1	5,762	-9.8	4,500	-8.8	2,504	795	1,203	506
MASSACHUSETTS.....	31,400	-9.0	19,333	-16.5	11,815	-10.3	3,369	1,291	1,066	1,012
MICHIGAN.....	26,617	-8.2	19,535	-12.2	14,648	-7.6	8,047	1,858	3,253	2,936
MINNESOTA.....	12,838	.1	8,409	-7.1	6,470	.6	3,585	1,886	707	992
MISSISSIPPI.....	12,466	-10.5	9,059	-12.6	6,237	-13.5	3,175	1,588	974	613
MISSOURI.....	12,736	-27.6	8,787	-28.0	6,026	-27.7	4,671	2,752	638	1,281
MONTANA.....	6,122	-10.7	5,073	-10.2	4,562	-6.0	2,295	291	1,169	835
NEBRASKA.....	5,440	-16.0	3,843	-14.4	2,854	-5.6	2,788	660	1,613	515
NEVADA.....	2,218	-21.5	1,440	-18.1	1,168	-18.9	600	127	330	143
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,311	-19.1	1,691	-25.9	1,414	-24.1	659	529	113	17
NEW JERSEY.....	21,674	-16.8	12,994	-16.0	6,218	-27.6	2,936	1,617	752	567
NEW MEXICO.....	3,769	3.8	3,342	2.1	3,006	6.0	1,152	292	346	514
NEW YORK.....	51,920	-13.0	27,253	-4.5	20,421	-8.3	7,278	3,195	1,505	2,578
NORTH CAROLINA.....	14,017	-6.3	10,732	-6.4	8,943	-7.2	5,826	3,432	1,463	931
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2,879	-13.6	2,433	-7.6	2,083	-6.8	1,075	600	186	289
OHIO.....	34,449	-7.2	25,647	-6.4	19,196	-1.1	11,941	5,872	2,764	3,305
OKLAHOMA.....	10,302	-21.6	8,319	-15.4	7,150	-10.1	3,237	1,376	911	950
OREGON.....	12,812	-8.3	8,788	-9.1	5,361	-12.2	2,108	407	1,101	600
PENNSYLVANIA.....	45,852	-17.3	37,099	-14.8	23,720	-8.8	8,562	3,410	4,110	1,042
PUERTO RICO.....	14,089	92.9	9,410	80.2	8,092	79.8	1,786	881	540	365
RHODE ISLAND.....	6,189	-18.9	3,379	-19.6	2,420	-11.1	653	273	282	98
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	6,597	-16.0	5,330	-15.9	4,382	-13.8	2,594	1,840	362	392
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1,611	-47.3	1,403	-35.1	1,136	-28.8	723	294	237	192
TENNESSEE.....	13,623	-6.3	11,071	-8.1	8,699	-7.8	5,530	3,529	1,064	937
TEXAS.....	68,893	5.3	49,157	4.1	37,881	7.4	10,466	4,145	1,651	4,670
UTAH.....	5,566	-10.5	4,073	-6.9	3,185	-7.7	2,843	503	1,647	693
VERMONT.....	1,056	-8.3	942	-12.1	869	-9.9	244	148	70	26
VIRGINIA.....	6,599	-3.7	4,222	-5.1	3,513	-6.0	3,868	1,579	1,814	475
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	58	-55.4	36	--	40	--	53	47	5	1
WASHINGTON.....	14,457	-8.0	10,510	-6.9	7,906	-2.5	2,795	954	791	1,050
WEST VIRGINIA.....	7,445	-9.8	5,660	-13.6	4,437	-17.2	2,233	351	1,798	84
WISCONSIN.....	17,122	-39.0	13,446	-27.3	9,991	-39.2	5,173	2,106	2,215	852
WYOMING.....	1,625	-11.3	1,318	-12.8	1,033	-12.2	135	17	65	53

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



TABLE 3.--SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, HANDICAPPED, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS 1/				INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			
	TOTAL		VETERAN 2/		TOTAL		VETERAN 2/		TOTAL		VETERAN 2/	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 3/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 3/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 3/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 3/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 3/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 3/
TOTAL.....	36,647	-4.7	10,165	-8.2	13,368	-7.9	3,720	-10.6	25,920	5.5	9,432	0.4
ALABAMA.....	328	-6.3	63	-24.1	85	-26.7	20	--	219	10.1	65	0
ALASKA.....	54	-21.7	9	--	17	--	5	--	48	--	9	--
ARIZONA.....	701	11.6	264	11.9	165	17.9	62	--	518	3.6	249	3.3
ARKANSAS.....	616	-5.8	165	2.5	160	-7.5	55	--	524	17.0	136	12.4
CALIFORNIA.....	4,918	-12.7	1,593	-17.0	1,124	-20.4	330	-26.0	2,553	-6.2	1,616	-6.5
COLORADO.....	242	3.9	86	4.9	47	--	17	--	235	-13.0	136	13.3
CONNECTICUT.....	698	-1.8	190	-2.6	299	-20.3	68	-46.0	601	24.2	159	27.2
DELAWARE.....	61	17.3	14	--	23	--	6	--	17	--	5	--
DIST. OF COL.....	307	.3	63	21.2	173	-13.9	35	--	217	5.9	96	41.2
FLORIDA.....	1,158	-6.0	433	-7.5	213	-12.3	71	-29.0	707	-6.9	282	-6.9
GEORGIA.....	432	-4.2	115	10.6	212	-17.5	38	--	359	-10.9	90	-18.9
GUAM.....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
HAWAII.....	167	-15.7	38	--	50	-37.5	22	--	74	-20.4	19	--
IDAHO.....	184	7.0	53	3.9	88	17.3	25	--	191	29.1	60	1.7
ILLINOIS.....	1,506	.7	438	-9.1	634	-4.8	209	-14.3	613	4.3	251	-3.8
INDIANA.....	787	5.1	214	-12.3	251	7.3	85	13.3	412	24.8	139	6.1
IOWA.....	484	2.8	109	0	90	-15.9	15	--	615	14.5	188	1.1
KANSAS.....	332	-9.3	99	-3.9	114	-14.9	38	--	340	32.8	110	29.4
KENTUCKY.....	452	-10.8	117	-4.1	193	2.1	64	--	240	24.4	87	35.9
LOUISIANA.....	482	-2.8	122	-8.3	186	-19.5	51	-19.0	253	5.4	83	-12.6
MAINE.....	36	--	8	--	55	-14.1	12	--	56	-26.3	19	--
MARYLAND.....	358	-3	86	-17.3	90	-22.4	30	--	144	11.6	30	--
MASSACHUSETTS.....	765	-6.4	235	-4.9	773	-1.0	237	-2.1	241	-22.3	57	-28.8
MICHIGAN.....	1,416	-8.5	377	-14.9	454	2.0	129	-14.0	964	18.4	390	22.6
MINNESOTA.....	808	-15.4	240	-18.4	177	25.5	51	--	529	7.3	207	-6.3
MISSISSIPPI.....	294	-5.8	66	-7.0	114	21.3	30	--	224	11.4	60	--
MISSOURI.....	604	-28.4	161	-25.8	265	-14.8	69	-4.2	363	-16.7	114	-10.9
MONTANA.....	304	-9.3	76	-1.3	112	-12.5	42	--	249	-5.3	82	-13.7
NEBRASKA.....	226	-9.6	54	-20.6	65	-34.3	13	--	472	6.1	178	11.9
NEVADA.....	159	6.7	52	--	34	--	6	--	76	-26.9	37	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	106	-32.5	34	--	39	--	10	--	103	13.2	35	--
NEW JERSEY.....	936	-7.6	238	-1.7	650	-9.2	154	-7.8	374	6.3	82	-3.5
NEW MEXICO.....	195	-9.3	69	-15.9	50	-35.1	15	--	184	0	82	-21.2
NEW YORK.....	2,308	.8	406	-21.2	980	-1.2	191	-5	3,375	10.5	590	-7.1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	960	12.9	246	16.6	235	16.9	65	14.0	674	10.0	195	1.6
NORTH DAKOTA.....	96	15.7	21	--	31	--	6	--	189	6.8	43	--
OHIO.....	1,653	9.9	548	9.2	878	1.6	267	15.6	927	14.9	466	12.0
OKLAHOMA.....	522	4.4	164	11.6	81	-10.0	26	--	1,050	4.5	399	-10.5
OREGON.....	694	-5.7	201	-10.7	206	-16.3	66	-13.2	449	-2.2	195	-7.6
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,929	-10.6	849	-14.2	1,409	-14.2	380	-21.2	958	-18.2	181	-30.9
PUERTO RICO.....	226	-31.1	24	--	82	5.1	7	--	84	--	4	--
RHODE ISLAND.....	720	28.6	105	14.1	213	26.8	58	--	329	20.1	49	--
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	352	-16.8	104	5.1	96	-21.3	27	--	218	-6.8	71	-5.3
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	90	-2.2	30	--	37	--	15	--	110	-19.1	46	--
TENNESSEE.....	357	-12.5	112	-2.6	145	-26.4	36	--	669	25.5	363	18.2
TEXAS.....	2,825	2.1	836	-4	1,016	11.9	340	11.5	2,640	15.1	1,152	15.4
UTAH.....	153	21.4	41	--	63	-37.6	14	--	213	43.0	97	90.2
VERMONT.....	84	15.1	21	--	26	--	10	--	72	22.0	19	--
VIRGINIA.....	420	3.4	66	-21.4	339	0	68	-11.7	361	13.5	84	-10.6
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
WASHINGTON.....	862	-12.3	142	-26.4	146	-23.6	20	--	391	1.6	149	-5.1
WEST VIRGINIA.....	455	-6.0	155	6.9	63	-39.4	23	--	101	-18.5	41	--
WISCONSIN.....	781	8.6	195	-1.5	306	-4.4	82	-18.0	365	.8	129	0
WYOMING.....	44	--	18	--	14	--	5	--	30	--	6	--

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Includes veterans of all wars.

3/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, September 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962 1/	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	6 520 14	1.6	100.0	2 756 52	1.2	100.0	1 103 16	0.3	100.0	1 251 95	4.8	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	365	25.4	1	59	-6.3	(2/)	71	—	1	61	—	(2/)
Mining.....	2 416	10.1	.4	212	-14.5	1	588	-3.6	.5	307	15.4	2
Contract construction.....	48 111	2.8	7.4	1 256	-8.3	5	14 300	2.1	13.0	9 093	1.3	7.3
Total manufacturing.....	1 551 27	-5.4	23.8	6 737 4	-9.9	24.4	2 028 5	-5.9	18.4	19 292	-8.8	15.4
Ordnance and accessories.....	851	-29.0	1	461	-16.5	2	132	-41.1	1	102	-15.7	1
Food and kindred products.....	37 404	-3.3	5.6	15 650	-14.7	5.7	4 292	1.4	3.8	6 263	-8.3	5.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	1 639	-34.4	3	774	1.6	3	110	-70.5	1	281	-3.4	2
Textile mill products.....	6 590	-9.3	1.0	3 577	-13.1	1.3	629	-3.8	.6	732	-9.4	.6
Apparel and related products.....	21 535	-15.1	3.3	17 656	-16.0	6.3	506	-24.2	.5	3 530	-20.7	2.8
Lumber and wood products.....	5 507	6.2	.8	424	22.5	2	1 431	2.1	1.3	796	.5	.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	4 991	-16.4	.8	818	-22.2	3	972	-15.4	.9	549	-15.0	.4
Paper and allied products.....	3 923	-4.4	.6	1 402	-10.3	.5	520	-3.9	.5	212	0	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	5 099	3.7	.8	2 543	5.9	.9	439	-10.6	.4	397	-3.2	.3
Chemicals and allied.....	3 712	-6.9	.6	1 026	-15.4	.4	625	-14.3	.6	303	-2.2	.2
Petroleum refining and related inds..	666	23.8	1	91	-12.5	(2/)	242	86.2	.2	73	—	1
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	4 413	2.1	.7	1 892	4.5	.7	552	-4.8	.5	279	7.7	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3 465	-14.3	.5	2 019	-13.6	.7	203	-6.0	.2	334	-20.7	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3 280	-16.1	.5	567	-25.4	.2	738	-15.0	.7	304	-1.0	.2
Primary metal industries.....	2 698	-6.2	.4	497	2.7	.2	650	-13.1	.6	260	3.6	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	11 521	4.2	1.8	1 835	1.6	.7	2 557	-1.3	2.3	10 40	-8.8	.8
Machinery (except electrical).....	7 567	-6.8	1.2	1 270	-7.6	.5	1 770	-9.5	1.6	10 95	.5	.9
Electrical machinery.....	1 308 5	4.4	2.0	8 079	4.1	2.9	1 119	-1.5	1.0	849	-1.2	.7
Transportation equipment.....	7 830	2	1.2	935	-11.2	.3	2 136	1.1	1.9	1 090	-2	.9
Instruments.....	1 757	-10.7	.3	1 074	-4.1	.4	150	-15.7	.1	119	-7.7	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	7 594	-1.4	1.2	4 784	-1	1.7	512	-13.5	.5	684	-7	.5
Railroad transportation.....	478	-9.8	.1	34	—	(2/)	144	-15.8	.1	50	-3.8	(2/)
Other public utilities.....	2 349 1	-4.4	3.6	2 081	-7.1	.8	896 7	-9.4	.81	4 185	-8.9	.33
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1 482 31	2.1	22.8	54 713	2	19.8	25 392	.5	23.1	22 199	5.0	17.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	1 134 8	-9.1	1.7	6 488	-6.1	2.4	1 589	-11.5	1.4	1 518	-14.5	1.2
Service except private households.....	11 623 4	6.7	17.8	45 116	5.9	16.4	25 040	8.5	22.7	24 548	9.2	19.7
Private households.....	12 745 2	6.1	19.5	91 391	10.0	33.1	11 107	6.1	10.1	40 528	10.7	32.5
Federal government.....	5 402	-6.7	.8	1 601	10.5	.6	1 106	-17.7	1.0	651	-8.9	.5
State government.....	8 037	33.3	1.2	2 590	-6.7	.9	899	1.9	.8	1 688	91.4	1.3
Local government.....	5 174	5.9	.8	2 690	27.5	1.0	804	-6.3	.7	1 056	42.5	.8
International government.....	52	—	(2/)	17	—	(2/)	10	—	(2/)	9	—	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	96	-4.9	(2/)	30	—	(2/)	14	—	(2/)	10	—	(2/)

1/ Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, September 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from August 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	6 520 14	1.6	100.0	2 756 52	1.2	100.0	1 103 16	0.3	100.0	1 251 95	4.8	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	22 309	6.9	3.4	13 102	6.4	4.8	3 194	-4.5	2.9	4 316	-1.4	3.4
Clerical and sales.....	94 734	2.4	14.5	63 754	1.0	23.1	6 149	-3.1	5.6	10 651	13.1	8.5
Service.....	200 830	4.5	30.8	129 836	7.0	47.1	19 260	3.3	17.5	54 746	8.7	43.8
Skilled.....	3 330 6	-10.1	5.1	2 767	1.0	1.0	1 127 7	-12.5	10.2	8 965	-8.0	7.2
Semiskilled.....	8 714 8	-2.7	13.4	3 506 2	-8.2	12.7	1 356 7	-2.5	12.3	9 931	-5.1	7.9
Unskilled and other.....	21 368 7	1.8	32.8	31 131	-10.0	11.3	5 686 9	3.7	51.5	36 586	4.4	29.2



TABLE 6.--NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	OPENINGS			REFERRALS			PLACEMENTS			EMPLOYER VISITS		
	RECEIVED	AVAIL- ABLE <sup>1/</sup>	PENDING	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62	APPLI- CANT HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sup>2/</sup>	ORDER HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sup>2/</sup>	PER- CENT MAJOR MARKET
TOTAL.....	805,404	1,063,944	241,280	1,168,014	-1.9	40,139	652,014	1.6	16,214	120,417	-10.2	50.2
ALABAMA.....	13,879	18,392	4,462	19,027	4.8	212	11,403	13.2	104	2,585	-14.3	54.9
ALASKA.....	1,563	2,195	676	2,360	-1.8	218	1,140	17.3	33	367	-19.0	57.5
ARIZONA.....	11,984	14,561	2,627	17,053	8.8	157	10,134	8.5	150	1,487	-2.0	60.0
ARKANSAS.....	11,636	13,049	1,217	15,573	-16.8	167	10,974	-1.7	67	1,453	-20.0	51.0
CALIFORNIA.....	100,559	129,771	29,686	133,406	-13.3	10,959	72,561	-11.1	4,960	10,350	-21.9	33.5
COLORADO.....	12,796	15,877	2,488	18,885	-8.9	229	10,779	-7.4	179	1,392	-23.3	61.6
CONNECTICUT.....	12,142	19,382	7,895	21,918	3.2	379	9,528	4.8	146	1,523	1.4	25.3
DELAWARE.....	812	1,443	717	1,424	10.9	1	522	-7.6	2	412	-16.9	66.7
DIST. OF COL.....	5,285	13,213	7,319	7,867	5.3	2,284	4,053	-13.3	260	759	-62.0	41.6
FLORIDA.....	24,239	28,974	4,450	40,729	-9.0	776	20,126	-7.4	141	3,910	-15.7	47.9
GEORGIA.....	15,401	19,155	2,867	20,972	-19.8	134	13,244	-19.9	35	1,813	-2.1	63.5
GUAM.....	321	795	498	116	38.1	0	42	--	0	0	--	0
HAWAII.....	1,413	1,778	381	2,671	-28.2	23	955	-23.7	19	307	19.9	46.6
IDAHO.....	5,182	6,006	640	7,366	4.0	178	4,776	4.6	75	863	-2.8	50.5
ILLINOIS.....	24,436	35,733	10,192	34,575	(3/)	1,934	21,084	3.8	918	2,695	-8.4	55.3
INDIANA.....	13,531	20,035	5,820	23,266	7.0	440	10,230	12.2	138	4,037	-5	35.4
IOWA.....	10,161	12,722	2,459	14,880	-12.3	475	8,864	-11.7	123	2,548	-12.3	44.2
KANSAS.....	12,336	15,717	3,189	16,894	17.9	391	10,354	22.5	222	2,000	-12.4	58.4
KENTUCKY.....	7,287	8,763	1,307	11,629	7.3	541	6,861	9.0	22	1,250	-16.2	39.0
LOUISIANA.....	8,573	10,548	1,974	12,939	-14.6	80	7,459	-7.7	14	1,699	10.0	73.4
MAINE.....	4,897	11,284	3,805	3,627	-21.4	55	2,059	-30.4	6	464	-47.6	59.7
MARYLAND.....	10,337	14,414	3,750	14,872	2.4	304	8,566	.2	1,123	1,668	-25.0	53.7
MASSACHUSETTS.....	22,177	31,848	9,005	34,003	3.0	1,389	16,364	4.1	234	3,903	12.1	65.7
MICHIGAN.....	21,732	26,902	5,956	36,688	9.5	1,312	17,189	9.8	529	2,552	-13.1	42.2
MINNESOTA.....	13,691	18,333	4,916	18,295	-3.0	432	11,997	4.0	206	2,087	10.0	36.0
MISSISSIPPI.....	13,251	15,512	2,111	17,367	-2.9	130	11,393	4.2	33	2,057	-17.3	41.5
MISSOURI.....	12,485	18,240	4,746	17,457	-19.3	662	9,008	-23.4	152	2,336	-41.1	47.9
MONTANA.....	4,284	4,842	462	5,633	-14.1	194	3,763	-16.4	66	1,874	-6.5	66.8
NEBRASKA.....	7,125	8,570	1,311	10,466	3.2	58	6,647	8.1	32	2,131	8.4	45.2
NEVADA.....	4,275	5,321	975	5,070	-11.4	29	3,420	-6.7	8	656	-18.1	36.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,186	4,834	1,920	5,061	4.6	160	1,802	-8.7	64	383	-33.9	26.6
NEW JERSEY.....	21,539	33,725	13,603	29,066	-2.5	914	14,729	-1	193	2,018	-32.4	73.7
NEW MEXICO.....	5,271	6,181	754	7,272	14.4	24	4,877	8.3	10	1,079	24.0	43.8
NEW YORK.....	101,885	135,199	28,387	128,630	6.0	4,325	79,890	11.9	1,545	7,904	-8.3	41.8
NORTH CAROLINA.....	20,986	26,779	5,507	29,903	2.4	148	17,396	6.2	35	2,527	6.8	57.8
NORTH DAKOTA.....	4,296	5,392	894	6,497	-25.4	16	3,688	19.5	7	640	11.5	53.8
OHIO.....	27,647	36,921	8,225	44,934	-1.3	819	23,793	4.2	208	6,475	-9.1	35.9
OKLAHOMA.....	17,412	19,590	1,856	23,415	.3	80	15,640	4.3	9	2,958	-25.0	49.7
OREGON.....	9,592	11,437	2,034	14,512	8.9	944	7,987	4.8	100	2,390	-13.8	43.1
PENNSYLVANIA.....	26,920	35,817	8,265	44,716	-2.9	3,305	21,530	-1.4	1,339	9,142	-6	35.7
PUERTO RICO.....	8,501	9,481	3,509	15,222	112.0	5	5,782	66.6	0	903	12.6	78.4
RHODE ISLAND.....	3,535	5,736	1,807	7,076	-8.9	237	3,067	6.0	33	1,161	.9	40.1
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	9,925	12,021	1,821	15,113	-19.9	119	8,031	-21.1	12	970	-17.8	56.8
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	3,289	5,097	1,023	4,622	-10.2	150	2,804	-6.3	190	423	-9.2	79.2
TENNESSEE.....	14,267	16,904	2,567	22,110	.8	194	12,415	10.6	0	1,977	1.8	50.1
TEXAS.....	64,386	75,742	11,099	104,405	12.1	2,023	55,940	10.8	708	9,464	12.7	90.3
UTAH.....	6,610	7,555	1,813	9,574	10.0	550	5,235	9.0	188	1,025	-14.6	42.1
VERMONT.....	2,647	4,009	1,277	3,611	27.6	70	1,982	46.8	30	302	4.1	54.6
VIRGINIA.....	14,799	21,905	5,961	18,055	6.8	317	11,115	6.3	157	1,749	8.4	45.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1,064	1,136	88	182	-19.1	0	110	-6.0	0	40	--	70.0
WASHINGTON.....	11,480	17,692	4,749	18,171	-7.8	912	9,792	2.5	257	1,619	-8.8	58.6
WEST VIRGINIA.....	3,797	4,472	714	5,247	-18.2	103	3,646	-11.1	13	743	-31.5	35.3
WISCONSIN.....	13,380	20,156	5,040	20,895	-26.2	549	13,723	13.3	1,070	2,818	-8.8	57.3
WYOMING.....	2,200	2,788	466	2,697	-12.1	32	1,545	-16.7	49	529	-11.8	48.8

<sup>1/</sup> Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.<sup>3/</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.



TABLE 7.--AGRICULTURAL REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, SEPTEMBER 1962

STATE	REFERRALS <sup>1/</sup>		PLACEMENTS <sup>1/</sup>					EMPLOYER VISITS	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>2/</sub>	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM		POOL- TYPE	ORDER- HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM AUG. 62 <sub>2/</sub>
				AUG. 62 <sub>2/</sub>	SEPT 61 <sub>2/</sub>				
TOTAL.....	1,166,199	-6.6	1,130,253	-7.5	17.0	740,918	64,825	39,502	-15.9
ALABAMA.....	12,726	8.8	12,034	11.8	-7.7	0	317	1,308	-5.9
ALASKA.....	280	--	241	--	--	0	0	12	--
ARIZONA.....	71,603	40.3	69,679	39.0	17.2	64,522	16	1,136	7.4
ARKANSAS.....	34,534	53.8	34,850	52.7	-25.5	26,794	15	365	-23.5
CALIFORNIA.....	41,792	-24.7	35,331	-19.6	-22.4	0	987	2,253	-14.9
COLORADO.....	15,988	-56.6	13,531	-66.5	-7.3	4,606	2,771	792	-23.6
CONNECTICUT.....	760	-52.8	603	-73.9	-32.2	0	83	107	--
DELAWARE.....	511	-74.9	486	-74.4	-63.8	485	0	90	--
DIST. OF COL.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
FLORIDA.....	2,438	7.4	2,136	188.6	-28.3	0	176	889	34.7
GEORGIA.....	19,801	2.4	19,315	3.0	-23.8	6,714	0	1,132	-6.4
GUAM.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
HAWAII.....	145	-24.9	53	--	--	0	0	77	--
IDAHO.....	11,295	25.3	10,692	23.2	25.7	3,631	319	555	24.7
ILLINOIS.....	8,497	-73.8	8,608	-72.1	-31.2	4,392	2,050	768	-29.2
INDIANA.....	3,991	-69.5	5,979	-66.5	5.6	928	2,817	666	-3.1
IOWA.....	1,742	-35.0	3,127	-50.8	8.1	0	70	627	-32.2
KANSAS.....	1,214	-28.3	956	-27.2	-36.3	14	4	630	-8.0
KENTUCKY.....	15,925	-33.1	14,763	-33.7	-55.7	6,965	78	584	-31.4
LOUISIANA.....	37,418	79.0	37,127	96.7	121.1	28,528	1,475	1,502	-7.3
MAINE.....	672	-81.9	552	-87.8	-6.4	0	0	200	-35.5
MARYLAND.....	11,406	-55.8	10,989	-61.0	21.3	6,106	4,797	710	-58.6
MASSACHUSETTS.....	10,262	-4.0	8,551	-11.0	-8.2	1,371	429	1,850	24.7
MICHIGAN.....	15,572	-55.9	13,902	-56.3	-21.6	4,049	2,472	1,221	-42.7
MINNESOTA.....	3,591	-.4	4,310	-55.5	-27.2	279	207	145	-47.5
MISSISSIPPI.....	313,274	153.5	312,276	152.0	85.2	311,586	525	578	5.1
MISSOURI.....	31,015	907.3	30,792	804.8	52.4	24,128	31	503	-7.5
MONTANA.....	2,662	-55.8	2,363	-57.9	11.7	0	30	695	-41.8
NEBRASKA.....	1,859	-45.3	2,152	-53.6	-28.8	425	22	504	-3.3
NEVADA.....	738	-13.6	650	-14.6	61.7	132	11	47	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,398	212.1	1,243	163.9	118.5	1,119	25	142	--
NEW JERSEY.....	15,502	-54.0	15,121	-56.4	-6.0	3,481	333	1,038	-32.3
NEW MEXICO.....	7,021	120.1	3,406	29.4	5.1	525	572	377	42.8
NEW YORK.....	36,400	95.4	32,324	66.6	-3.1	17,635	13,243	1,413	-26.1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	69,954	-35.1	68,466	-37.3	-3.7	15,434	4,699	3,946	-8.3
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2,392	-25.6	3,824	-5.1	102.8	8	0	5	--
OHIO.....	46,695	31.7	47,432	32.4	4.7	26,515	5,371	2,488	-23.0
OKLAHOMA.....	4,132	39.8	3,322	26.3	-56.9	796	9	694	90.7
OREGON.....	56,006	-49.7	55,415	-50.1	76.9	38,442	611	1,107	-32.4
PENNSYLVANIA.....	40,613	-24.4	40,090	-27.1	-6.9	27,616	2,690	1,387	-12.7
PUERTO RICO.....	1,301	-72.5	372	-15.8	-10.6	0	0	78	--
RHODE ISLAND.....	121	--	74	--	--	0	30	4	--
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	16,510	-6.7	15,325	8.7	-15.0	6,243	1,879	549	-21.1
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	689	-52.8	759	-65.2	22.6	0	0	97	--
TENNESSEE.....	89,338	20.7	88,658	20.6	5.6	77,561	0	800	-11.3
TEXAS.....	62,440	-63.6	52,518	-65.6	9.1	10,913	0	2,419	1.1
UTAH.....	2,170	--	2,625	-65.3	33.1	387	147	482	1.0
VERMONT.....	658	235.7	349	--	2.9	0	32	260	22.1
VIRGINIA.....	7,820	39.4	7,361	92.9	45.7	765	2,282	539	17.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	2	--	2	--	--	0	0	12	--
WASHINGTON.....	29,703	-53.8	32,101	-46.5	61.7	16,922	12,887	981	-28.2
WEST VIRGINIA.....	657	61.8	704	-20.8	-46.6	0	107	57	--
WISCONSIN.....	2,461	-82.4	2,307	-78.6	-40.2	901	183	351	-62.8
WYOMING.....	505	-57.1	407	-50.8	-19.4	0	23	330	-12.7

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



Table 8. --Interstate claims and payments under State programs, July-September 1962

State	Taken as agent State		Received as liable State		Interstate payments 2/ as liable State	
	Initial claims	Continued claims 1/	Initial claims	Continued claims 1/	Weeks compensated	Amount of benefits
Total, 53 States.....	21 0821	1 092 337	1 975 62	1 060 206	789 777	\$28 718 014
Alabama .....	4 575	3 000 7	2 406	1 053 1	6 840	185 658
Alaska .....	617	2 406	684	2 982	2 230	4 349 7
Arizona .....	4 859	2 193 4	3 120	1 511 5	1 085 7	33 585 3
Arkansas .....	5 089	3 160 6	1 858	8 664	6 395	1 576 4 2
California .....	2 113 3	89 566	2 091 1	14 368 2	10 564 2	4 665 371
Colorado .....	2 435	1 116 8	2 831	1 542 5	1 240 7	51 938 4
Connecticut .....	2 419	1 140 8	3 585	2 035 1	1 579 4	61 620 7
Delaware .....	824	4 705	2 442	1 113 3	9 349	40 388 2
Dist. of Col. ....	1 839	9 474	1 915	1 134 0	8 344	29 616 9
Florida .....	1 082 1	6 688 9	7 983	3 284 2	2 428 9	67 967 3
Georgia .....	3 431	1 644 1	3 208	1 504 1	1 075 6	32 758 0
Hawaii .....	1 021	5 206	686	4 473	3 570	14 392 3
Idaho .....	1 679	7 693	1 428	4 520	2 566	9 251 9
Illinois .....	5 891	2 780 1	1 317 6	7 722 1	5 578 6	21 651 53
Indiana .....	4 823	29 419	4 656	1 748 8	1 562 6	48 896 2
Iowa .....	974	4 885	1 231	3 690	3 230	9 664 5
Kansas .....	1 672	7 535	2 962	1 207 3	9 211	34 752 8
Kentucky .....	6 138	2 009 2	1 962	1 241 6	9 613	28 972 8
Louisiana .....	3 913	2 001 6	3 722	1 912 5	1 209 0	39 058 2
Maine .....	1 037	6 904	661	2 800	1 826	4 241 6
Maryland .....	3 195	1 716 2	4 170	2 465 6	2 260 3	71 224 5
Massachusetts .....	3 195	1 668 2	5 093	2 636 9	1 767 4	64 814 3
Michigan .....	5 288	28 581	4 431	1 809 6	1 284 7	47 386 6
Minnesota .....	1 606	7 406	1 836	8 119	6 626	19 197 3
Mississippi .....	3 044	1 997 4	1 430	5 809	4 520	11 613 0
Missouri .....	4 744	2 620 9	3 986	1 774 4	1 253 6	41 934 5
Montana .....	1 015	5 010	748	2 679	1 623	50 102
Nebraska .....	525	1 378	1 433	5 982	5 861	18 373 2
Nevada .....	2 033	8 296	1 580	8 504	5 838	21 370 3
New Hampshire .....	1 121	5 488	724	3 486	2 657	7 307 1
New Jersey .....	8 456	4 721 4	6 376	3 422 3	2 330 4	99 753 9
New Mexico .....	1 757	8 045	2 029	1 037 4	9 025	28 209 9
New York .....	1 279 5	57 026	2 358 5	1 642 81	1 112 94	43 753 01
North Carolina .....	5 058	2 488 7	3 003	1 461 7	1 265 9	30 835 7
North Dakota .....	287	1 797	343	1 453	1 301	40 704
Ohio .....	5 668	32 669	1 208 7	5 720 8	5 241 3	22 736 86
Oklahoma .....	4 882	28 311	2 314	1 209 4	8 705	24 095 9
Oregon .....	5 023	23 580	2 133	9 726	7 173	24 330 8
Pennsylvania .....	1 175 2	6 612 1	1 093 2	5 798 6	4 480 4	14 984 63
Puerto Rico .....	4 046	4 672 0	210	1 054	651	9 748
Rhode Island .....	1 530	6 721	809	4 253	3 181	9 775 2
South Carolina .....	2 929	1 462 4	1 810	7 979	5 824	16 430 2
South Dakota .....	392	1 932	785	3 513	2 796	8 783 2
Tennessee .....	6 649	3 794 8	1 681	1 294 9	1 068 5	29 122 7
Texas .....	9 100	5 401 0	7 810	4 111 3	2 701 3	81 495 9
Utah .....	1 091	5 169	1 003	4 608	3 225	11 983 8
Vermont .....	609	3 173	522	1 573	1 030	32 769
Virginia .....	3 286	1 106 5	3 232	1 548 3	1 172 1	32 643 6
Virgin Islands .....	4	46	—	—	—	—
Washington .....	6 364	27 895	4 790	19 784	1 533 2	50 718 0
West Virginia .....	5 625	19 303	1 911	8 794	7 713	17 768 0
Wisconsin .....	2 041	1 109 4	2 251	9 754	6 801	28 417 6
Wyoming .....	521	1 646	1 088	5 031	3 921	17 301 7

1/ In some cases claims cover more than one week of unemployment.  
2/ Excludes payments under the wage combining plans.



Table 9. --Time lapse <sup>1/</sup> in first benefit payments for total unemployment under State programs, July - September 1962

State	Type of week <sup>2/</sup>	Percent of all claims taken biweekly <sup>3/</sup>		Percent of first payment issued with time lapse of--							
				14 days or less				Over 42 days			
				Intrastate		Interstate		Intrastate		Interstate	
		July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961	July-Sept. 1962	July-Sept. 1961
Total, 52 States.....	--	—	—	87	83	64	51	2	2	7	10
Alabama <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	87	80	59	47	2	2	8	10
Alaska.....	C	—	—	84	79	77	77	2	1	3	3
Arizona.....	C	—	—	94	93	79	85	1	1	3	4
Arkansas.....	C	—	—	90	85	73	69	2	2	4	6
California <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	91	91	61	40	2	1	8	12
Colorado.....	C	—	—	84	81	71	70	2	5	5	7
Connecticut <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	92	92	81	72	1	1	2	3
Delaware <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	—	—	94	89	82	68	1	1	2	3
Dist. of Col.....	C	—	—	85	82	58	45	1	1	5	10
Florida <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	91	84	77	71	1	2	2	4
Georgia.....	C	29.9	30.2	78	73	71	59	1	3	3	9
Hawaii.....	C	—	—	77	67	65	26	1	2	3	3
Idaho.....	C	6.5	8.4	94	92	65	52	1	1	4	5
Illinois.....	C	—	—	83	76	48	43	4	5	16	15
Indiana.....	C	—	—	93	92	78	63	1	1	5	9
Iowa.....	C	—	—	83	69	63	21	2	4	8	27
Kansas.....	C	9.0	8.7	84	86	71	46	6	2	8	4
Kentucky.....	F	100.0	100.0	73	69	57	40	7	6	8	9
Louisiana.....	F	13.6	24.4	74	76	70	51	8	6	10	14
Maine.....	C	—	—	89	79	60	44	2	2	10	10
Maryland <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	92	86	51	48	1	1	6	8
Massachusetts <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	89	88	50	44	1	1	12	12
Michigan <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	13.4	9.2	95	92	60	50	1	2	11	14
Minnesota <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	10.3	8.0	93	90	74	74	1	1	8	6
Mississippi <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	87	84	71	76	1	2	3	3
Missouri.....	C	—	6.6	75	84	65	68	1	1	4	3
Montana.....	C	—	—	92	91	81	74	1	1	3	2
Nebraska.....	C	100.0	100.0	95	89	71	62	1	1	7	11
Nevada.....	C	—	—	86	87	63	51	1	1	5	14
New Hampshire.....	C	—	—	87	85	53	70	1	1	6	5
New Jersey <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	—	—	95	94	86	75	1	1	3	5
New Mexico.....	C	10.9	100.0	85	68	63	53	2	4	8	14
New York.....	C	—	—	84	81	45	35	3	3	15	16
North Carolina.....	F	—	—	79	77	66	55	1	2	3	9
North Dakota.....	C	—	—	91	91	74	70	3	2	11	5
Ohio.....	C	—	—	89	86	69	53	1	2	3	8
Oklahoma.....	C	24.7	21.9	88	83	85	84	2	2	2	3
Oregon <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	86	84	62	58	2	2	4	4
Pennsylvania.....	F	—	—	74	72	44	48	3	4	9	12
Puerto Rico <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	—	—	91	82	23	21	(5/)	1	1	7
Rhode Island <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	—	—	76	76	91	68	1	1	(5/)	10
South Carolina <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	—	—	86	76	63	48	1	3	3	5
South Dakota.....	F	—	—	94	89	83	90	1	5	2	1
Tennessee <sup>4/</sup> .....	C	18.0	17.9	82	83	79	70	4	2	4	5
Texas.....	F	—	—	88	69	67	23	2	5	7	19
Utah.....	C	—	—	88	87	57	49	1	1	4	6
Vermont.....	C	—	—	90	87	55	62	(5/)	1	3	4
Virginia <sup>4/</sup> .....	F	100.0	100.0	83	81	59	59	2	2	7	8
Washington.....	C	8.4	8.9	91	87	75	54	(5/)	3	1	4
West Virginia.....	F	100.0	100.0	84	77	61	43	3	3	8	14
Wisconsin.....	C	—	—	91	80	66	59	1	4	5	8
Wyoming.....	C	100.0	100.0	87	83	79	68	1	1	3	2

<sup>1/</sup> Time between the end of the benefit period and the date the check of cash payment is issued. In 17 States payments are issued at the local office (see footnote <sup>4/</sup>).

<sup>2/</sup> C represents "calendar week," a period of seven consecutive days, uniform for all claimants, usually ending on Saturday. F represents "flexible week," a period of seven consecutive days beginning on the date a claim is filed. States are classified by type of week in effect during July-September 1962.

<sup>3/</sup> Data represent intrastate weeks claimed originating in local offices operating on bi-weekly schedule as percent of all intrastate weeks claimed in the State. Percentage not shown for States with less than 5 percent.

<sup>4/</sup> Intrastate payments issued at local offices. Over 85 percent of payments are made in local offices in Massachusetts.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area 1/, fiscal year 1962

State and Area <u>2/</u>	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago <u>3/</u>	Number	Percent change from year ago <u>3/</u>	Number	Percent change from year ago <u>3/</u>
United States, Total	10,413,532	-1.8	1,169,592	12.8	6,506,008	16.4
Total, 215 Areas	7,163,167	<u>3/</u> -2.0	827,510	<u>3/</u> 18.2	4,608,501	<u>3/</u> 21.0
<u>Alabama</u>						
Birmingham	25,510	-9.6	2,710	23.9	17,214	31.8
Gadsden	6,640	-8.6	684	4.4	2,288	5.2
Huntsville	7,316	37.0	340	25.5	8,348	35.7
Mobile	11,011	-.7	1,193	-21.9	11,720	22.5
Montgomery	8,517	-10.5	934	-.3	8,497	12.2
Tuscaloosa	3,492	-15.3	381	15.5	3,900	13.9
<u>Arizona</u>						
Phoenix	78,189	16.0	6,204	33.4	57,273	36.0
Tucson	22,660		2,311		20,230	
<u>Arkansas</u>						
Fort Smith	15,072	35.6	1,009	-6.8	16,253	76.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	27,772		3,125		36,807	
<u>California</u>						
Bakersfield	17,279		1,069		7,418	
Fresno	27,618		3,511		18,367	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	526,687	-4.2	54,999	33.9	332,310	48.2
Sacramento	41,155	-13.2	5,826	13.7	28,030	33.8
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	57,524	-.8	6,043	-8.4	30,271	70.6
San Diego	79,120	13.1	10,224	19.4	31,033	19.7
San Francisco-Oakland	222,919	-2.8	19,777	5.5	99,670	30.8
San Jose	57,648	-5.6	4,971	-.9	31,686	24.2
Santa Barbara	17,290		1,167		10,002	
Stockton	25,696		4,849		10,758	
<u>Colorado</u>						
Colorado Springs	9,233	12.9	1,052	31.0	9,834	30.4
Denver	75,646	4.7	13,463	10.1	55,421	-4.2
Pueblo	7,373	20.1	572	33.3	6,708	14.0
<u>Connecticut</u>						
Bridgeport	26,804		3,454		21,430	
Hartford	41,797	-10.1	3,742	158.2	24,887	19.7
Meriden	5,408	-12.2	278	15.8	1,181	23.9
New Britain	9,031	-11.8	942	86.5	3,698	9.9
New Haven	21,319	-6.5	2,324	61.1	17,263	13.2
New London-Groton-Norwich	10,344		1,530		5,739	
Norwalk	5,917	-20.7	528	26.0	3,054	1.4
Stamford	9,088		761		6,635	
Waterbury	11,158	-10.4	980	66.4	6,406	.8
<u>Delaware</u>						
Wilmington	15,466		2,876		5,433	
<u>District of Columbia</u>						
Washington	94,490	-6.5	14,859	-29.4	76,505	7.8
<u>Florida</u>						
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	25,390		2,233		22,607	
Jacksonville	29,138		1,139		16,321	
Miami	37,260	5.9	2,491	-17.2	36,923	8.5
Orlando	21,657		1,320		13,608	
Pensacola	8,883	5.2	1,000	34.4	7,256	-2.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	40,575	-4.0	3,130	7.7	44,419	20.4
West Palm Beach	14,177		1,308		20,157	
<u>Georgia</u>						
Albany	3,656	.2	650	164.2	5,583	28.4
Atlanta	63,191	-3.9	7,239	31.5	34,631	25.9
Augusta	11,147		967		13,994	
Columbus	10,665		1,357		9,686	
Macon	5,937	12.1	940	109.8	7,125	27.3
Savannah	6,179	-22.7	769	20.3	6,761	3.9
<u>Hawaii</u>						
Honolulu	28,483		2,267		9,872	

See footnotes at end of table



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area 1/, fiscal year 1962 --cont'd.

State and Area 2/	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/
<b>Illinois</b>						
Champaign-Urbana	6,429	1.0	314	13.8	3,508	23.7
Chicago	278,750	-9.4	30,760	25.2	133,724	11.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	17,028		1,873		9,856	
Decatur	7,638	-2.4	349	28.3	4,512	5.8
Peoria	13,613		1,627		6,534	
Rockford	7,540	-16.3	588	148.1	10,244	16.1
Springfield	6,039	-1.4	675	54.8	4,666	37.7
<b>Indiana</b>						
Evansville	16,635		2,175		7,400	
Fort Wayne	22,484	21.8	1,828	35.6	8,012	36.8
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	31,934	-18.5	2,761	89.6	6,811	70.2
Indianapolis	45,808	3.0	5,637	49.6	16,221	24.8
Muncie	15,093	17.6	1,493	4.6	8,632	34.4
South Bend	13,309	-3.9	1,710	63.8	5,826	36.3
Terre Haute	8,413	-15.6	848	79.7	2,370	15.1
<b>Iowa</b>						
Cedar Rapids	7,946	16.9	665	-20.5	2,820	-34.6
Des Moines	17,224	.7	2,599	2.8	22,275	-.7
Dubuque	5,480	3.9	949	-20.3	3,697	-14.4
Sioux City	9,485	12.0	993	5.2	16,294	81.1
Waterloo	7,595	16.2	1,402	31.5	3,652	-18.7
<b>Kansas</b>						
Topeka	10,036	7.8	2,299	53.6	11,094	-.2
Wichita	17,190	-6.1	3,509	10.1	25,866	5.5
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Lexington	13,531	-1.1	1,556	8.7	7,170	21.4
Louisville	47,313	4.7	4,831	52.7	15,128	35.6
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Baton Rouge	14,397	5.9	973	44.4	8,713	24.1
Lake Charles	8,156	-1.4	620	38.4	3,338	33.4
Monroe	7,873	-5.1	704	26.8	6,204	17.6
New Orleans	42,970	-9.5	6,184	24.4	26,220	3.2
Shreveport	15,977		1,322		11,944	
<b>Maine</b>						
Lewiston-Auburn	7,932	-4.5	1,486	34.7	4,486	11.5
Portland	8,474	11.5	1,666	3.9	6,669	9.3
<b>Maryland</b>						
Baltimore	99,855	.6	9,754	-10.4	40,246	31.0
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Boston	148,073	14.8	14,478	8.1	89,788	1.9
Brockton	11,350	50.0	1,992	58.3	5,265	1.3
Fall River	9,657	86.9	684	-4.3	5,339	18.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	6,235	7.8	625	40.4	2,561	11.0
Lawrence-Haverhill	11,184		1,962		6,661	
Lowell	8,927	70.9	1,174	13.0	5,691	32.0
New Bedford	10,892	-5.8	1,490	19.4	4,864	11.3
Pittsfield	3,803	34.1	344	50.2	1,349	43.5
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	31,488		2,745		14,222	
Worcester	21,431		2,139		12,288	
<b>Michigan</b>						
Ann Arbor	13,748		885		2,911	
Bay City	8,856	-21.9	1,193	-24.1	1,983	-1.7
Detroit	386,495	-7.4	24,777	-15.5	72,925	18.7
Flint	21,021	-23.8	2,589	-7.3	8,998	57.1
Grand Rapids	27,099	-13.6	2,537	-16.0	10,904	23.9
Jackson	10,513	-11.5	1,213	6.4	2,866	56.0
Kalamazoo	11,846	-11.9	1,529	-13.1	5,652	30.1
Lansing	16,296	-4.4	1,971	-6.0	11,018	27.7
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	11,643	-13.4	2,162	12.9	4,465	9.8
Saginaw	8,011	-29.7	1,022	-20.0	2,590	12.5
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Duluth-Superior	14,446		1,286		9,111	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	89,583	8.1	3,873	3.1	63,060	14.5



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area 1/, fiscal year 1962 --cont'd.

State and Area 2/	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/
<u>Mississippi</u>						
Jackson	16,549	-8.9	1,948	0.7	15,377	6.1
<u>Missouri</u>						
Kansas City	65,675	-3.3	11,098	29.3	36,359	20.8
St. Joseph	5,475	17.7	14	27.3	5,905	27.8
St. Louis	135,452	3.9	9,531	3.2	44,015	17.9
Springfield	9,732	1.4	1,126	10.7	10,092	21.6
<u>Montana</u>						
Billings	9,666	13.4	1,412	15.6	6,286	14.2
Great Falls	7,719	-4.2	1,121	3.9	4,901	12.9
<u>Nebraska</u>						
Lincoln	7,758		2,140		8,431	
Omaha	19,644		2,767		22,641	
<u>Nevada</u>						
Las Vegas	16,590	.9	743	-16.5	13,354	25.2
Reno	10,395		1,127		11,168	
<u>New Hampshire</u>						
Manchester	6,995	-1.0	1,067	49.0	3,757	10.3
<u>New Jersey</u>						
Atlantic City	14,711		1,640		14,158	
Jersey City	32,593	-2.5	2,821	1.3	14,177	5.8
Newark	93,727	-5.5	7,767	-6	39,123	27.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	52,118	3.4	3,662	3.4	41,413	26.7
Trenton	14,995		1,086		5,768	
<u>New Mexico</u>						
Albuquerque	20,615		1,905		12,764	
<u>New York</u>						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	17,325	-24.5	2,749	-26.6	11,878	12.2
Binghamton	11,248		3,591		10,097	
Buffalo	34,426	-26.2	9,308	-24.6	23,339	13.5
New York	649,561	9.6	78,031	52.7	696,811	24.3
Rochester	19,374	-4.5	3,737	-3.5	22,766	7.0
Syracuse	18,931	-17.7	6,004	-9.8	14,814	9.1
Utica-Rome	10,941		1,459		9,987	
<u>North Carolina</u>						
Asheville	10,874	2.7	1,484	25.7	8,095	38.3
Charlotte	15,106	-5.0	945	1.8	10,420	13.6
Durham	9,649	25.0	1,187	14.9	6,016	-16.1
Greensboro-High Point	17,933		2,368		15,653	
Raleigh	11,818	33.9	683	-24.5	7,824	1.7
Winston-Salem	10,760	.8	1,699	-8.3	6,012	-13.0
<u>North Dakota</u>						
Fargo-Moorhead	7,312		604		6,360	
<u>Ohio</u>						
Akron	32,673	-14.2	4,119	33.7	14,435	14.1
Canton	22,135		4,435		7,633	
Cincinnati	71,485	-2.6	9,053	54.5	26,429	5.7
Cleveland	121,673	-7.2	19,238	29.6	36,958	19.1
Columbus	45,691	-7.7	6,975	26.3	34,890	25.7
Dayton	40,843	-3.6	5,479	82.6	14,476	21.4
Hamilton-Middletown	16,098		3,101		5,760	
Lima	7,306	-2.0	1,030	36.8	2,964	20.9
Lorain-Elyria	13,314		3,331		5,157	
Springfield	7,832	-7.5	1,145	-.2	2,908	24.5
Steubenville-Weirton	10,161		963		2,948	
Toledo	25,789	-14.6	4,738	34.4	15,044	12.6
Youngstown	42,478		6,425		15,458	
<u>Oklahoma</u>						
Lawton	6,713	14.7	886	37.2	12,605	19.8
Oklahoma City	33,277	-.7	3,455	12.3	43,118	20.0
Tulsa	21,790		4,990		30,847	



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area 1/, fiscal year 1962--cont'd.

State and Area 2/	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/	Number	Percent change from year ago 3/
<u>Oregon</u>						
Eugene	12,942		2,048		6,661	
Portland	51,486	-24.6	6,623	38.8	27,368	5.4
<u>Pennsylvania</u>						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	18,792		2,906		12,987	
Altoona	8,978	5.5	1,864	40.8	2,920	45.6
Erie	14,009		2,349		4,455	
Harrisburg	17,918		2,968		6,999	
Johnstown	14,717		3,516		7,901	
Lancaster	7,152	-21.1	1,758	171.3	2,729	11.8
Philadelphia	196,117	-12.0	34,319	35.0	124,863	12.5
Pittsburgh	107,173	-15.8	15,605	9.9	35,992	-1.1
Reading	8,135	-15.2	1,512	20.4	4,580	-0.2
Scranton	16,576		3,159		7,201	
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	23,311		4,024		9,470	
York	11,460		1,880		6,289	
<u>Puerto Rico</u>						
Mayaguez	12,296	-7.6	2,193	44.0	5,929	-3.2
Ponce	21,088	5.2	2,008	21.3	6,517	-6.9
San Juan	35,428	-38.9	3,098	20.8	12,872	-17.6
<u>Rhode Island</u>						
Providence-Pawtucket	52,506	5.3	7,838	39.2	32,433	27.6
<u>South Carolina</u>						
Charleston	10,590		944		10,625	
Columbia	16,325	15.9	1,138	73.7	10,825	17.0
Greenville	12,924	20.4	990	30.4	10,305	19.6
<u>South Dakota</u>						
Souix Falls	5,919	9.1	597	48.5	4,918	22.2
<u>Tennessee</u>						
Chattanooga	15,031		1,677		8,640	
Knoxville	20,218		2,189		12,900	
Memphis	21,367	14.8	2,087	- .3	29,625	4.1
Nashville	16,507		3,115		16,531	
<u>Texas</u>						
Abilene	9,469	5.1	930	-7.2	8,801	31.6
Amarillo	13,834	8.8	1,625	25.1	18,246	4.7
Austin	19,044		3,044		23,306	
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23,949		2,728		23,712	
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	14,241		1,363		12,037	
Corpus Christi	16,486		1,605		17,268	
Dallas	121,616	4.0	11,369	18.4	94,449	30.4
El Paso	21,090		883		18,770	
Fort Worth	43,613	.5	4,832	30.3	40,661	22.5
Galveston-Texas City	15,975		1,223		14,835	
Houston	106,606	13.4	9,139	41.4	71,963	36.2
Laredo	8,373	20.6	721	-5.4	5,966	9.9
Lubbock	13,435		1,158		18,466	
Midland	7,011	8.6	1,285	33.4	7,962	-1.7
Odessa	11,949	10.2	1,345	-9.8	7,663	17.0
San Angelo	7,391	13.7	1,165	-8.5	7,372	- .5
San Antonio	44,641	3.1	5,281	34.8	50,796	22.1
Texarkana	13,529		1,338		10,694	
Tyler	13,655		1,017		10,437	
Waco	10,316	-11.9	1,232	-12.2	10,568	8.0
Wichita Falls	11,253	9.1	1,471	53.7	9,531	8.5
<u>Utah</u>						
Ogden	9,448	22.0	1,561	-12.3	10,211	25.7
Provo-Orem	7,170	3.1	1,779	-34.7	4,293	29.8
Salt Lake City	23,787		4,076		23,261	

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 10.-- Selected employment service activities, by standard metropolitan statistical area <sup>1/</sup>, fiscal year 1962--cont'd.

State and Area <sup>2/</sup>	New applications		Initial counseling interviews		Nonagricultural placements	
	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>	Number	Percent change from year ago <sup>3/</sup>
<u>Virginia</u>						
Lynchburg	5,305	-14.9	678	16.9	2,365	14.0
Newport News-Hampton	8,419	-1.8	1,229	10.9	7,638	24.9
Norfolk-Portsmouth	27,730	5.3	3,924	25.8	21,249	21.5
Richmond	18,822	4.0	4,045	11.6	16,381	35.5
Roanoke	9,290		1,379		4,136	
<u>Washington</u>						
Seattle	63,466	7.5	5,722	40.1	31,869	62.4
Spokane	18,337		2,737		11,160	
Tacoma	21,337		1,909		12,174	
<u>West Virginia</u>						
Charleston	10,481	-7.9	2,097	37.5	12,361	88.2
Huntington-Ashland	16,582		3,018		7,406	
Wheeling	13,174		2,124		4,999	
<u>Wisconsin</u>						
Green Bay	8,143	-5.8	1,607	.1	4,735	-3.0
Kenosha	6,504	-24.3	406	45.5	2,768	-36.9
Madison	18,274	46.7	970	29.0	7,464	9.2
Milwaukee	69,630	-4.7	7,097	43.1	36,384	21.9
Racine	9,561		940		5,713	

- <sup>1/</sup> Represents local offices whose administrative areas are identical with or most nearly coincide with the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
- <sup>2/</sup> Areas may cross State lines but are listed under the State to which principal city belongs.
- <sup>3/</sup> Except for United States totals, data for fiscal year 1961 available for 145 areas only.







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DECEMBER 1962

# STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator

Washington 25, D.C.

JAN 16 1963  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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Data appearing in the Statistical Supplement complement those which are regularly published in the LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY under the following titles:

Monthly

Selected Local Office Employment Security Activities

(initial claims, weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims, new applications, counseling interviews, placements)

Selected Local Office Activities--Veterans

(new applications, initial counseling interviews, nonagricultural placements--total and for handicapped)

Selected Local Office Activities for Applicants Under 20 Years of Age

Selected Local Office Activities--Workers 45 Years and Over

Nonagricultural Placements

(by major industry division; breakouts for handicapped, women, short-time)

Benefit Payment Activities Under State Programs

(weeks compensated, beneficiaries, benefits paid)

Benefit Payment Activities Under UCFE and UCX Programs

Average Weekly State Insured Unemployment by Month

Average Weekly Insured Unemployment

(State, UCFE, UCX)

Selected Data on Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen

Selected Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation

Temporary Disability Insurance Activities Under State and Railroad Programs  
(first claims received, weeks compensated, benefits paid)

Bimonthly

Work Force, Unemployment, and Employment in 150 Major Areas and in Smaller Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Quarterly

Time Lapse in First Benefit Payment and Appeals Decisions, Under State Programs

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

(new claims, dispositions, new insured claimants, first payments, etc.)

Turnover in Subject Employers Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs

Annual

Disqualifications by Issue

Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities Under State Programs

Nonagricultural Placements by Major Occupational Group

Nonagricultural Placements--Industry Division, Women, Workers 45 Years and Over

Selected Employment Service Activities

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents per copy and \$3.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions (excluding Canada and Mexico) are \$4.00.

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TABLE 1. --SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, WOMEN, OCTOBER 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS 1/		COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL				INITIAL CLAIMS 3/ 4/		WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMED 4/	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 2/	TOTAL		INITIAL		REFERRALS		PLACEMENTS		NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62
			NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 2/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 2/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 2/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 2/				
TOTAL.....	411,420	10.4	73,821	35.4	48,700	49.2	512,282	-1.7	267,030	-3.1	449,103	29.2	2,417,077	13.9
ALABAMA.....	6,624	11.2	542	29.4	412	45.6	8,640	-5.3	4,741	-6.5	4,143	56.6	25,946	18.2
ALASKA.....	651	-7.9	252	24.8	187	74.8	1,096	-3.9	441	-2.0	385	38.0	1,728	9.0
ARIZONA.....	4,086	-2.8	522	-2.4	382	17.9	7,033	-5.9	4,330	-5	1,836	23.7	11,473	21.2
ARKANSAS.....	5,988	-8.4	1,116	3.2	604	2.0	6,940	6.9	3,865	-1.3	4,567	64.9	20,999	37.1
CALIFORNIA.....	52,859	29.1	8,025	121.8	5,229	135.5	61,631	6.5	27,410	2.0	48,035	39.2	271,072	17.0
COLORADO.....	4,203	-12.8	415	126.8	311	137.4	6,474	-9.9	2,322	-23.5	1,877	35.2	12,459	27.8
CONNECTICUT.....	7,334	10.5	683	17.0	447	16.1	9,198	-4.4	4,525	7.8	9,174	37.9	44,746	10.2
DELAWARE.....	689	59.5	76	--	44	--	595	-12.2	300	17.2	775	55.3	4,138	8.5
DIST. OF COL.....	2,807	15.6	874	29.1	394	19.4	4,911	29.4	2,772	26.9	988	7.8	7,484	13.7
FLORIDA.....	10,834	2.0	843	-2.0	530	-6.4	21,887	13.3	10,424	14.6	8,910	22.5	70,660	-5
GEORGIA.....	7,760	9.7	1,513	43.0	1,036	46.1	10,538	14.5	5,755	5.3	7,562	44.0	45,416	21.4
GUAM.....	20	--	0	--	0	--	5	--	1	--	0	--	0	--
HAWAII.....	1,453	-6.4	82	10.8	49	--	1,407	16.6	405	22.7	469	-64.2	12,969	37.4
IDAHO.....	1,724	-12.0	276	8.7	199	59.2	2,036	-32.3	1,264	-24.6	941	30.7	6,532	-18.0
ILLINOIS.....	14,724	16.2	2,763	30.9	1,810	37.3	13,675	-4.5	7,384	-8.6	18,775	37.0	113,272	19.8
INDIANA.....	8,877	-7.4	861	35.8	645	80.7	10,656	-1.2	4,614	2.9	7,776	37.6	37,505	12.5
IOWA.....	4,365	14.7	614	116.2	447	159.9	5,808	6.4	2,793	-1.8	2,066	44.3	10,030	8.3
KANSAS.....	3,675	9.9	811	18.4	504	31.3	5,431	-7.4	2,626	-3.2	1,915	21.8	12,235	19.8
KENTUCKY.....	5,895	18.0	1,448	70.6	1,011	113.3	5,333	11.8	2,727	-3	3,284	46.8	24,560	20.2
LOUISIANA.....	4,663	-3.1	621	32.4	403	38.0	6,341	16.0	3,201	8.1	2,684	26.4	20,486	-3
MAINE.....	2,064	48.5	248	1.6	140	-1.4	1,333	-2.1	758	-4	3,470	64.8	20,512	20.9
MARYLAND.....	5,868	-10.0	623	13.5	382	13.0	5,823	-11.9	3,766	-12.4	5,971	10.8	31,358	-1.0
MASSACHUSETTS.....	13,810	13.6	1,980	42.2	1,565	80.1	16,410	5.3	9,193	20.1	28,953	19.0	141,006	25.1
MICHIGAN.....	20,995	17.0	2,039	2.0	1,181	-6	16,429	1.3	6,506	-1.7	9,372	2.5	54,135	-12.3
MINNESOTA.....	7,273	7.4	924	58.2	735	88.0	7,685	2.8	4,416	-2.3	3,358	37.3	23,303	14.4
MISSISSIPPI.....	6,513	25.0	2,110	86.1	1,720	147.8	8,280	.7	4,890	-2.1	3,406	91.3	13,944	20.6
MISSOURI.....	8,749	11.1	1,489	32.2	990	47.3	8,295	9.6	3,870	2.3	14,373	44.9	53,378	34.4
MONTANA.....	1,444	-6.1	750	39.4	415	57.2	1,774	-16.9	965	-15.9	707	13.7	4,026	-3.5
NEBRASKA.....	1,904	-16.0	464	52.1	339	97.1	2,776	-2.9	1,177	-16.9	1,342	26.7	7,702	21.9
NEVADA.....	1,302	15.6	220	59.4	153	112.5	2,475	1.4	1,334	-10.0	839	33.8	3,719	23.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,339	17.3	365	105.1	302	158.1	1,763	-21.4	679	-11.7	2,405	32.8	11,085	18.2
NEW JERSEY.....	12,578	21.0	1,183	4.6	810	7.7	15,000	4.2	8,485	.6	24,753	32.7	137,382	18.9
NEW MEXICO.....	2,231	10.9	783	152.6	671	274.9	2,272	-20.2	1,301	-21.4	634	10.5	3,708	-9.2
NEW YORK.....	37,923	12.3	9,251	26.9	6,750	33.6	68,634	-2.7	45,784	-3.8	95,821	26.4	403,954	15.5
NORTH CAROLINA.....	11,536	3.7	1,657	30.2	1,021	69.0	12,436	-10.5	7,277	-11.5	13,368	6.4	56,473	-4.2
NORTH DAKOTA.....	898	-18.6	199	89.5	159	144.6	1,818	-35.3	937	-25.6	136	-18.1	1,092	-6.7
OHIO.....	21,893	6.2	3,518	-11.6	2,174	-3.5	17,898	-7.9	8,026	-10.9	15,194	43.9	92,465	14.5
OKLAHOMA.....	4,829	3.1	1,279	8.7	707	-5.5	7,898	3.9	4,267	12.6	3,315	38.9	26,426	14.3
OREGON.....	4,934	11.4	1,745	83.3	1,167	92.9	5,168	-13.7	2,598	-2.5	4,030	55.8	18,430	30.6
PENNSYLVANIA.....	21,590	18.9	5,939	33.1	3,645	50.2	22,781	1.7	11,355	3.9	41,075	18.3	243,136	14.2
PUERTO RICO.....	4,172	-10.9	1,476	24.7	742	36.9	3,392	-6.2	1,606	-9	2,990	10.1	22,555	1.8
RHODE ISLAND.....	2,146	1.9	314	31.9	205	48.6	3,424	8.5	1,510	-9	5,390	20.2	22,983	17.2
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	4,871	-3.4	227	-7.4	134	3.9	7,371	-2.6	3,937	-9	3,948	17.7	25,242	14.4
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	994	-2.6	434	171.3	323	236.5	1,209	.8	605	1.3	242	41.5	1,947	12.1
TENNESSEE.....	8,387	21.1	1,061	58.1	691	89.8	9,541	-12.5	5,052	-12.0	6,165	31.9	49,201	14.6
TEXAS.....	24,481	-3.1	4,322	1	2,218	-2.4	39,738	-13.1	18,477	-12.1	9,519	13.2	66,060	5
UTAH.....	1,965	-2.5	501	47.8	369	75.7	3,676	-7.5	1,745	-14.2	921	40.0	7,062	20.1
VERMONT.....	766	-11.8	62	-8.8	44	--	956	-15.1	4,65	-10.7	1,220	25.9	5,549	8.0
VIRGINIA.....	6,951	14.0	1,266	10.5	823	25.5	7,535	-3.3	4,721	-2.7	3,522	9.0	17,715	-3.5
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	94	27.0	39	--	23	--	172	65.4	74	17.5	0	--	0	--
WASHINGTON.....	8,062	34.7	2,227	124.3	1,337	165.3	6,195	-18.4	2,431	-31.4	8,101	28.6	51,365	20.7
WEST VIRGINIA.....	2,327	1.7	712	138.9	615	182.1	3,178	1.1	2,252	-6	1,791	9.3	17,834	17.0
WISCONSIN.....	6,683	4.5	1,963	56.8	1,440	51.9	8,552	-5.1	4,316	-27.4	6,286	341.7	26,002	-4
WYOMING.....	617	-2.2	114	18.8	66	0	760	-9.5	355	3.2	324	66.2	2,618	28.4

1/ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

2/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.

3/ Includes transitional claims; beginning July 1953, transitional claims not reported by sex.

4/ Includes State programs only.



TABLE 2.--NONAGRICULTURAL SELECTION ACTIVITY AND INDIVIDUALS TESTED, OCTOBER 1962

STATE	SELECTION NOTICES ISSUED						INDIVIDUALS TESTED			
	TOTAL		RESPONSES		REFERRALS RESULTING FROM NOTICES		APTITUDE TESTS			
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 1/	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 1/	TOTAL	SPECIFIC	GENERAL	PROFI- CIENCY TESTS
TOTAL.....	779,556	2.9	533,061	2.1	399,036	2.0	233,740	83,208	103,165	47,367
ALABAMA.....	10,425	13.7	8,750	14.5	8,025	18.6	4,121	1,589	1,678	854
ALASKA.....	1,950	-20.4	1,596	-14.9	1,191	-7.7	903	212	378	313
ARIZONA.....	11,411	-2.9	6,128	-8.1	4,512	-5.2	1,938	526	659	753
ARKANSAS.....	9,290	13.3	7,860	12.9	6,899	12.3	3,032	1,368	1,230	434
CALIFORNIA.....	102,662	7.6	62,127	6.0	49,518	7.0	22,323	7,202	8,349	6,772
COLORADO.....	10,972	-12.3	7,513	-12.9	5,287	-10.8	6,121	407	4,758	956
CONNECTICUT.....	21,641	18.3	9,917	19.8	6,195	8.5	2,161	730	866	565
DELAWARE.....	1,176	26.5	741	26.7	607	31.1	809	204	600	5
DIST. OF COL.....	7,085	41.3	4,113	41.5	2,502	32.9	2,318	1,289	826	203
FLORIDA.....	21,460	19.7	16,966	21.4	14,253	23.3	5,386	891	1,689	2,806
GEORGIA.....	8,193	5.2	6,561	13.6	6,113	21.0	4,139	1,692	1,535	912
GUAM.....	6	--	6	--	6	--	0	0	0	0
HAWAII.....	2,662	16.8	2,072	30.6	1,462	34.0	823	498	220	105
IDAHO.....	4,959	-22.4	4,124	-24.0	3,250	-26.2	1,019	79	706	234
ILLINOIS.....	25,433	2.4	14,989	-1.2	9,389	-4.9	8,598	4,119	3,422	1,057
INDIANA.....	12,884	8.4	8,934	9.1	7,292	15.2	8,619	3,999	3,633	987
IOWA.....	11,523	1.6	8,942	2.6	6,835	10.7	2,938	1,145	1,134	659
KANSAS.....	5,428	.6	4,581	.3	3,823	1.4	3,386	1,560	1,228	598
KENTUCKY.....	10,446	-5.0	7,781	-7.8	6,730	-2.0	6,973	3,766	2,363	844
LOUISIANA.....	10,174	12.5	7,974	15.3	6,685	13.1	2,640	896	587	1,157
MAINE.....	2,207	8.2	1,753	5.5	1,390	-4.5	2,433	307	2,039	87
MARYLAND.....	8,556	-2.9	5,772	.2	4,491	-2.2	3,050	610	2,043	397
MASSACHUSETTS.....	35,257	12.3	21,594	11.7	12,582	6.5	5,860	1,355	3,556	949
MICHIGAN.....	28,471	7.0	21,457	9.8	15,924	8.7	8,808	2,744	3,514	2,550
MINNESOTA.....	10,776	-16.1	7,155	-14.9	5,224	-19.3	5,027	2,683	1,404	940
MISSISSIPPI.....	12,331	-1.1	9,176	1.3	6,436	3.2	3,393	1,517	1,319	557
MISSOURI.....	14,031	10.2	9,354	6.5	6,762	12.2	5,114	2,931	1,057	1,126
MONTANA.....	5,936	-3.0	4,961	-2.2	4,262	-6.6	2,019	299	1,037	683
NEBRASKA.....	5,156	-5.2	3,858	.4	2,538	-11.1	2,765	777	1,534	454
NEVADA.....	2,062	-7.0	1,297	-9.9	1,053	-9.8	1,185	193	782	210
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,174	-5.9	1,683	-5.5	1,463	3.5	950	394	534	22
NEW JERSEY.....	20,190	-6.8	13,275	2.2	6,881	10.7	3,153	1,176	1,337	640
NEW MEXICO.....	3,344	-11.3	3,086	-7.7	2,778	-7.6	1,070	279	357	434
NEW YORK.....	57,418	10.6	29,658	8.8	21,902	7.3	9,277	3,370	2,938	2,969
NORTH CAROLINA.....	13,091	-6.6	9,558	-10.9	8,043	-10.1	6,770	2,668	3,521	581
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2,464	-14.4	2,006	-17.6	1,737	-16.6	1,543	552	736	255
OHIO.....	37,050	7.6	25,778	.5	18,288	-4.7	16,682	7,129	6,708	2,845
OKLAHOMA.....	10,984	6.6	8,838	6.2	7,502	4.9	3,317	1,353	1,043	921
OREGON.....	11,890	-7.2	7,824	-11.0	4,833	-9.8	3,350	503	2,056	791
PENNSYLVANIA.....	49,075	7.0	40,265	8.5	25,024	5.5	10,927	3,387	6,336	1,204
PUERTO RICO.....	11,147	-20.9	8,044	-14.5	7,068	-12.7	2,057	824	921	312
RHODE ISLAND.....	7,028	13.6	3,809	12.7	2,686	11.0	796	360	341	95
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	7,711	16.9	6,185	16.0	5,184	18.3	3,530	2,112	1,053	363
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1,824	13.2	1,530	9.1	1,275	12.2	1,274	536	585	153
TENNESSEE.....	12,762	-6.3	10,534	-4.9	8,348	-4.0	6,947	3,509	2,634	804
TEXAS.....	64,727	-6.0	45,689	-7.1	34,679	-8.5	9,487	3,844	1,924	3,715
UTAH.....	6,492	16.6	4,322	6.1	3,568	12.0	4,158	461	3,002	695
VERMONT.....	1,281	21.3	1,180	25.3	1,061	22.1	531	98	399	34
VIRGINIA.....	6,508	-1.4	4,316	2.2	3,387	-3.6	5,614	1,352	3,797	465
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	104	79.3	74	--	49	--	43	36	5	2
WASHINGTON.....	12,977	-10.2	8,937	-15.0	6,469	-18.2	4,308	1,560	1,651	1,097
WEST VIRGINIA.....	8,003	7.5	6,155	8.7	4,958	11.7	4,033	256	3,716	61
WISCONSIN.....	15,073	-12.0	10,932	-18.7	9,562	-4.3	5,639	1,832	3,132	675
WYOMING.....	1,676	3.1	1,331	1.0	1,055	2.1	383	27	291	65

1/ Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



TABLE 3.--SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, HANDICAPPED, OCTOBER 1962

STATE	NEW APPLICATIONS <sup>1/</sup>				INITIAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS				NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			
	TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>		TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>		TOTAL		VETERAN <sup>2/</sup>	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>3/</sup>
TOTAL.....	43,217	17.9	11,931	17.4	15,976	19.5	4,297	15.5	29,827	15.1	10,518	11.5
ALABAMA.....	352	7.3	88	39.7	92	8.2	25	—	216	-1.4	71	9.2
ALASKA.....	71	31.5	30	—	26	—	6	—	33	—	14	—
ARIZONA.....	606	-13.6	189	-28.4	164	-6.6	46	—	468	-9.7	179	-28.1
ARKANSAS.....	673	9.3	181	9.7	190	18.8	60	9.1	489	-6.7	138	1.5
CALIFORNIA.....	6,097	24.0	1,990	24.9	1,444	28.5	420	27.3	2,615	2.4	1,584	-2.0
COLORADO.....	308	27.3	111	29.1	65	—	21	—	249	6.0	112	-17.6
CONNECTICUT.....	755	8.2	223	17.4	388	29.8	100	47.1	599	-3.3	149	-6.3
DELAWARE.....	76	24.6	23	—	36	—	11	—	13	—	3	—
DIST. OF COL.....	480	56.4	111	76.2	232	34.1	63	—	242	11.5	77	-19.8
FLORIDA.....	1,409	21.7	487	12.5	322	51.2	123	73.2	1,136	60.7	478	69.5
GEORGIA.....	507	17.4	125	8.7	247	16.5	52	—	437	21.7	123	36.7
GUAM.....	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
HAWAII.....	174	4.2	31	—	77	54.0	18	—	79	6.8	24	—
IDAHO.....	180	-2.2	51	-3.8	61	-30.7	14	—	186	-2.6	75	25.0
ILLINOIS.....	1,744	15.8	453	3.4	729	15.0	231	10.5	581	-5.2	222	-11.6
INDIANA.....	819	4.1	223	4.2	294	17.1	101	18.8	472	14.6	158	13.7
IOWA.....	566	16.9	140	28.4	132	46.7	29	—	682	10.9	208	10.6
KANSAS.....	372	12.0	92	-7.1	145	27.2	36	—	320	-5.9	118	7.3
KENTUCKY.....	575	27.2	158	35.0	247	28.0	72	12.5	223	-7.1	63	-27.6
LOUISIANA.....	551	14.3	162	32.8	253	36.0	69	35.3	336	32.8	118	42.2
MAINE.....	62	—	14	—	62	12.7	22	—	56	0	24	—
MARYLAND.....	409	14.2	123	43.0	98	8.9	23	—	110	-23.6	34	—
MASSACHUSETTS.....	1,012	32.3	298	26.8	693	-10.3	234	-1.3	687	185.1	204	257.9
MICHIGAN.....	1,613	13.9	435	15.4	472	4.0	134	3.9	985	2.2	343	-12.1
MINNESOTA.....	867	7.3	245	2.1	175	-1.1	55	7.8	613	15.9	275	32.9
MISSISSIPPI.....	360	22.4	78	18.2	166	45.6	41	—	468	108.9	109	81.7
MISSOURI.....	709	17.4	169	5.0	370	39.6	84	21.7	434	19.6	125	9.6
MONTANA.....	318	4.6	90	18.4	172	53.6	38	—	228	-8.4	74	-9.8
NEBRASKA.....	304	34.5	72	33.3	119	83.1	23	—	526	11.4	195	9.6
NEVADA.....	194	22.0	74	42.3	51	—	15	—	135	77.6	68	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	142	34.0	35	—	46	—	14	—	115	11.7	31	—
NEW JERSEY.....	1,219	30.2	288	21.0	610	-6.2	149	-3.2	367	-1.9	77	-6.1
NEW MEXICO.....	236	21.0	68	-1.4	68	36.0	12	—	173	-6.0	104	26.8
NEW YORK.....	3,043	31.8	610	50.2	1,346	37.3	249	30.4	4,082	20.9	770	30.5
NORTH CAROLINA.....	1,045	8.9	264	7.3	259	10.2	72	10.8	741	9.9	208	6.7
NORTH DAKOTA.....	106	10.4	16	—	65	—	10	—	217	14.8	62	—
OHIO.....	1,721	4.1	589	7.5	739	-15.8	216	-19.1	800	-13.7	386	-17.2
OKLAHOMA.....	637	22.0	182	11.0	120	48.1	32	—	1,016	-3.2	431	8.0
OREGON.....	954	37.5	274	36.3	313	51.9	72	9.1	530	18.0	264	35.4
PENNSYLVANIA.....	3,719	27.0	1,058	24.6	1,899	34.8	534	40.5	2,265	136.4	504	178.5
PUERTO RICO.....	249	10.2	11	—	103	25.6	1	—	75	-10.7	3	—
RHODE ISLAND.....	711	-1.3	88	-16.2	203	-4.7	36	—	345	4.9	49	—
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	377	7.1	88	-15.4	103	7.3	25	—	379	73.9	127	78.9
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	84	-6.7	17	—	43	—	8	—	115	4.5	43	—
TENNESSEE.....	458	28.3	152	35.7	200	37.9	56	—	589	-12.0	319	-12.1
TEXAS.....	3,163	12.0	929	11.1	1,142	12.4	373	9.7	2,851	8.0	1,243	7.9
UTAH.....	154	.7	44	—	69	9.5	12	—	233	9.4	89	-8.2
VERMONT.....	73	-13.1	18	—	20	—	7	—	65	-9.7	22	—
VIRGINIA.....	490	16.7	98	48.5	411	21.2	92	35.3	357	-1.1	70	-16.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	3	—	0	—	1	—	0	—	3	—	0	—
WASHINGTON.....	1,083	25.6	240	69.0	232	58.9	42	—	420	7.4	178	19.5
WEST VIRGINIA.....	497	9.2	157	1.3	111	76.2	22	—	97	-4.0	37	—
WISCONSIN.....	813	4.1	202	3.6	324	5.9	87	6.1	319	-12.6	108	-16.3
WYOMING.....	77	—	37	—	27	—	10	—	55	—	28	—

<sup>1/</sup> The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes veterans of all wars.

<sup>3/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



Table 4. --Nonagricultural placements by industry, October 1962

Industry	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962 <sup>1/</sup>	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962 <sup>1/</sup>	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962 <sup>1/</sup>	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962 <sup>1/</sup>	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	6 430 20	- 1.4	100.0	2 670 30	- 3.1	100.0	1 151 56	4.4	100.0	1 278 98	2.2	100.0
Forestry and fisheries.....	411	12.6	1	26	--	(2/)	90	26.8	1	51	-16.4	(2/)
Mining.....	2331	-3.5	.4	226	6.6	1	627	6.6	.5	350	14.0	3
Contract construction.....	5 005 9	4.0	7.8	1 134	-9.7	.4	1 552 7	8.6	13.5	9 557	5.1	7.5
Total manufacturing.....	14 395 9	-7.2	22.4	6 231 5	-7.5	23.3	20 361	.4	17.7	19 309	1	15.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	1 050	23.4	2	363	-21.2	1	231	7.5	2	186	82.4	1
Food and kindred products.....	28 831	-22.9	4.5	11 227	-28.3	4.2	41 114	-4.1	3.7	49 777	-20.5	4.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	2 098	28.0	3	1 511	95.2	.6	96	-12.7	1	950	238.1	.7
Textile mill products.....	6 256	-5.1	1.0	3 337	-6.7	1.2	557	-11.4	.5	775	5.9	.6
Apparel and related products.....	21 738	9	3.4	17 856	1.1	6.7	607	20.0	.5	4 064	15.1	3.2
Lumber and wood products.....	4 824	-12.4	.7	358	-15.6	1	1 255	-12.3	1.1	711	-10.7	.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	4 847	-2.9	.7	843	3.1	3	939	-3.4	.8	526	-4.2	.4
Paper and allied products.....	3 908	-4	.6	1 495	6.6	.6	487	-6.3	.4	204	-3.8	.2
Printing, publishing, and allied.....	5 013	-1.7	.8	2 429	-4.5	.9	505	15.0	.4	445	12.1	.3
Chemicals and allied.....	3 976	7.1	.6	1 145	11.6	.4	772	23.5	.7	357	17.8	.3
Petroleum refining and related inds..	529	-20.6	1	62	-31.9	(2/)	168	-30.6	1	54	-26.0	(2/)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	4 321	-2.1	.7	1 770	-6.4	.7	536	-2.9	.5	307	10.0	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3 802	9.7	.6	2 113	4.7	.8	249	22.7	.2	470	40.7	.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2 962	-9.7	.5	531	-6.3	.2	649	-12.1	.6	282	-7.2	.4
Primary metal industries.....	2 545	-5.7	.4	398	-19.9	1	635	-2.3	.6	229	-11.9	.2
Fabricated metal industries.....	10 629	-7.7	1.6	1 783	-2.8	.7	2 586	1.1	2.2	1 106	6.3	.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	7 735	2.2	1.2	1 342	5.7	.5	1 974	11.5	1.7	1 111	1.5	.9
Electrical machinery.....	12 950	-1.0	2.0	7 642	-5.4	2.9	12 78	14.2	1.1	829	-2.3	.6
Transportation equipment.....	6 809	-13.0	1.1	795	-15.0	.3	2 007	-6.0	1.7	927	-14.9	.7
Instruments.....	2 149	22.3	.3	1 309	21.9	.5	215	43.3	.2	164	37.8	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	6 987	-8.0	1.1	4 006	-16.3	1.5	501	-2.1	.4	635	-7.2	.5
Railroad transportation.....	686	43.5	1	22	--	(2/)	220	52.8	.2	70	40.0	.1
Other public utilities.....	19 931	-15.2	3.1	1925	-7.5	.7	7 718	-13.9	6.7	3 523	-15.8	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	15 448	4.2	24.0	5 659	3.4	21.2	27 106	6.8	23.6	24 133	8.7	18.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	11 109	-2.1	1.7	5 836	-10.0	2.2	1 707	7.4	1.5	1 627	7.2	1.3
Service except private households.....	11 256	-3.1	1.7	4 177	-7.4	15.6	26 483	5.8	23.0	25 371	3.4	19.8
Private households.....	128 676	1.0	20.0	90 065	-1.4	33.8	123 48	11.2	10.7	40 514	(3/)	31.6
Federal government.....	5 201	-3.7	.8	1 867	16.6	.7	1 192	7.8	1.0	670	2.9	.5
State government.....	8 483	5.5	1.3	2 897	11.9	1.1	996	10.8	.9	1 712	1.4	1.3
Local government.....	4 994	-3.5	.8	2 306	-14.3	.9	746	-7.2	.6	987	-6.5	.8
International government.....	23	--	(2/)	2	--	(2/)	14	--	(2/)	5	--	(2/)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	107	11.5	(2/)	38	--	(2/)	21	--	(2/)	19	--	(2/)

<sup>1/</sup> Not computed if volume for either period was under 50.<sup>2/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>3/</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. --Nonagricultural placements by major occupational group, October 1962

Major occupational group	Total			Women			All veterans			Workers age 45 and over		
	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution	Number	Per-centage change from Sept. 1962	Per-centage distri-bution
Total, 54 States.....	6 430 20	- 1.4	100.0	2 670 30	- 3.1	100.0	1 151 56	4.4	100.0	1 278 98	2.2	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	2 152 7	- 3.5	3.3	1 327 0	1.3	5.0	321 0	.5	2.8	4 792	11.0	3.7
Clerical and sales.....	9 980 2	5.3	15.5	6 472 8	1.5	24.2	7 426	20.8	6.4	11 645	9.3	9.1
Service.....	19 635 1	- 2.2	30.5	12 481 0	- 3.9	46.8	20 379	5.8	17.7	54 980	.4	43.0
Skilled.....	3 507 4	5.3	5.5	3 581	29.4	1.3	11 759	4.3	10.2	10 221	14.0	8.0
Semiskilled.....	8 382 0	- 3.8	13.0	3 412 4	- 2.7	12.8	13 308	- 1.9	11.6	10 040	1.1	7.9
Unskilled and other.....	20 644 6	- 3.4	32.2	26 517	- 14.8	9.9	59 074	3.9	51.3	36 220	- 1.0	28.3



TABLE 6.—NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, OCTOBER 1962

STATE	OPENINGS			REFERRALS			PLACEMENTS			EMPLOYER VISITS		
	RECEIVED	AVAIL- ABLE <sup>1/</sup>	PENDING	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62	APPLI- CANT HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>2/</sup>	ORDER HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>2/</sup>	PER- CENT MAJOR MARKET
TOTAL.....	788,593	1,029,873	222,948	1,164,557	-3	42,797	643,020	-1.4	15,365	136,699	13.5	50.0
ALABAMA.....	14,916	19,378	3,196	21,699	14.0	384	12,422	8.9	120	3,172	22.7	47.8
ALASKA.....	1,147	1,823	568	2,169	-8.1	265	907	-20.4	26	315	-14.2	77.1
ARIZONA.....	11,162	13,789	2,467	15,551	-8.8	88	9,882	-2.5	232	1,411	-5.1	70.2
ARKANSAS.....	11,681	12,898	1,159	16,588	6.5	246	10,932	-4	63	1,624	11.8	53.9
CALIFORNIA.....	105,090	134,776	30,106	141,346	6.0	10,666	74,614	2.8	4,294	13,144	27.0	33.4
COLORADO.....	10,518	13,006	1,893	17,161	-9.1	313	8,990	-16.6	83	2,191	57.4	38.5
CONNECTICUT.....	12,705	20,600	7,068	21,158	-3.5	217	9,972	4.7	144	2,114	38.8	34.1
DELAWARE.....	793	1,510	690	1,515	6.4	2	640	22.6	0	363	-11.9	66.4
DIST. OF COL.....	8,802	16,121	5,938	9,469	20.4	1,693	5,525	36.3	301	1,103	45.3	41.6
FLORIDA.....	27,392	31,842	4,257	46,376	13.9	839	23,172	15.1	124	4,336	10.9	50.1
GEORGIA.....	16,633	19,500	2,422	23,779	13.4	395	14,410	8.8	152	2,349	29.6	64.2
GUAM.....	308	806	496	110	-5.2	0	41	—	0	0	—	0
HAWAII.....	1,585	1,966	407	3,063	14.7	42	1,105	15.7	7	547	78.2	42.4
IDAHO.....	4,173	4,813	484	5,510	-25.2	105	3,914	-18.0	43	854	-1.0	47.8
ILLINOIS.....	24,769	34,961	9,407	35,659	3.1	1,809	20,873	-1.0	1,313	3,162	17.3	59.1
INDIANA.....	12,815	18,635	4,956	22,979	-1.2	475	10,517	2.8	130	4,342	7.6	37.5
IOWA.....	10,427	12,886	2,382	15,345	3.1	400	8,977	1.3	89	2,899	13.8	43.2
KANSAS.....	10,251	13,440	2,611	14,206	-15.9	238	8,307	-19.8	58	2,663	33.2	54.2
KENTUCKY.....	6,614	7,921	1,210	10,737	-7.7	597	5,830	-15.0	7	1,416	13.3	41.2
LOUISIANA.....	9,236	11,210	1,785	14,455	11.7	116	8,378	12.3	61	2,254	32.7	61.7
MAINE.....	4,982	8,787	5,652	3,441	-5.1	17	2,000	-2.9	3	406	-12.5	60.3
MARYLAND.....	8,969	12,719	3,144	13,141	-11.6	373	7,609	-11.2	1,025	1,724	3.4	54.3
MASSACHUSETTS.....	27,153	36,158	9,855	36,105	6.2	1,492	18,729	14.5	378	3,868	-9	84.7
MICHIGAN.....	20,061	26,017	6,162	37,491	2.2	1,569	17,162	-2	330	3,253	27.5	40.9
MINNESOTA.....	12,856	17,772	3,832	18,479	1.0	579	11,520	-4.0	191	2,200	5.4	40.0
MISSISSIPPI.....	14,210	16,321	2,028	18,945	9.1	163	12,144	6.6	39	2,563	24.6	39.9
MISSOURI.....	11,805	16,551	4,410	19,850	13.7	762	9,609	6.7	178	2,739	17.3	49.9
MONTANA.....	4,168	4,630	503	5,377	-4.5	214	3,495	-7.1	47	2,116	12.9	63.3
NEBRASKA.....	6,524	7,835	1,227	9,852	-5.9	117	5,984	-10.0	32	2,551	19.7	55.1
NEVADA.....	3,940	4,915	555	5,332	5.2	46	3,472	1.5	45	791	20.6	40.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,921	3,841	1,493	4,017	-20.6	218	1,516	-15.9	60	385	.5	42.9
NEW JERSEY.....	19,311	32,914	11,899	30,864	6.2	537	15,044	2.1	525	2,493	23.5	66.7
NEW MEXICO.....	4,433	5,187	593	5,823	-19.9	40	4,076	-16.4	15	993	-8.0	42.2
NEW YORK.....	96,928	125,315	24,797	129,600	.8	6,587	77,659	-2.8	1,344	9,937	25.7	41.9
NORTH CAROLINA.....	18,626	24,133	4,626	26,869	-10.1	213	16,227	-6.7	94	2,222	-12.1	58.7
NORTH DAKOTA.....	3,724	4,618	822	5,607	-13.7	99	3,418	-7.3	12	711	11.1	58.1
OHIO.....	26,112	34,337	8,598	42,993	-4.3	824	21,788	-8.4	319	5,247	-19.0	33.9
OKLAHOMA.....	17,092	18,948	1,610	22,624	-3.4	149	15,728	.6	10	3,957	33.8	50.0
OREGON.....	10,181	12,215	1,604	14,359	-1.1	370	8,933	11.8	358	2,614	9.4	47.9
PENNSYLVANIA.....	27,817	36,082	7,653	47,204	5.6	4,325	23,050	7.1	1,474	10,681	16.8	34.4
PUERTO RICO.....	5,083	8,592	1,213	9,567	-37.2	9	5,737	-8	0	1,016	12.5	81.6
RHODE ISLAND.....	4,016	5,823	1,709	7,504	6.0	406	3,011	-1.8	37	1,247	7.4	38.7
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	10,567	12,388	1,463	15,968	5.7	189	8,946	11.4	33	1,054	8.7	44.4
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	3,035	4,058	730	3,968	-14.1	29	2,645	-5.7	3	452	6.9	75.9
TENNESSEE.....	13,010	15,577	2,472	20,357	-7.9	147	11,120	-10.4	5	2,172	9.9	47.4
TEXAS.....	57,817	68,916	9,502	95,515	-8.5	2,124	51,934	-7.2	667	9,569	1.1	89.7
UTAH.....	6,378	8,191	2,398	8,970	-6.3	183	5,027	-4.0	342	1,153	12.5	41.1
VERMONT.....	1,841	3,118	978	2,916	-19.2	91	1,448	-26.9	25	328	8.6	58.8
VIRGINIA.....	14,373	20,334	5,281	17,589	-2.6	493	10,911	-1.8	160	1,843	5.4	50.0
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	1,553	1,641	141	315	73.1	0	117	6.4	0	38	—	47.4
WASHINGTON.....	12,178	16,927	6,628	16,025	-11.8	888	8,220	-16.1	268	2,156	33.2	52.4
WEST VIRGINIA.....	4,160	4,874	786	5,842	11.3	190	3,870	6.1	29	815	9.7	32.9
WISCONSIN.....	10,623	15,663	4,799	20,371	-2.5	449	9,652	-29.7	67	2,617	-7.1	60.9
WYOMING.....	2,129	2,595	283	2,802	3.9	15	1,811	17.2	3	529	0	50.9

<sup>1/</sup> Openings on hand beginning of month plus openings received during the month.<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 50.



TABLE 7.--AGRICULTURAL REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS, AND EMPLOYER VISITS, OCTOBER 1962

STATE	REFERRALS <sup>1/</sup>		PLACEMENTS <sup>1/</sup>					EMPLOYER VISITS	
	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>2/</sup>	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM		POOL- TYPE	ORDER- HOLDING OFFICE	NUMBER	PER- CENTAGE CHANGE FROM SEPT 62 <sup>2/</sup>
				SEPT 62 <sup>2/</sup>	OCT. 61 <sup>2/</sup>				
TOTAL.....	1,016,282	-12.9	985,677	-12.8	- 2 8 3	664,306	29,964	36,467	-7.7
ALABAMA.....	6,334	-50.2	6,090	-49.4	- 4 1 9	0	428	970	-25.8
ALASKA.....	34	--	20	--	--	0	0	0	--
ARIZONA.....	76,994	7.5	75,486	8.3	5 3	70,854	3	1,362	19.9
ARKANSAS.....	29,455	-14.7	29,922	-14.1	- 6 1 5	27,009	6	292	-20.0
CALIFORNIA.....	40,697	-2.6	33,330	-5.7	- 1 2 0	0	1,026	2,520	11.9
COLORADO.....	6,257	-60.9	4,619	-65.9	- 1 9 4	947	371	417	-47.3
CONNECTICUT.....	415	-45.4	721	19.6	5 9 9	0	111	102	-4.7
DELAWARE.....	1,248	144.2	1,222	151.4	--	1,219	0	82	--
DIST. OF COL.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
FLORIDA.....	7,379	202.7	7,381	245.6	- 1 9 4	339	648	969	9.0
GEORGIA.....	13,345	-32.6	12,933	-33.0	- 4 1 4	5,714	104	1,094	-3.4
GUAM.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	--
HAWAII.....	126	-13.1	59	--	--	0	0	70	--
IDAHO.....	19,255	70.5	18,377	71.9	- 2 5 1	2,919	166	804	44.9
ILLINOIS.....	3,533	-58.4	3,247	-62.3	- 4 0 9	966	286	480	-37.5
INDIANA.....	1,738	-56.5	1,556	-74.0	- 7 7 1	361	362	420	-36.9
IOWA.....	1,579	-9.4	2,221	-29.0	- 5 6	0	2	634	1.1
KANSAS.....	1,500	23.6	1,106	15.7	- 1 1 2	18	52	659	4.6
KENTUCKY.....	3,062	-80.8	2,739	-81.4	- 4 1 8	848	0	272	-53.4
LOUISIANA.....	44,927	20.1	46,749	25.9	- 2 9 1	42,587	4,009	1,561	3.9
MAINE.....	1,195	77.8	1,144	107.2	3	0	0	198	-1.0
MARYLAND.....	11,869	4.1	10,721	-2.4	7 4 5	2,223	1,943	562	-20.8
MASSACHUSETTS.....	5,793	-43.5	4,715	-44.9	- 2 4 0	1,049	137	1,767	-4.5
MICHIGAN.....	11,169	-28.3	9,662	-30.5	- 1 5 6	2,500	332	812	-33.5
MINNESOTA.....	1,970	-45.1	3,288	-23.7	- 1 9 9	0	14	105	-27.6
MISSISSIPPI.....	259,899	-17.0	259,416	-16.9	- 4 0 8	259,248	117	569	-1.6
MISSOURI.....	42,806	38.0	42,411	37.7	- 3 3 3	33,359	32	389	-22.7
MONTANA.....	2,402	-9.8	2,140	-9.4	- 2 8 4	0	274	804	15.7
NEBRASKA.....	1,795	-3.4	2,174	1.0	- 6 3	219	262	622	23.4
NEVADA.....	2,399	225.1	1,833	182.0	2 4 3	398	637	79	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,128	-19.3	1,016	-18.3	1 4 8 4	979	20	97	--
NEW JERSEY.....	6,982	-55.0	6,681	-55.8	- 2 7 0	1,186	0	1,015	-2.2
NEW MEXICO.....	4,596	-34.5	3,637	6.8	- 1 6 8	375	168	383	1.6
NEW YORK.....	25,471	-30.0	22,841	-29.3	- 2 0 3	13,224	5,493	1,254	-11.3
NORTH CAROLINA.....	59,511	-14.9	55,294	-19.2	- 1 6 2	11,875	450	3,575	-9.4
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2,262	-5.4	4,616	20.7	- 3 1	269	0	158	--
OHIO.....	31,368	-32.8	30,489	-35.7	- 1 6 4	16,755	4,473	2,021	-18.8
OKLAHOMA.....	5,452	31.9	4,596	38.4	- 4 8 5	162	2	1,094	57.6
OREGON.....	30,135	-46.2	29,271	-47.2	3 4 9	15,167	542	696	-37.1
PENNSYLVANIA.....	42,427	4.5	43,354	8.1	- 9 3	32,953	2,980	1,237	-10.8
PUERTO RICO.....	738	-43.3	568	52.7	- 1 3 7	0	0	122	--
RHODE ISLAND.....	225	86.0	156	--	--	0	0	37	--
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	12,192	-26.2	12,517	-18.3	- 2 9 7	7,244	1,718	590	7.5
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	533	-22.6	700	-7.8	- 2 9 6	0	1	42	--
TENNESSEE.....	112,977	26.5	112,448	26.8	- 3 2 3	100,173	70	589	-26.4
TEXAS.....	49,757	-20.3	42,250	-19.6	- 1 4 9	9,692	0	2,378	-1.7
UTAH.....	2,840	30.9	3,362	28.1	1 0 8 7	135	392	302	-37.3
VERMONT.....	426	-35.3	236	-32.4	- 1 7 5	0	25	205	-21.2
VIRGINIA.....	7,172	-8.3	6,577	-10.7	- 1 0 5	1,128	779	619	14.8
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	9	--
WASHINGTON.....	19,093	-35.7	18,251	-43.1	3 2 7	83	1,509	898	-8.5
WEST VIRGINIA.....	339	-48.4	350	-50.3	- 7 6 0	0	6	88	--
WISCONSIN.....	930	-62.2	724	-68.6	- 2 0 3	129	6	143	-59.3
WYOMING.....	553	9.5	461	13.3	- 1 1 0	0	8	300	-9.1

<sup>1/</sup> Referrals exclude and placements include those made by volunteer farm placement representatives.  
<sup>2/</sup> Not computed if State volume for either period was under 100.



Table 8. --Claimants involved in appeals under State programs, July - September 1962

State	Number of claimants involved in lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>						Number of claimants involved in higher authority appeals					
	In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases			In single-claimant cases			In multi-claimant cases		
	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Sept. 30	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Sept. 30	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Sept. 30	Received	Disposed of	Pending as of Sept. 30
Total, 52 States ....	77,481	71,288	31,178	13,678	23,615	11,775	13,996	14,827	21,793	20,656	14,332	19,024
Alabama.....	750	693	223	0	0	0	183	205	114	0	0	0
Alaska.....	57	63	37	0	0	0	10	7	9	0	0	0
Arizona.....	454	404	167	0	0	0	73	47	33	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	726	725	161	86	84	3	128	116	73	81	21	81
California.....	12,816	8,334	4,153	0	10,900	0	1,057	902	602	12,243	8,251	7,729
Colorado.....	564	533	206	0	0	0	47	53	26	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	1,802	2,094	783	16	111	737	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware.....	191	161	87	4	11	2	25	30	8	0	0	0
Dist. of Col.....	164	162	31	0	0	0	11	13	2	0	0	0
Florida.....	1,307	1,058	666	3,959	3,959	0	161	190	49	3,608	569	3,608
Georgia.....	563	576	178	0	24	0	26	15	18	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	142	111	81	17	0	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho.....	57	48	22	0	0	0	6	28	50	—	—	—
Illinois <sup>2/</sup> .....	5,552	5,389	2,757	0	166	0	1,029	857	830	46	746	2,488
Indiana.....	1,063	947	421	764	315	743	140	127	130	79	595	113
Iowa.....	322	354	122	0	0	0	48	74	19	0	1,352	0
Kansas.....	333	344	176	0	0	0	49	39	28	418	0	418
Kentucky.....	826	639	433	168	414	25	108	63	170	115	7	766
Louisiana.....	1,533	1,396	544	0	4	0	298	300	84	0	2	0
Maine.....	465	485	116	0	0	0	98	125	58	0	0	0
Maryland.....	1,463	1,463	423	6	6	0	223	210	76	0	0	0
Massachusetts <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,521	3,500	1,055	145	145	0	795	681	514	571	36	819
Michigan.....	1,511	1,705	801	1,194	1,178	1,194	540	509	671	0	0	199
Minnesota.....	630	781	353	0	0	0	84	131	63	0	269	0
Mississippi.....	308	306	148	0	0	0	46	70	31	0	3	0
Missouri.....	1,092	1,058	330	11	0	11	184	231	195	0	421	0
Montana.....	123	98	171	0	0	0	18	18	1	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	45	58	21	24	24	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada.....	308	296	102	0	4	0	48	38	41	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	215	204	134	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	5,051	4,118	2,657	157	694	146	611	692	182	1,332	666	666
New Mexico.....	268	267	125	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
New York.....	14,303	14,424	6,120	372	229	429	2,333	2,426	1,281	41	83	45
North Carolina.....	452	478	101	0	0	0	37	34	10	696	696	0
North Dakota.....	47	57	20	—	—	—	12	10	2	—	—	—
Ohio.....	2,044	1,989	495	95	103	4704	2,889	4,268	<sup>5/</sup> 1,3383	83	73	<sup>5/</sup> 1,02
Oklahoma.....	964	742	382	225	258	29	60	64	42	32	76	41
Oregon.....	673	638	145	235	28	217	43	45	10	3	3	0
Pennsylvania.....	7,630	7,445	3,244	4,582	4,210	1,626	1,562	1,393	2,444	136	29	575
Puerto Rico.....	427	370	127	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>4/</sup> .....	261	245	79	0	0	0	23	17	6	2	5	22
South Carolina.....	458	392	237	0	0	0	20	26	5	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	92	114	33	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	1,027	1,180	382	0	0	0	166	128	116	735	352	952
Texas.....	2,202	2,135	732	84	31	53	259	198	137	0	0	0
Utah.....	42	41	5	0	0	0	7	3	5	0	0	0
Vermont.....	37	36	12	0	0	0	5	9	8	377	5	377
Virginia.....	491	486	148	23	23	0	53	57	9	0	11	0
Washington.....	742	641	370	195	420	797	49	50	4	0	3	0
West Virginia.....	513	523	224	14	11	3	104	109	60	23	23	23
Wisconsin.....	811	938	612	1,302	263	1,039	312	210	185	35	35	0
Wyoming.....	43	44	26	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; in these States data on lower authority appeals include all claimants involved in appeals cases.

<sup>2/</sup> Data under higher authority appeals occasionally include claimants involved in labor dispute cases which are disposed of by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>3/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>4/</sup> Data under lower authority appeals include claimants whose cases were disposed of by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).

<sup>5/</sup> Pending figure adjusted by Ohio's Board of Review.



Table 9 . --Appeals decisions under State programs: Time lapse between date of filing appeal and date of decision  
July - September 1962

State	Lower authority appeals <sup>1/</sup>				Higher authority appeals			
	Number of decisions	Percent decided within			Number of decisions	Percent decided within		
		30 days	45 days	75 days		30 days	45 days	75 days
Total, 52 States....	6 354 8	35.0	62.4	89.2	1 417 6	18.4	38.6	56.3
Alabama .....	658	77.8	92.2	97.7	177	13.0	28.2	63.8
Alaska .....	59	40.7	62.7	89.8	7	14.3	28.6	28.6
Arizona .....	357	70.3	83.2	94.7	3	0	0	0
Arkansas .....	709	87.7	97.3	99.6	117	42.7	73.5	91.4
California .....	5 697	19.6	47.7	85.6	839	19.5	49.6	89.9
Colorado .....	496	1.6	35.1	78.8	53	26.4	71.7	90.1
Connecticut .....	1 616	25.1	46.9	71.3	—	—	—	—
Delaware .....	155	28.4	76.1	98.7	26	80.8	96.2	96.2
Dist. of Col. ....	119	80.7	91.6	96.6	13	84.6	92.3	100.0
Florida .....	1 059	25.8	67.1	92.1	191	33.0	76.4	98.4
Georgia .....	383	25.3	69.4	94.5	15	33.3	73.3	100.0
Hawaii .....	86	54.7	74.4	89.5	—	—	—	—
Idaho .....	48	41.7	66.7	89.6	28	3.6	10.7	21.4
Illinois .....	4 875	34.4	62.8	84.2	2/ 867	14.1	64.8	88.6
Indiana .....	801	70.4	85.9	95.9	86	1.2	8.1	12.8
Iowa .....	323	26.3	65.0	92.9	73	45.2	84.9	93.2
Kansas .....	329	17.9	46.2	84.8	37	16.2	48.6	94.6
Kentucky .....	479	40.1	61.4	93.9	48	2.1	2.1	6.2
Louisiana .....	1 351	63.4	91.5	98.5	301	73.4	95.0	98.0
Maine .....	485	64.3	89.5	98.8	125	9.6	27.2	63.2
Maryland .....	1 322	84.3	94.5	98.4	193	66.8	86.5	96.9
Massachusetts .....	3/ 2 657	71.7	90.9	97.8	474	11.6	47.9	81.2
Michigan .....	1 808	32.2	53.3	70.4	399	2.8	10.3	60.9
Minnesota .....	562	16.4	43.1	80.1	93	5.4	9.7	43.0
Mississippi .....	301	45.2	80.7	95.3	71	1.4	1.4	76.1
Missouri .....	947	70.9	92.1	98.1	219	7.8	14.6	33.3
Montana .....	90	26.7	51.1	77.8	18	16.7	77.8	94.4
Nebraska .....	51	37.3	60.8	86.3	35	51.4	80.0	94.3
Nevada .....	280	61.8	85.4	96.1	37	2.7	32.4	94.6
New Hampshire ....	186	78.5	88.7	97.8	—	—	—	—
New Jersey .....	4 048	7.4	34.8	83.8	550	59.6	69.1	88.2
New Mexico .....	214	22.0	44.4	79.4	7	0	14.3	57.1
New York .....	1 327 9	9.5	41.2	89.5	2 467	9.9	52.0	84.6
North Carolina ....	428	87.4	95.8	99.5	34	26.5	58.8	100.0
North Dakota .....	57	50.9	80.7	87.7	10	20.0	60.0	90.0
Ohio .....	1 861	84.0	92.6	96.3	4/ 4 254	10.0	12.5	13.4
Oklahoma .....	731	71.1	90.7	98.5	58	31.0	51.7	69.0
Oregon .....	642	58.1	82.4	96.4	40	55.0	87.5	100.0
Pennsylvania .....	7 639	35.4	72.2	90.7	1 399	8.4	20.2	29.3
Puerto Rico .....	370	75.4	94.3	99.5	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island .....	5/ 2 03	59.6	85.2	94.1	18	77.8	94.4	94.4
South Carolina .....	294	20.1	59.2	96.9	21	61.9	95.2	100.0
South Dakota .....	104	29.8	49.0	78.8	1	0	0	0
Tennessee .....	1 146	24.7	75.7	95.6	135	25.2	43.7	65.9
Texas .....	2 051	59.9	86.3	95.4	184	65.2	83.2	95.1
Utah .....	41	75.6	92.7	95.1	3	33.3	66.7	66.7
Vermont .....	36	63.9	86.1	100.0	10	0	0	30.0
Virginia .....	419	76.8	89.3	95.5	56	80.4	98.2	98.2
Washington .....	479	55.9	73.9	81.6	46	78.3	91.3	97.8
West Virginia .....	492	38.0	70.9	90.4	106	48.1	74.5	87.7
Wisconsin .....	681	9.0	20.4	59.8	231	58.4	83.1	89.2
Wyoming .....	44	52.3	61.4	70.5	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have only one appeals authority; data for these States are shown as lower authority decisions.

<sup>2/</sup> Occasionally includes labor dispute decisions which are rendered by a special representative of the Illinois Department of Labor.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>4/</sup> Includes 3,599 decisions relating to "redetermination payments" appeals filed by employers in 1959.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 10. --Lower authority appeals decisions <sup>1/</sup> under State programs, classified by effect on appellant  
July - September 1962

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 52 States.....	54,303	14,142	40,161	8,998	3,295	5,713
Alabama.....	543	141	402	67	25	42
Alaska.....	55	11	44	4	1	3
Arizona.....	323	86	237	34	8	26
Arkansas.....	665	79	586	44	26	18
California.....	4,460	1,596	2,864	1,237	502	735
Colorado.....	320	110	210	176	82	94
Connecticut.....	1,528	385	1,143	88	49	39
Delaware.....	153	48	105	2	0	2
Dist. of Col.....	93	42	51	26	6	20
Florida.....	979	157	822	80	28	52
Georgia.....	279	84	195	104	84	20
Hawaii.....	68	16	52	18	17	11
Idaho.....	40	18	22	6	3	3
Illinois.....	3,410	856	2,554	1,465	601	864
Indiana.....	652	181	471	137	79	58
Iowa.....	239	37	202	84	44	40
Kansas.....	300	102	198	29	16	13
Kentucky.....	423	108	315	56	20	36
Louisiana.....	1,210	345	865	141	63	78
Maine.....	465	89	376	20	9	11
Maryland.....	1,277	370	907	45	22	23
Massachusetts <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,309	385	1,924	348	152	196
Michigan.....	1,452	583	869	323	68	255
Minnesota.....	394	88	306	168	51	117
Mississippi.....	299	42	257	2	1	1
Missouri.....	837	100	737	110	42	68
Montana.....	87	18	69	3	3	0
Nebraska.....	46	12	34	5	0	5
Nevada.....	264	54	210	16	4	12
New Hampshire.....	166	43	123	20	11	9
New Jersey.....	3,664	822	2,842	384	157	227
New Mexico.....	199	57	142	15	4	11
New York.....	12,814	3,446	9,368	364	91	273
North Carolina.....	331	122	209	94	55	39
North Dakota.....	47	13	34	9	5	4
Ohio.....	1,547	350	1,197	314	149	165
Oklahoma.....	604	220	384	80	37	43
Oregon.....	607	213	394	35	16	19
Pennsylvania.....	5,828	1,147	4,681	1,811	319	1,492
Puerto Rico.....	370	163	207	0	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>3/</sup> .....	202	62	140	1	0	1
South Carolina.....	182	70	112	112	69	43
South Dakota.....	72	22	50	32	7	25
Tennessee.....	971	179	792	175	60	115
Texas.....	1,680	638	1,042	371	162	209
Utah.....	41	4	37	0	0	0
Vermont.....	28	5	23	8	6	2
Virginia.....	397	61	336	22	12	10
Washington.....	448	154	294	31	18	13
West Virginia.....	376	111	265	116	43	73
Wisconsin.....	519	91	428	162	68	94
Wyoming.....	40	.6	34	4	0	4

<sup>1/</sup> Include only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by the Massachusetts' Director (or his representative).

<sup>3/</sup> Includes decisions rendered by Rhode Island's Board of Review (higher authority).



Table 11. --Higher authority appeals decisions 1/ under State programs, classified by effect on appellant,  
July - September 1962

State	Decisions on claimant appeals			Decisions on employer appeals		
	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant	Total number	In favor of appellant	Unfavorable to appellant
Total, 48 States <u>2</u> / .....	8,258	969	7,289	5,323	4,056	1,267
Alabama .....	129	21	108	48	15	33
Arkansas .....	106	7	99	7	5	2
California .....	540	108	432	295	43	252
Colorado .....	35	10	25	18	3	15
Florida .....	171	1	170	20	1	19
Idaho .....	25	7	18	2	0	2
Illinois .....	577	117	460	290	109	181
Indiana .....	75	26	49	11	6	5
Iowa .....	63	10	53	10	2	8
Kansas .....	30	12	18	7	2	5
Kentucky .....	38	0	38	10	1	9
Louisiana .....	263	10	253	36	3	33
Maine .....	121	7	114	4	0	4
Maryland .....	174	15	159	19	13	6
Massachusetts .....	378	88	290	96	46	50
Michigan .....	277	59	218	118	14	104
Minnesota .....	43	6	37	50	10	40
Mississippi .....	70	13	57	1	0	1
Missouri .....	182	5	177	37	14	23
Nevada .....	33	3	30	2	0	2
New Jersey .....	462	102	360	40	26	14
New York .....	2,030	114	1,916	119	16	103
North Carolina .....	28	7	21	6	3	3
Ohio .....	509	9	500	3,701	3,625	76
Oklahoma .....	43	1	42	15	1	14
Oregon .....	30	6	24	10	9	1
Pennsylvania .....	1,127	123	1,004	158	43	115
Tennessee .....	120	15	105	15	4	11
Texas .....	134	17	117	50	9	41
Virginia .....	51	4	47	5	4	1
Washington .....	40	7	33	6	1	5
West Virginia .....	71	16	55	17	5	12
Wisconsin .....	157	14	143	74	17	57
15 States with less than 25 cases in each appellant group .....	126	9	117	26	6	20

1/ Includes only those decisions which involve a review of a decision of a lower body.

2/ Excludes Connecticut, Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Hampshire which have only one appeals authority; data for these four States are included in lower authority appeals decisions.



Table 12. --Disqualification under State programs, by issue, July - September 1962

State	Total new spells of insured unemployment <sup>1/</sup>	Number of claimant contacts <sup>2/</sup>	Total disqualifications <sup>3/</sup>		Voluntary quit		Misconduct		Not able and not available		Refusal of suitable work	
			Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts
Total, 52 States..	3,305,927	2,133,077	548,714	25.7	157,209	47.6	51,833	15.7	241,984	11.3	22,018	1.0
Alabama .....	35,477	311,372	3,761	12.1	2,225	62.7	611	17.2	854	2.7	60	.2
Alaska .....	2,680	18,462	637	34.5	152	56.7	55	20.5	230	12.5	28	1.5
Arizona .....	20,657	115,942	3,799	32.8	1,694	82.0	480	23.2	1,210	10.4	109	.9
Arkansas .....	19,311	126,561	4,014	31.7	1,568	81.2	485	25.1	1,258	9.9	148	1.2
California .....	338,948	2,410,813	63,670	26.4	23,375	69.0	6,737	19.9	18,860	7.8	3,919	1.6
Colorado .....	17,747	127,323	5,227	41.1	2,565	144.5	866	48.8	733	5.8	421	3.3
Connecticut .....	62,650	387,533	10,588	27.3	2,870	45.8	716	11.4	5,960	15.4	356	.9
Delaware .....	9,376	54,059	819	15.2	228	24.3	148	15.8	241	4.5	40	.7
Dist. of Col. ....	7,453	61,658	2,175	35.3	582	78.1	475	63.7	871	14.1	51	.8
Florida .....	62,663	544,473	6,808	12.5	2,597	41.4	1,248	19.9	2,464	4.5	272	.5
Georgia .....	39,596	281,525	12,170	43.2	6,202	156.6	2,252	56.9	3,382	12.0	237	.8
Hawaii .....	7,954	77,950	2,009	25.8	633	79.6	212	26.7	930	11.9	100	1.3
Idaho .....	8,734	57,455	1,088	18.9	336	38.5	81	9.3	462	8.0	113	2.0
Illinois .....	130,150	975,592	37,107	38.0	4,739	36.4	3,191	24.5	21,030	21.6	1,153	1.2
Indiana .....	85,361	433,113	7,147	16.5	2,146	25.1	813	9.5	2,606	6.0	273	.6
Iowa .....	12,542	89,168	1,493	16.7	1,070	85.3	270	21.5	139	1.6	12	.1
Kansas .....	18,325	106,090	3,387	31.9	611	33.3	322	17.6	1,666	15.7	71	.7
Kentucky .....	26,792	159,534	2,983	18.7	1,533	57.2	387	14.4	926	5.8	137	.9
Louisiana .....	35,563	273,467	4,037	14.8	1,863	52.4	818	23.0	782	2.9	219	.8
Maine .....	14,172	102,703	3,120	30.4	872	61.5	146	10.3	891	8.7	167	1.6
Maryland .....	48,635	362,922	10,522	29.0	3,619	74.4	1,670	34.3	3,063	8.4	1,283	3.5
Massachusetts ..	151,555	939,102	14,827	15.8	5,946	39.2	1,755	11.6	5,162	5.5	672	.7
Michigan .....	22,351	1,041,988	20,619	19.8	6,304	28.2	1,657	7.4	8,389	8.1	486	.5
Minnesota .....	27,129	205,556	7,303	35.5	2,782	102.5	859	31.7	2,426	11.8	266	1.3
Mississippi .....	16,921	129,268	3,127	24.2	1,311	77.5	457	27.0	1,014	7.8	223	1.7
Missouri .....	78,406	414,787	7,286	17.6	4,037	51.5	1,378	17.6	1,485	3.6	176	.4
Montana .....	8,580	38,608	1,773	45.9	802	93.5	147	17.1	603	15.6	63	1.6
Nebraska .....	8,062	32,858	1,578	48.0	526	65.2	304	37.7	625	19.0	3	.1
Nevada .....	7,126	39,614	1,395	35.2	458	64.3	174	24.4	613	15.5	72	1.8
New Hampshire ..	10,770	64,441	1,278	19.8	547	50.8	141	13.1	288	4.5	148	2.3
New Jersey .....	145,372	917,623	20,687	22.5	5,609	38.6	2,175	15.0	9,791	10.7	557	.6
New Mexico .....	11,225	68,042	1,793	26.4	711	63.3	367	32.7	650	9.6	65	1.0
New York .....	544,341	3,317,676	113,613	34.2	18,074	33.2	10,911	2.0	71,397	21.5	3,111	.9
North Carolina ..	68,748	399,612	8,973	22.5	5,414	78.8	1,478	21.5	1,563	3.9	515	1.3
North Dakota ...	12,53	125,33	371	29.6	93	74.2	15	12.0	128	10.2	8	.6
Ohio .....	189,457	1,267,942	23,513	18.5	4,709	24.9	3,987	21.0	11,071	8.7	658	.5
Oklahoma .....	19,333	158,076	5,505	34.8	2,933	151.7	584	30.2	1,476	9.3	191	1.2
Oregon .....	26,856	158,539	4,371	27.6	1,086	40.4	334	12.4	2,131	13.4	129	.8
Pennsylvania ...	361,785	2,456,698	57,166	23.3	7,510	20.8	3,143	8.7	33,853	13.8	2,888	1.2
Puerto Rico. ....	24,173	200,075	1,375	6.9	203	8.4	76	3.1	814	4.1	28	.1
Rhode Island. ....	31,378	160,932	3,002	18.7	1,054	33.6	315	10.0	1,375	8.5	238	1.5
South Carolina ..	24,564	171,868	7,272	42.3	4,329	176.2	1,363	55.5	1,374	8.0	164	1.0
South Dakota .....	2,196	14,546	458	31.5	140	63.8	33	15.0	204	14.0	1	.1
Tennessee .....	38,764	318,593	6,813	21.4	2,693	69.5	1,398	36.1	761	2.4	136	.4
Texas .....	81,763	647,830	23,767	36.7	11,804	144.4	4,475	54.7	6,341	9.8	1,147	1.8
Utah .....	9,876	59,381	1,748	29.4	548	55.5	137	13.9	605	10.2	140	2.4
Vermont .....	5,635	33,331	618	18.5	432	76.7	67	11.9	66	2.0	31	.9
Virginia .....	22,471	107,132	4,048	37.8	1,078	48.0	661	29.4	2,203	20.6	106	1.0
Washington .....	70,093	383,964	7,386	19.2	1,398	19.9	361	5.2	4,931	12.8	199	.5
West Virginia. ....	28,445	149,141	3,239	21.7	1,461	51.4	263	9.2	820	5.5	92	.6
Wisconsin .....	57,287	322,013	6,592	20.5	1,513	26.4	582	10.2	950	3.0	304	.9
Wyoming .....	4,058	21,293	657	30.9	224	55.2	73	18.0	317	14.9	32	1.5

1/ Estimated on the basis of initial claims filed and monetary determinations with sufficient wage credits.

2/ New spells of insured unemployment plus continued claims for which the State is liable.

3/ In addition to the four issues shown, also includes miscellaneous disqualifications which do not apply in all States. Excludes labor dispute disqualifications.



Table 13. --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs by number of dependents, 1/ July - September 1962

State	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent distribution by number of dependents <u>2/</u>					
		Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Total .....	164,313	100.0	33.0	23.7	24.6	17.8	0.9
Alaska .....	137	100.0	28.5	24.8	24.8	7.3	14.6
Connecticut .....	4,372	100.0	36.2	31.1	18.0	9.0	5.7
Dist. of Col. ....	680	100.0	45.7	28.1	26.2	NA	NA
Illinois .....	18,226	100.0	61.5	20.1	10.6	7.8	NA
Iowa .....	2,281	100.0	24.1	20.9	20.2	17.9	16.9
Maryland .....	7,924	100.0	35.5	28.7	18.5	17.3	NA
Massachusetts .....	12,050	100.0	35.9	31.0	17.6	8.6	6.9
Michigan .....	75,019	100.0	28.2	20.2	19.4	32.2	0
Nevada .....	931	100.0	36.0	23.6	16.4	24.0	NA
Ohio .....	40,461	100.0	27.4	26.9	45.6	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	1,532	100.0	39.4	28.7	16.3	15.7	NA
Wyoming .....	700	100.0	28.4	71.6	NA	NA	NA
Men .....	155,220	100.0	31.8	23.6	25.3	18.5	.9
Alaska .....	120	100.0	25.8	25.0	25.0	7.5	16.7
Connecticut .....	3,983	100.0	34.5	31.5	18.5	9.4	6.1
Dist. of Col. ....	482	100.0	40.9	28.6	30.5	NA	NA
Illinois .....	17,469	100.0	60.0	20.9	11.0	8.1	NA
Iowa .....	2,162	100.0	22.5	20.6	20.8	18.5	17.7
Maryland .....	5,207	100.0	31.8	28.1	19.8	20.3	NA
Massachusetts .....	10,914	100.0	33.7	31.1	18.4	9.3	7.5
Michigan .....	72,955	100.0	27.5	20.1	19.6	32.8	0
Nevada .....	887	100.0	34.5	23.7	17.0	24.8	NA
Ohio .....	39,005	100.0	26.5	26.8	46.7	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	1,366	100.0	36.3	29.7	17.3	16.7	NA
Wyoming .....	670	100.0	27.6	72.4	NA	NA	NA
Women .....	9,093	100.0	53.9	26.2	13.2	6.5	.3
Alaska .....	17	100.0	47.1	23.5	23.5	5.9	0
Connecticut .....	389	100.0	53.5	27.2	13.1	4.1	2.1
Dist. of Col. ....	198	100.0	57.6	26.8	15.7	NA	NA
Illinois .....	757	100.0	96.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	NA
Iowa .....	119	100.0	53.8	26.1	9.2	7.6	3.4
Maryland .....	2,717	100.0	42.6	29.8	16.0	11.5	NA
Massachusetts .....	1,136	100.0	57.3	30.0	9.7	1.8	1.2
Michigan .....	2,064	100.0	51.5	25.0	13.7	9.8	0
Nevada .....	44	100.0	65.9	22.7	4.5	6.8	NA
Ohio .....	1,456	100.0	52.0	30.8	17.2	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	166	100.0	64.5	19.9	7.8	7.8	NA
Wyoming .....	30	100.0	46.7	53.3	NA	NA	NA
Number receiving maximum, total <u>3/</u> ....	130,241	100.0	31.4	24.0	26.2	17.6	.9
Alaska .....	71	100.0	29.6	25.4	26.8	8.5	9.9
Connecticut .....	2,560	100.0	33.2	31.6	18.8	9.5	6.9
Dist. of Col. <u>4/</u> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois .....	11,871	100.0	56.0	22.2	12.0	9.8	NA
Iowa .....	2,113	100.0	25.1	21.5	20.2	17.7	15.6
Maryland .....	5,769	100.0	31.1	28.7	20.2	20.0	NA
Massachusetts .....	6,978	100.0	29.6	31.7	19.9	10.0	8.8
Michigan .....	64,981	100.0	29.9	21.1	19.9	29.2	0
Nevada .....	709	100.0	34.8	24.3	15.9	25.0	NA
Ohio .....	33,739	100.0	26.1	26.3	47.5	NA	NA
Rhode Island .....	889	100.0	34.4	30.7	17.0	17.9	NA
Wyoming .....	561	100.0	26.9	73.1	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States that have legal provisions for paying dependents' allowances.

2/ The number of dependents is limited to those on whose behalf the weekly benefit amount is increased.

3/ Maximum weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents; excludes District of Columbia. See footnote 4/.

4/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$48 effective April 1, 1962.



Table 14. --New beneficiaries entitled to dependents' allowances under State programs  
by types of dependents, July - September 1962

State and Sex	Number of new beneficiaries	Percent entitled to allowance for				
		Dependent children under age limit			Dependent spouse and no children under age limit	Dependents other than spouse and children under age limit
		Total	With dependent spouse	Without dependent spouse		
Total 1/ .....	1 541 57	81.1	39.0	42.1	18.5	0.5
Alaska .....	137	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	4372	99.4	NA	99.4	NA	.6
Dist. of Col. ....	680	92.9	.4	92.5	1.6	5.6
Illinois .....	18,226	79.7	NA	2/79.7	20.3	(3/)
Iowa .....	2281	85.4	60.3	25.2	14.6	0
Massachusetts .....	12050	100.0	NA	2/100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	75,019	78.0	44.5	33.5	21.3	1.0
Nevada .....	931	75.8	45.3	30.5	24.0	.5
Ohio .....	40,461	79.7	61.7	17.9	20.3	NA
Men .....	1 479 77	80.8	40.4	40.5	18.9	.4
Alaska .....	120	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	3983	99.5	NA	99.5	NA	.5
Dist. of Col. ....	482	95.2	.4	94.8	1.9	2.9
Illinois .....	17,469	79.2	NA	2/79.2	20.8	(3/)
Iowa .....	2162	85.5	62.9	22.6	14.5	0
Massachusetts .....	10,914	100.0	NA	2/100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	72,955	77.9	45.5	32.4	21.6	.8
Nevada .....	887	74.6	47.6	27.1	25.1	.5
Ohio .....	39,005	79.5	63.4	16.1	20.5	NA
Women .....	6180	88.2	6.9	81.3	8.8	3.2
Alaska .....	17	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0
Connecticut .....	389	97.9	NA	97.9	NA	2.1
Dist. of Col. ....	198	87.4	.5	86.9	1.0	12.1
Illinois .....	757	92.1	NA	2/92.1	7.9	(3/)
Iowa .....	119	84.9	12.6	72.3	15.1	0
Massachusetts .....	1136	100.0	NA	2/100.0	NA	(3/)
Michigan .....	2064	80.9	7.8	73.1	11.8	7.8
Nevada .....	44	100.0	0	100.0	0	2.3
Ohio .....	1456	84.8	17.1	67.7	15.2	NA

NA = Not applicable.

1/ Includes all States which allow benefits for dependents other than children under statutory age limit.

2/ Includes an insignificant percentage of dependents other than spouse and children under age limit.

3/ Data not available.



Table 15. --New beneficiaries under State programs, by type of benefits, July - September 1962

State	Total		Men				Women				Beneficiaries receiving maximum weekly benefit amount			
	Number	Percent receiving	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving	Percent receiving		Number	Percent receiving	Percent receiving		No de- pendents' allow- ances	No de- pendents' allow- ances
			Depend- ents' allow- ances	No de- pendents' allow- ances			Depend- ents' allow- ances	No de- pendents' allow- ances			Depend- ents' allow- ances	No de- pendents' allow- ances		
Total, 12 States <u>2/</u> .	3 681 59	4 4.6	5 5.4	2 50,45 9	5 2.0	3 8.0	1 17,70 0	7.7	9 2.3	2 16,52 1	6 0.2	3 9.8		
Alaska.....	65 8	20.8	7 9.2	4 26	2 8.2	7 1.8	2 3.2	7 3	9 2.7	3 1.1	2 2.8	7 7.2		
Connecticut.....	21 75 4	20.1	7 9.9	1 1,61 4	3 4.3	6 5.7	1 0,14 0	3 8	9 6.2	6,18 1	4 1.4	5 8.6		
Dist. of Col. ....	3,76 6	18.1	8 1.9	2 08 0	2 3.2	7 6.8	1,68 6	1 1.7	8 8.3	9,29	(3/)	1 00.0		
Illinois.....	57,55 5	31.7	6 8.3	3 41 50	5 1.2	4 8.8	2 3,40 5	3.2	9 6.8	28,93 1	4 1.0	5 9.0		
Iowa.....	5,32 9	4 2.8	5 7.2	3 28 7	6 5.8	3 4.2	2 04 2	5 8	9 4.2	4 11 8	5 1.3	4 8.7		
Maryland.....	23,85 8	33.2	6 6.8	1 48 6 8	3 5.0	6 5.0	8,99 0	3 0.2	6 9.8	1 3,83 7	4 1.7	5 8.3		
Massachusetts.....	53,00 2	22.7	7 7.3	2 64 9 4	4 1.2	5 8.8	2 6,50 8	4 3	9 5.7	1 4,95 8	4 6.7	5 3.3		
Michigan.....	11 5,09 6	6 5.2	3 4.8	9 68 4 8	7 5.3	2 4.7	1 8,24 8	1 1.3	8 8.7	9 5,24 6	6 8.2	3 1.8		
Nevada.....	262 1	35.5	6 4.5	1 92 4	4 6.1	5 3.9	6 9 7	6 3	9 3.7	1 6,52	4 2.9	5 7.1		
Ohio.....	69,30 5	58.4	4 1.6	5 28 6 5	7 3.8	2 6.2	1 6,44 0	8 9	9 1.1	4 6,81 8	7 2.1	2 7.9		
Rhode Island.....	13,53 5	11.3	8 8.7	4 62 7	2 9.5	7 0.5	8,90 8	1 9	9 8.1	2,55 4	3 4.8	6 5.2		
Wyoming.....	1,68 0	41.7	5 8.3	1 27 6	5 2.5	4 7.5	4 0 4	7.4	9 2.6	9 8 6	5 6.9	4 3.1		

1/ Maximum augmented weekly benefit amount payable for specific number of dependents.

2/ Includes all States that have legal provision for paying dependents' allowances.

3/ In the District of Columbia, no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$48 effective April 1, 1962.



Table 16. --Selected data on benefit payment activities under State programs having dependents' allowances, July - September 1962

Item	Total	Alaska	Con-necticut	Dist. of Col.	Illinois	Iowa	Maryland	Massa-chusetts	Michigan	Nevada	Ohio	Rhode Island	Wyoming
<b>Weeks compensated for beneficiaries with dependents' allowances as percent of all weeks compensated...</b>	38.7	23.6	18.3	13.7	31.3	36.1	36.2	20.5	59.4	32.2	53.5	14.2	36.7
<b>Percentage distribution of new beneficiaries with dependents' allowances, by augmented weekly benefit amount:</b>													
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$20.00.....	.8	2.2	3.3	9.9	NA	NA	3.2	2.1	.6	3.5	.1	7.6	.3
\$20.00 - 29.99.....	2.4	5.8	5.7	31.2	NA	NA	12.9	4.4	1.5	5.5	1.5	10.8	3.1
\$30.00 - 39.99.....	20.7	8.8	10.6	36.6	3.1	71.5	57.7	10.5	30.0	8.1	5.2	37.3	3.6
\$40.00 - 49.99.....	40.4	11.7	34.1	22.4	62.6	28.5	26.2	33.2	39.8	51.0	38.6	44.3	7.7
\$50.00 - 59.99.....	34.3	40.1	35.8	NA	34.3	NA	NA	36.8	28.2	31.9	54.5	NA	85.3
\$60.00 and over.....	1.3	31.4	10.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
At maximum augmented weekly benefit amount.....	79.3	51.8	58.6	(1/)	65.1	92.6	72.8	57.9	86.6	76.2	83.4	58.0	80.1
<b>All beneficiaries:</b>													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment 2/.....	\$33.88	\$32.25	\$33.27	\$32.20	(3/)	(3/)	\$29.88	\$33.06	(3/)	\$34.24	\$36.59	\$28.54	\$41.31
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	\$36.90	\$35.36	\$34.95	\$32.49	\$36.76	\$30.01	\$31.48	\$36.08	\$36.41	\$37.70	\$40.90	\$29.47	\$43.17
Percentage increase 2/.....	8.9	9.6	5.0	.9	(3/)	(3/)	5.4	9.1	(3/)	10.1	11.8	3.3	4.5
<b>Beneficiaries receiving dependents' allowances:</b>													
Average weekly payment excluding dependents' allowances, total unemployment 2/.....	\$37.68	\$34.88	\$39.40	\$29.71	(3/)	(3/)	\$30.93	\$36.77	(3/)	\$35.93	\$39.48	\$33.08	\$46.02
Average weekly payment including dependents' allowances, total unemployment.....	\$46.21	\$48.24	\$48.53	\$31.77	\$45.36	\$35.33	\$35.36	\$50.74	\$42.43	\$46.76	\$47.51	\$39.49	\$51.15
Percentage increase 2/.....	22.6	38.3	23.2	6.9	(3/)	(3/)	14.3	38.0	(3/)	30.1	20.3	19.4	11.1
<b>Amount of benefits paid, all beneficiaries:</b>													
Total 4/.....	\$136,213,810	\$457,325	\$8,623,107	\$1,623,499	\$25,314,418	\$1,788,671	\$9,189,010	\$22,768,295	\$25,846,108	\$1,045,006	\$35,294,394	\$3,302,094	\$961,883
<b>Dependents' allowances 2/.....</b>													
Percent of benefits paid to all beneficiaries 2/.....	\$6,925,930	\$41,514	\$422,771	\$14,253	(3/)	(3/)	\$486,962	\$1,916,888	(3/)	\$103,394	\$3,790,661	\$107,022	\$42,465
	12.0	9.1	4.9	9	(3/)	(3/)	5.3	8.4	(3/)	9.9	10.7	3.2	4.4

NA = Not applicable.  
 1/ In the District of Columbia no dependents' allowances are payable to claimants entitled to the basic weekly maximum amount of \$48 effective April 1, 1962.  
 2/ Excludes Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan; comparable data not available.  
 3/ Comparable data not available under State law.  
 4/ Unadjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.



Table 17. --Contribution Operations under State programs, July-September 1962

State	Status determinations				Active employers subject Sept. 30, 1962	Contributions receivable but unpaid 3/	Wage items received 4/	Automatic and requested separation wage reports 5/	Field audits		Active employers subject June 30, 1962	Percent delinquent in reporting on Sept. 30, 1962
	Employers found subject		Number of employers terminated and inactivated during quarter	Complete					Test			
	Number	Percent of determinations with time lapse 2/ of 12 months and over										
Total, 52 States.....	183183	98286	5.8	84837	2346701	\$60,584,094	33,791,730	6/1075663	16362	43055	2,333,192	22
Alabama.....	1382	786	5.5	596	21903	6349333	704625	—	59	316	21713	18
Alaska.....	677	393	6.6	284	4560	298495	55461	—	35	146	4451	10
Arizona.....	1580	869	3.9	711	16644	347172	378641	—	126	500	16486	13
Arkansas.....	3178	1700	4.6	1478	33979	214333	402714	—	190	434	33757	19
California.....	37858	19744	7.0	18114	326340	472755	5715362	—	916	3646	324710	19
Colorado.....	1245	753	3.2	492	16655	189188	—	15997	522	947	16394	13
Connecticut.....	1897	1076	5.2	821	33984	650795	916834	—	210	731	33729	25
Delaware.....	518	261	3.1	257	9447	269703	159206	—	73	94	9443	15
Dist. of Col.....	1503	805	5.2	698	19020	272997	357471	1369	36	537	18913	21
Florida.....	4309	2416	6.3	1893	47233	1292023	1327223	—	174	891	46710	11
Georgia.....	2387	1510	6.8	877	29497	282884	991848	—	19	213	28864	12
Hawaii.....	1188	596	3.7	592	11731	190810	—	10992	99	336	11727	27
Idaho.....	1383	793	3.0	590	14998	194373	173734	988	122	83	14795	21
Illinois.....	5483	3016	7.8	2467	89726	4317684	3187387	—	306	2165	89177	21
Indiana.....	1982	1165	4.1	817	34852	411923	1366195	—	439	791	34504	22
Iowa.....	1393	768	7.2	625	23650	331457	544471	—	284	159	23507	19
Kansas.....	1230	680	5.4	550	18691	196526	475208	721	48	131	18561	4
Kentucky.....	1778	961	8.5	817	22518	1030454	582312	—	51	420	22374	10
Louisiana.....	1814	946	7.1	868	25350	686394	705424	—	39	536	25272	28
Maine.....	375	239	6.7	136	8743	184505	—	8365	97	333	8640	22
Maryland.....	4033	2339	3.4	1694	51292	1063955	930094	—	122	189	50647	39
Massachusetts.....	5465	2937	2.7	2528	106847	1612245	—	98857	739	2358	106438	27
Michigan.....	3547	1932	3.3	1615	57789	1683727	—	186454	575	1676	57472	26
Minnesota.....	3083	1773	10.6	1310	44303	990443	1047525	—	177	756	43840	19
Mississippi.....	902	531	3.2	371	13099	583217	366707	—	63	335	12939	24
Missouri.....	2545	1383	4.6	1162	36480	820298	1312655	0	199	656	36259	22
Montana.....	1511	775	9	736	16061	51477	154490	—	122	558	16022	14
Nebraska.....	846	478	5.2	368	12628	91851	—	7206	77	548	12518	10
Nevada.....	1129	702	1.9	427	8308	313304	157196	—	68	146	8033	27
New Hampshire.....	454	278	8.3	176	7057	91392	189608	—	43	220	6955	5
New Jersey.....	4167	2478	4.8	1689	65600	4669342	—	122522	265	1290	64811	16
New Mexico.....	1869	1025	6.3	844	17695	93141	235220	—	72	424	17514	26
New York.....	29791	14933	4.0	14798	378439	12008875	935776	392189	4043	7342	378244	33
North Carolina.....	2326	1317	5.7	1009	35760	486333	92130	—	433	1135	35452	13
North Dakota.....	398	208	5.3	190	6059	197894	—	—	16	202	6041	36
Ohio.....	6001	3299	11.5	2702	102009	1756966	—	129866	409	1959	101412	21
Oklahoma.....	1321	724	2.5	597	19246	807946	523998	—	57	371	19119	3
Oregon.....	4359	2286	3.9	2073	38731	632605	521123	—	515	586	38518	8
Pennsylvania.....	14079	6791	5.3	7288	196524	8249757	3435146	8275	1318	5473	197021	23
Puerto Rico.....	545	379	16.1	166	8499	1352899	344124	—	79	322	8286	148
Rhode Island.....	1195	659	3.8	536	21700	625535	—	23189	803	34	21577	24
South Carolina.....	885	538	6.1	347	14779	428973	548761	—	38	384	14588	7
South Dakota.....	386	211	2.8	175	5953	45486	118310	—	47	39	5917	4
Tennessee.....	1450	876	2.7	574	23774	326609	859541	—	62	241	23472	18
Texas.....	5720	3154	6.4	2566	77897	2639887	2439423	—	361	1098	77309	14
Utah.....	1280	712	5.2	568	17991	126787	—	11279	363	283	17847	24
Vermont.....	343	236	18.6	107	5097	128017	74291	—	60	93	4968	6
Virginia.....	1775	1047	3.6	728	29277	621685	958707	—	74	0	28958	11
Washington.....	5135	3031	11.2	2104	61389	419556	10005	—	189	819	60462	11
West Virginia.....	1013	476	4.2	537	12740	772837	393332	—	165	3	12801	29
Wisconsin.....	1583	846	3.7	737	34645	167575	—	57394	887	6	34536	15
Wyoming.....	887	455	1.5	432	9512	99076	99452	—	76	100	9489	32

1/ Includes determinations resulting in liability, and termination of liability of employers.

2/ Number of months represents time elapsed between the date on which the employer first fulfilled the statutory conditions of liability and the date which he was officially advised by the State agency of his liability.

3/ Includes net cumulative balance overdue from all prior quarters.

4/ Wage items received represent statements of wages received from employers on a regular quarterly or annual basis. Excludes separation wage reports.

5/ Automatic separation wage reports are statements of wages received automatically from employers upon termination of a workers' employment, and requested separation wage reports are statements of wages received from employers or claimants upon request of the agency.

6/ Automatic separation wage reports amount to 10,402 reports; 6,696 in New York, 721 in Kansas, 1,997 in Hawaii, and 988 in Idaho.









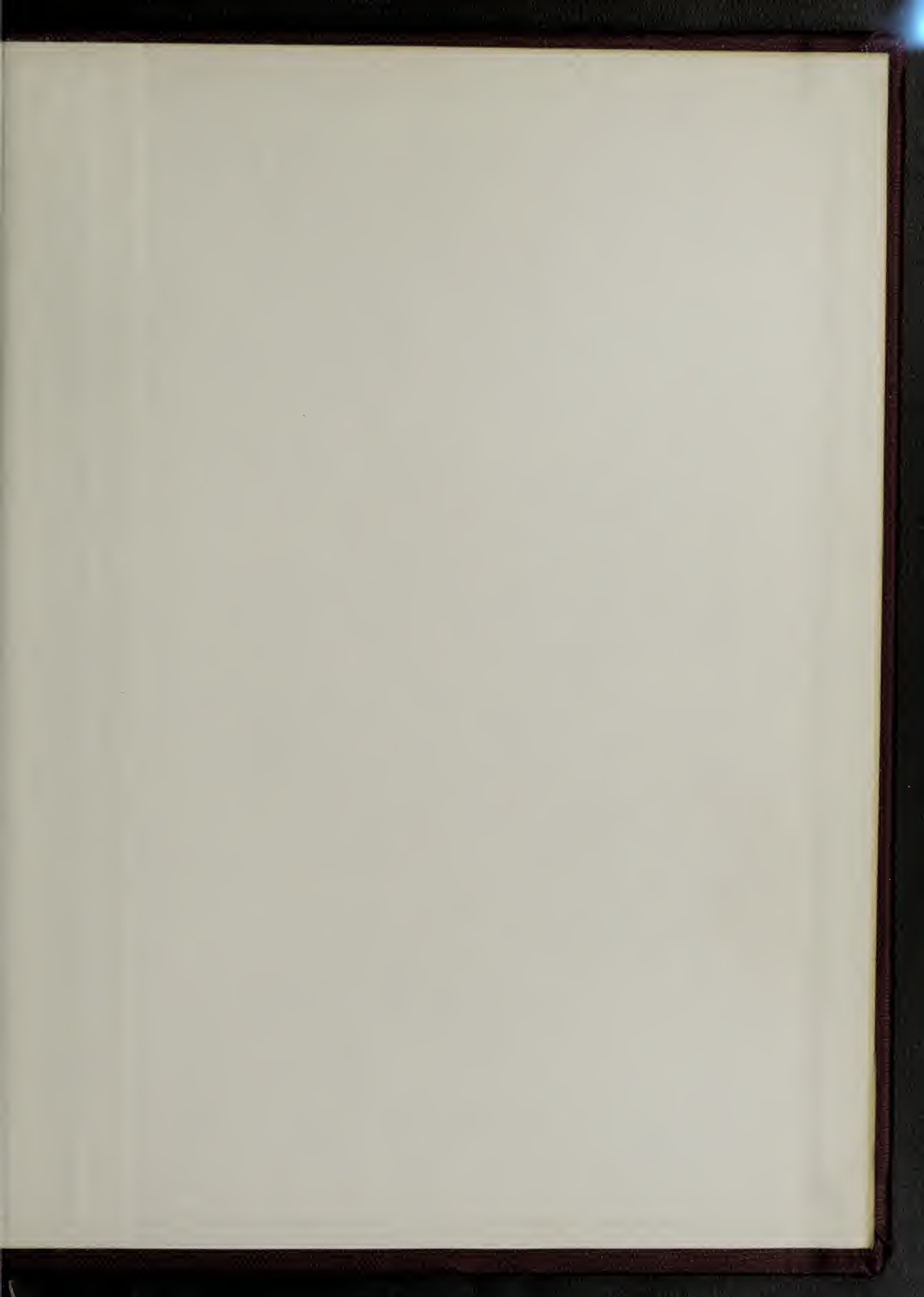






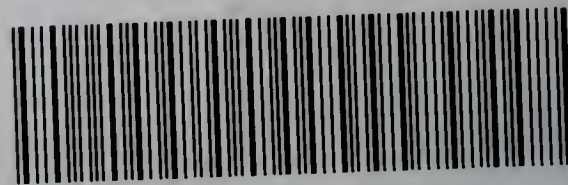








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